"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, northwest gale by tonight; Friday colder, probably fair.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,852. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

HAIG HURLS HIS ARMY AT CAMBRAI, GAINING FIVE MILES; HUNDREDS OF TANKS LEAD DRIVE, CAVALRY CAPTURES GUNS; 8,000 PRISONERS TAKEN, FOE'S LAST DEFENSES REACHED

U-BOAT SINKINGS MAKE BIG REBOUND; TOLL OF WEEK 17

Ten Vessels of 1,600 Tons or Over, and Seven of Less, British Admiralty Announces.

SIX SUNK PREVIOUS WEEK

Included Only One Vessel of Larger Tonnage, and Was the Low Record.

LONDON ADVISES CAUTION

Experts Say Submarine Danger Will Persist Unless Fight on It Is Pushed.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Seventeen British merchantmen were sunk by mines or submarines last week, according to the weekly statement issued by the Admiralty. Of these ten were vessels of 1,600 tons or over and seven of less than 1,600 tons.

The Admiralty statement says that the arrivals during the week were 2,531 and the sailings 2,463. Two British vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

Last week's record of British merchantmen sunk greatly exceeds that of the previous week, when only one vessel of 1,600 tons or over and five craft of less tonnage were sent to the bottom. In fact, it represents in the aggregate the greatest number of vessels destroyed since the week of Oct. 28, when eighteen were lost. Since then there has been a gradual falling off in shipping losses until the minimum since Germany's intensified submarine campaign began was reached in the week of Nov. 11 with a total of six.

So far as the losses of large vessels are concerned, however, the present Admiralty report apparently bears out the optimistic statement made recently by Premier Lloyd George that he had no further fear of submarines, and of the First Lord of the Admiralty that enemy submarines were being sunk to an increasing extent, for the sinkings in the 1,600-and-over category last week were the lowest since March, except for the weeks of Sept. 16, Nov. 4, and Nov. 13, when in the two former weeks the total in each instance was eight and in the latter one.

Premier Lloyd George in his address to the House of Commons early in the present week said that five submarines were destroyed last Saturday, but he gave no further information on the subject. Sir Eric Geddes, the new First Lord of the Admiralty, in his maiden speech before Parliament, asserted that between 40 and 50 per cent. of German submarines operating in the North Sea and the Arctic and Atlantic oceans since the beginning of the war had been sunk. He added that enemy submarines were being sunk to an increasing extent, but that the Germans were building them faster than they previously had done.

ROME, Nov. 21.—Italian marine losses from submarine attacks during the week ended Nov. 18 were one large steamer sunk and another steamer damaged by a torpedo and afterward towed into port, today's official announcement says.

CRITICISE PREMIER FOR U-BOAT STATEMENT

Danger Will Be Overcome, Experts Say, Only as the Fight on Submarines Is Pushed.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 21.—This is Lloyd George day in England. He is apparently safe in the saddle for the term of the war. His triumph in Parliament yesterday demonstrates several things.

First, he had a sound case. The ground of the Papallo agreement and the Paris speech was firm under his feet.

Second, he presented it well.

Third, there was weak leadership against him.

Fourth, the popular demand at present is for audacity to the point of ruthlessness. The public will stand indiscretion, but no inertia.

Lloyd George will be safe in Downing Street until English public life has produced an equally bold rival. He is now supreme in his field as Northcliffe is in his and for a like reason. Both go after what they want, smashing English tradition on the mat.

England is tried of pussyfooting. Witness Churchill reinvivus. The public wants vision and action. Northcliffe's demand for Cabinet reconstruction, as stated in his interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, will be pressed home and materialize in action. Scholarly figureheads will be turned out and the Government rebuilt of live wires.

France is reaching out in the same direction. She lays hands on a near octogenarian with courage and imagination.

Those who know the sea situation regret the Premier's allusion to the submarine. Lloyd George had Commons in hand and was toying with it. Superimposing the submarine rainbow was painting the lily with a vengeance. The Premier has had a weakness for speculation on the optimistic side about the submarine situation. To quote, "We have no fear of the submarine now; we are on its track."

The Premier, it is felt, might wisely have confined himself to his own specialty and of naval matters to Sir Eric Geddes, who sat by his side and who only left when he presented the submarine matter in perspective.

In stating this view strongly I am only giving the consensus of the best

Continued on Page 4.

Commons to Disfranchise All "Conscientious Objectors"

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The House of Commons today, by a vote of 209 to 171, adopted an amendment to the Electoral bill disfranchising conscientious objectors to war.

In the debate, which lasted throughout the afternoon, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the Government did not desire to influence the House in any way on the question, but that it would leave the members free to vote as their consciences dictated.

ITALIANS HALT FOE'S BIG DRIVE

German Attacks Cease for the Moment at Crucial Key Position in North.

ASSAULTS ELSEWHERE FAIL

Austrian Ruse in Fighting on the Piave River Front Ends in Disaster.

ROME, Nov. 21.—The infantry actions in Monte Tomba and Monte Monfenera, the vital points on the northern mountain front, were not renewed yesterday, the War Office announced. Three violent Austro-German attacks were repulsed at Monte Pertica, northwest of Monte Grappa. The announcement follows:

Yesterday there was intense artillery activity on the whole front of the coastal zone. The national navy and British monitors lent effective co-operation.

In the afternoon the enemy three times made violent attacks on Monte Pertica, northwest of Monte Grappa. He was repulsed each time with severe losses. On Monte Tomba and Monte Monfenera the infantry actions were not renewed.

Our aircraft carried out effective bombarding operations and engaged in several duels with hostile airplanes, as a result of which two enemy machines were downed.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (via London.)—The situation on the Italian front is unchanged, the War Office announced today.

A supplementary report issued this evening reads:

"There is no news from Italy."

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21.—The war correspondent of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says the Teutonic allied movement for turning the Italian left flank is now being executed in the face of great Italian superiority.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the Italians, reinforced with guns and infantry, have prepared strong defenses on the lower Piave River.

Battle on Three Main Fronts.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Tuesday, Nov. 20.—The heavy fighting which began on Sunday in the north continues with great violence, centring on the slope of Monfenera. Enemy masses alternate fierce artillery attacks with infantry assaults, which have been repulsed by the heroic bravery of the Italian troops.

The battle is taking a wide range and gradually concentrating on three main fronts. It is not a question of gaining or losing kilometers, but it is a gigantic battle in which Italy's part in the war, with its resultant effect on the Allies, is largely at stake.

The Austro-German offensive, which began three weeks ago, has not diminished, but is steadily intensifying. Frontal attacks thus far have failed on the Piave and the northern Asiago Plain. This compels the enemy to attempt to make a breach by one of the Italian flanks, as the only resort after the checking of the frontal attacks. This explains the gradual shifting of the front to three main divisions: First, along the Piave; second, from the Piave to the Brenta; third, from the Brenta across the Asiago Plateau.

The enemy's advance on the Piave and the menace to Venice is fairly well checked after the bloody repulses of the last few days, but the Austrians and Germans are still on the east bank of the river, with formidable forces pressing against this narrow stream.

At the other end of the line, behind Asiago, the Italians have made a splendid resistance and the enemy attack has been worn down after he had suffered losses estimated at a good part of three divisions. But in the central section between the Piave and the Brenta Rivers, his attacks since Sunday are being steadily augmented, and it is in this portion of the line that the conditions continue grave.

The Italian positions which General Diaz announced as abandoned are northwest of Quero, on the Upper Piave, and the front now runs south of Quero. It is along this line, where the mountains meet the plains and the river valleys, that the greatest effort is now being made, near Monte Monfenera and Monte Tomba. This northern sector is very vital to the eastern front along the Piave, as a breach at the north would bring the enemy in the rear of the Piave line, which thus far has resisted all frontal attacks. For this reason attention is being anxiously directed toward the north, not only as regards the immediate result there, but in connection with its effect on the Piave line.

The Count of Turin, Commander in Chief of the Italian cavalry, has issued an address highly commending the part taken by the cavalry in protecting the retreat to the Piave, particular mention being made of the troops under Generals Airoldi and Piella.

Austrian Ruse a Boomerang.

Going to points along the Piave River, where the heaviest fighting has occurred, The Associated Press correspondent was told by officers of unusual circumstances connected with the engagements. The Colonel commanding the Bersaglieri who carried the day and the

Continued on Page 3.

HINDENBURG LINE BROKEN

Gen. Byng's Men at Cantaing, Not Three Miles from Cambrai.

ADVANCE ON 32-MILE FRONT

Sweep Against Germans Extends from St. Quentin to the Scarpe River.

RESISTANCE OF FOE WEAK

Many Villages Are Taken and First Two Defense Lines Are Captured.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Field Marshal Haig has broken the Hindenburg line in one of the greatest operations of the war. In a smashing attack which began yesterday morning and still continues along a thirty-two-mile front between St. Quentin and the Scarpe River he has penetrated the German defenses for a distance of more than five miles at the deepest point, reaching the village of Cantaing, less than three miles southwest of Cambrai, and attacking the third and last German line in at least one point along this front.

The number of German prisoners so far counted is more than 8,000, and is likely to exceed that number considerably. Field Marshal Haig states in his report tonight that the number of guns captured has not been ascertained, but one dispatch from the front mentions the taking of nearly a score in the early part of the battle.

The Germans were caught completely by surprise. There was no artillery preparations, and as a substitute for this a large number of "tanks" had been assembled secretly, which were sent forward, screened by smoke, at the first assault Tuesday morning to cut the German wire entanglements. They accomplished this task with great success, opening the way for daring infantry rushes that threw the Germans into the utmost confusion.

The Earl of Derby, in a speech this afternoon, said that Field Marshal Haig's victory was "a great triumph, the full extent of which is not yet known."

A dispatch from British Headquarters in France this afternoon says:

"The advance of the British Army against the Germans was continuing this afternoon. The towns of Masnières, Marcoing, Ribecourt, Havrincourt, Graincourt, and Flesquières all were behind the British advancing line, and the cavalry, which is co-operating with the tanks and rendering invaluable service, was drawing in toward the Bourlon Wood, west of Cambrai."

Haig Summarizes the Gains.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters tonight gives this account of the British attack:

Important progress was again made today west and southwest of Cambrai, though rain has fallen continuously.

Reinforcements, which the enemy hurried up to the battlefield to oppose our advance, have been driven out of a further series of villages and other fortified positions, and many additional prisoners have been taken. The tanks have again given great assistance to the advance.

On our right we made progress in the direction of Noyelles-sur-l'Escaut. Northeast of Masnières we captured the enemy's double line of trenches on the east bank of the Scheldt Canal. Sharp fighting occurred in this neighborhood and hostile counterattacks were driven off.

North of Marcoing the village of Noyelles-sur-l'Escaut was captured early in the morning. Here also heavy fighting occurred, and the hostile counterattacks were successfully repulsed.

During the morning Scottish troops moving northeast from Flesquières captured the German defensive lines southwest of Cantaing and the village itself, together with 500 prisoners. Later in the day they continued their advance and established themselves in positions more than five miles behind the former German front line.

North of Anneux West Riding Battalions have been engaged with the enemy south and southwest of Bourlon Wood. Further west Ulster Regiments crossed the Bapaume-Cambrai road and entered Moeuvres.

During the day strong hostile counterattacks against our new positions in the neighborhood of Bullecourt have been defeated.

The number of prisoners who have passed through our collecting stations have exceeded 8,000, including 180 officers. The number of guns captured has not yet been ascertained.

The Early Official Report.

The official announcement follows:

Yesterday morning the Third Army, under command of General the Honorable Sir Julian Byng, delivered a number of attacks between St. Quentin and the River Scarpe. These attacks were carried out without previous artillery preparation, and in each one the enemy was completely surprised.

Our troops have broken into the enemy's positions to a depth of between four and five miles on a wide front, and have captured several thousand prisoners, with a number of guns. Our operations are continuing.

At the hour of assault on the principal front of attack a large number of tanks moved forward in advance of the infantry and broke through successive belts of German wire, which were of great depth and strength.

Following through the gaps made by the tanks English, Scottish and Irish regiments swept over the enemy's outposts and stormed the first defensive system of the Hindenburg line on the whole front.

Our infantry and tanks then swept on in accordance with the program and captured the German second system of defense more than a mile beyond. This latter is known as the Hindenburg support line.

In the course of this advance East County troops took the hamlet of Benavis and Lateau Wood after stiff fighting.

English rifle regiments and light infantry captured La Vacquerie and the formidable defenses on the spur known as Welsh Ridge. Other English County troops stormed the village of Ribecourt and fought their way through Couillet Wood.

Highland Territorial battalions crossed the grand ravine and entered Flesquieres, where fierce fighting took place. The West Riding Territorials captured Havrincourt and the German trench systems north of the village, while Ulster battalions covering the latter's left flank, moved northward up the west bank of the Canal du Nord.

Later in the morning our advance was continued, and rapid progress was made at all points. English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh battalions secured the crossings on the canal at Masnieres and captured Marcoing and Neuf Wood.

The West Riding troops who had taken Havrincourt made remarkable progress east of the Canal du Nord, storming the villages of Graincourt and Anneux, and, with the Ulster troops operating to the west of the canal, carried the whole German line northward to the Bapaume-Cambrai Road.

West Lancashire Territorials broke into the enemy's positions east of Epehy, and Irish troops have captured important sections of the Hindenburg line between Bullecourt and Fontaine les Crosilles.

The number of prisoners, guns and material captured cannot yet be estimated.

The spell of fine, dull weather which favored our preparations for our attacks broke early yesterday, a heavy rain fell during the night and the weather is now stormy.

Berlin Admits Yielding Ground.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (via London.)—German reserves checked the British in the rear positions after ground had been gained by the attackers, says today's official communication. The loss is announced of Marcoing, Graincourt and portions of the permanently established works.

Between Arras and St. Quentin, the German statement says, a strong artillery battle heralded the English attack. The villages in the fighting zone remained in the possession of the British.

The War Office says the British main attacks strove to break through in the direction of Cambrai. Secondary attacks north and south of the main battlefield had local and limited objects.

Between Fontaine les Crosilles and Riencourt, it is added, the attackers were unable to advance beyond the German foremost line.

The Army Headquarters statement reads:

Western Front—Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders the firing revived from midday onward near Dixmude and from Houthoist Wood to Becelaere. Between Poelcappelle and Passchendaele it reached great intensity again yesterday.

Increased artillery fire at several places in Artois was followed by enemy reconnoitring thrusts which were repulsed.

Between Arras and St. Quentin a strong artillery battle heralded English attacks, the main force of which was directed between the roads leading from Bapaume and Peronne to Cambrai. While the main attacks were striving to break through our positions in the direction of Cambrai, secondary attacks were launched north and south of the main battlefield, near Riencourt and Vendhuile, having limited local objects. Between Fontaine les Crosilles and Riencourt the enemy was not able to advance beyond our foremost line.

On the main field of attack the enemy succeeded, under protection of numerous armored cars, in gaining ground. Our reserves arrested the thrust in the rear positions. Villages situated in the fighting zone, among them Graincourt and Marcoing, remained in possession of the enemy. Portions of the permanently established materials in the positions were lost. South of Vendhuile the attack of a British brigade collapsed with heavy losses.

The night statement from Army Headquarters added:

On the battlefield southwest of Cambrai the British since noon have attacked again with strong forces. The fighting is proceeding.

THROUGH SLEEPER TO MIAMI also to Havana from N. Y. 3:34 P. M. daily. Ask Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1184 Broadway.—Advt.

THANKSGIVING DINNER INTRODUCED by using Dewar's Extra Whisky and Grape Juice. 128 Fulton St., N. Y. Phone 3201 Cort.—Advt.

TANKS INSURE THE VICTORY

Masses of Them Open Way for British Infantry's Charges.

DESTROY WIRE DEFENSES

Giant Machines Screened by Smoke to Baffle the German Gunners.

HAIG HID HIS PREPARATIONS

Moved Tanks and Guns at Night and Few Officers Knew His Real Plans.

First Stage of the Battle.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 21.—The enemy yesterday had, I am sure, the surprise of his life on the western front, where, without any warning by ordinary preparations that are made before a battle, without any sign of strength in men and guns behind the British front, without a single shot fired before the attack, and with his great belts of hideously strong wire still intact, the British troops suddenly assaulted him at dawn, led forward by great numbers of tanks, smashed through his wire, passed beyond to his trenches, and penetrated in many places the main Hindenburg line and the Hindenburg support line beyond.

It was not only a surprise to the enemy, but, to be frank, it will be a surprise to all the British officers and men in other parts of the line. To my mind it is the most sensational and dramatic episode of this year's fighting, brilliantly imagined and carried through with the greatest secrecy. Not a whisper of it had reached men like myself, who are always up and down the lines, and since the secret of the tanks themselves, which suddenly made their appearance on the Somme last year, this is, I believe, the best kept secret of the war.

During the last twenty-four hours or so certain uneasy suspicions seem to have been aroused among the German troops immediately in the front of the attack, but their higher command did not dream of such a blow. How could the enemy guess, in his wildest nightmare, that a blow would be struck quite suddenly at that Hindenburg line of his—enormously strong in redoubts, tunnels, and trenches—and without any artillery preparation or any sign of gun power behind the British front?

Tanks Secretly Moved at Night.

It is true he had withdrawn many of his guns from this "quiet" part of the front, but unless that wire of his was cut in the usual way by days of bombardment and unless there was artillery action which gives away all secrets, he had every right to believe himself safe—every right though he was wrong. He did not know that during recent nights great numbers of tanks had been crawling along the roads toward Havrincourt and the British lines below Flesquieres Ridge, hiding by day in the copses of this wooded and rolling country beyond Peronne and Bapaume. Indeed he knew little of all that was going on before him under the cover of darkness.

For the Generals and staff officers directing this operation there were hours of anxiety and suspense as the time drew near for the surprise attack. It was a most audacious adventure and depended absolutely on surprise.

Had the secret been kept? It looked as if the enemy suspected something a night or two ago when he raided the British trenches and captured two or three prisoners. Had those men told anything or had they kept the secret like brave men? All was on the hazard of that.

Relied on Wire Defenses.

It was probable that the night sentries had heard the movement of traffic on those quiet, silent nights, the clatter of gun wheels over the rough roads, the rumble of transport behind the lines, but his wire was still uncut and no new batteries revealed themselves, and that was the thing which might lull all his suspicions.

To attack against uncut wire has always been death to the infantry, and every time until this it has been the gun's job to smash the barrier. We know now that whatever suspicions were aroused, a real surprise was scored this morning. The British caught the enemy "on the hop," as men say, and in spite of uneasy moments on Monday night they had no evidence of what was coming to them and no time to prepare against the blow.

Most of the prisoners say that the first thing they knew of the attack was when, out of the mist, they saw the tanks advancing upon them, smashing down their wire, crawling over their trenches and nosing forward with gunfire and machine gun fire slashing from their sides.

The Germans were aghast and dazed. Many hid down in their dugouts and tunnels, and then surrendered. Only the steadiest and bravest of them rushed to the machine guns and got them into action and used their rifles to snipe the British.

British Rushed on Cheering.

Out of the silence which had prevailed behind the British lines a great fire of guns came upon the Germans. They knew they had been caught by an amazing strategem, and they were full of terror. Behind the tanks, coming forward in platoons, the infantry swarmed, cheering and shouting, trudging through the thistles, while the tanks made a scythe of machine gun fire in front of them, and thousands of shells went screaming over the Hindenburg lines.

The German artillery made but a feeble answer. Their gun positions were being smothered by the fire of all the British batteries. There were not many German batteries, and the enemy's infantry could get no great help from them. They were caught, German officers knew they had been caught, like rats in a trap. It was their black day.

I think all the British felt the drama of this adventure and had the thrill of it, a thrill which I had believed had departed out of war because of the ferocity of shellfire and the staleness of war's mechanism and formula of attack.

To me it seemed the queerest thing to be on the road again down south, where we had followed the Germans in their retreat in March of this year, and to pass over the Somme once more, to reach the first villages of the old fighting two years ago and then see the great track of that desolate, destroyed country, where the enemy in his retreat blew up every village, cut down trees and laid waste all the countryside.

A few days ago I was looking at Passchendaele in the mist. Could it be real that this morning at dawn I was passing through Peronne with the first pale light of the sky upon its ruins, across wooden bridges and into that square where we came first to look upon the German destruction of a fair little city? Houses were burning when I went in the first time, but only their ashes remained today. It was stranger now after Passchendaele to come back for this other battle, which had come so swiftly and so stealthily.

Shell Craters Were Lacking.

The battle had begun and the British had already gone away to the Hindenburg line when I went forward through the thistles. It was queer to see the absence of mud and shell craters. I walked over to the village of Beaucamp and the front line trenches, from which our men were attacking. Just to the left of me was the brown earth of newly dug assembly trenches. I think they must have been dug in the night.

A little beyond were the white parapets of the Hindenburg line, and beyond that again a few hundred yards the villages of Ribecourt and Flesquieres, toward which our men were fighting.

Behind me were our field batteries and the "heavies" through which I had passed. They were not in hiding but were in full view of the astonished enemy and were making an intense bombardment, so that the air was filled with the scream of shells and with the frightful thumping of fire, so that one's ears were deadened, while the mists of early morning were thrust through with gunflashes.

Having left the salient where it seemed to me we had most of our guns, it was astounding to see so many batteries here. From the ruins of Beaucamp I walked across to Flesquieres Ridge. To the left of me was the wood of Trescault, and higher up Havrincourt Wood and the Château of Havrincourt, which is still standing, though in ruins. Outside the village, where there are roofless houses and standing walls, unlike villages in the Flanders fighting, which have only a stone or two and a stick or two to mark their site, the battle picture was the most wonderful thing I have seen in this war, wonderful because very strange.

The war in South Africa was fought before intense bombardments, as we know them, had been invented, and the fighting must have been like this. The country in our lines and the enemy's is rolling, unpitted by those great cavities which mark the Flemish battlefields for miles. It was dotted about with camps, horses, guns, gun-limbers, transport, and all the movement of an army in action.

Tanks Rest for New Advance.

A number of tanks were on the battlefield "resting" awhile for another advance. The strange gray masses in the pale light of morning were scarcely visible at any distance. I spoke to one of the pilots. "How are you doing?" I asked. "We are giving them merry hell," he said. "It is our day out."

He was thoroughly pleased with himself, and only sorry that his tank was temporarily indisposed. As I stood looking down on the battle, seeing only gunfire and nothing of the infantry in the thistles, though it was very close, I heard the awful sweep of machine-gun fire from the flanks of the tanks. It was answered by machine guns from the enemy redoubts in Lateau Wood, where there was heavy fighting going on, and in Flesquieres Village, on the height of the crest in front of where I stood.

Few Shells From the Enemy.

It was a very dreadful sound in one steady blast of fire from many of those weapons, from hundreds of them, and broken into by a sharp staccato hammering, like a coffin maker with his tacks, from single machine guns closer to the captured ground. Hardly a shell-burst came from the enemy's side, I think. I saw only a dozen big shells burst anywhere near the British batteries, though the fire of shrapnel was greater over the lines of advance—greater, but with nothing like the intensity of the battle up north. It was clear at a glance that the enemy was weak in artillery.

One of the battalions, Royal Fusiliers, gained their objectives without a single casualty. Other battalions of English county regiments had very light losses, and they were mostly from machine gun bullets. At the field dressing station on the southern part of the attack they had only received 200 walking wounded by 11 o'clock in the morning, five hours or so after the battle began. They were very few as battles go now, but I hated to see those poor fellows coming out of the fighting and making their way down in long, long trails to the dressing station. Some of them could hardly hobble, and every few hundred yards had to sit down and rest against a bank of sunken road.

Some of them were helped down by German prisoners, and it was queer to see a Tommy with his arms around the necks of two Germans. German wounded helped down by British men less hurt than they walked in the same way, with their arms around the necks of their enemies, and sometimes English and German soldiers came along together very slowly, arm in arm, like old cronies.

Most of the prisoners on my side of the battlefield were from the 20th Landwehr Division, which had relieved the 54th overnight. They were Brunswick men, and oldish fellows. Through fields of thistles came single figures and little groups of wounded, and on the sides of some of the tracks were groups of prisoners with their guards, and on the ground badly wounded men on stretchers waiting for relays of stretcher bearers or ambulances. Some of the ambulance drivers were wonderful, and drove within a few hundred yards of the battle to pick up fallen men.

In spite of their pain and weariness, the wounded always had a cheery word to say. "How is it going?" I asked, and man after man said: "Oh, it's splendid. We're doing grand! The boys are going straight on." One man, a Cockney fellow, wounded in the leg, kept a group of comrades halted for a rest on their way back in roars of laughter as he described his adventures of the morning and how he was hit by a German sniper who suddenly appeared out of a trench. He used lurid language, but was so comical and honest a fellow that a padre standing near joined in the shouts of laughter that followed his monologue. This padre and others this morning went very close to the lines with hot coffee and brandy in their flasks to meet the wounded and help them.

One of the wonders of the day was the work of the British airmen. Just after dawn they came flying overhead so low that they seemed to make a breeze over my steel hat, so low that they waved hands to the infantry and shouted cheery words to them as they went through the enemy's lines. In the air the enemy was done dead this morning. He had been caught napping in the sky as well as on the earth.

In strategy, it seems to me, the battle may prove the best adventure we have had. The enemy was utterly deceived,

Berlin Announces Wide French Drive on the Aisne; Troops Attacked on Less Than a Mile Front, Says Paris

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (via London.)—The French opened a strong attack on the Germans on a six-mile front north of the Aisne this afternoon, according to the official report from General Headquarters tonight. The report says:

This afternoon strong French advances commenced on the front from Craonne to Berry-au-Bac.

The earlier statement issued at Army Headquarters on the fighting along the French front says:

Near and south of St. Quentin the battle of artillery and mine-throwers was increased at times. An attack by the French in the evening north of Allancourt was repulsed. Heavy firing in the fighting areas continued until midnight and then diminished. This morning it was again begun with great intensity near Riencourt.

There was increased fighting activity northeast of Pinon and east of Craonne. On the eastern bank of the Meuse, after the repulse of a French advance at Chaume Wood in the morning hours, the firing was not again revived throughout the day.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—French troops today attacked in the Juvincourt region north of Craonnne and Berry-au-Bac on a front of about five-eighths of a mile and penetrated the German positions to an average depth of about 400 yards, capturing strong defenses and taking 175 German prisoners, according to the official communication issued tonight. The bulletin reads:

West of the Miette River we attacked today at about 3 o'clock on the salient of the German line to the south of Juvincourt. On a front of about one kilometer and to an average depth of 400 meters our troops reached all their objectives and captured strong enemy defenses. In the course of the operation we took 175 prisoners.

Between the Miette and the Aisne Rivers our patrols brought back about forty prisoners. The artillery activity has been spirited in all this region.

On both banks of the Meuse several attempts against our small posts were stopped by our fire.

In Upper Alsace a surprise attack by the enemy to the north of Largitzen failed.

HOW THE CAVALRY WENT IN

Dashed After Tanks and Infantry and Charged Enemy Batteries.

TANKS NUMBERED HUNDREDS

Squadrons of Land Battleships Had a General to Command Them.

HIS TERSE ORDER OBEYED

It Was: "We Expect Every Tank to Do Its Damnedest," and They Did.

Take 10 Big Guns that Fired on the Tanks at Close Range

By The Associated Press.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 21.—In severe hand-to-hand fighting at Flesquieres today British troops, preceded by tanks, stormed the town.

The Germans fired on the tanks with seven big guns at short range. The British infantry charged the guns, captured them, and killed the crews.

Three other big guns were captured in a similar manner at Premy Chappelle.

British cavalry captured a battery at Rumilly, sabring the crews.

Second Stage of the Battle.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Wednesday Night, Nov. 21.—In my earlier messages, which were held back for military reasons of the soundest kind, I was able to give only an outline and a beginning of the most striking strategical blow the British have inflicted on the enemy. Now, after hours spent in the area of fighting at Ribecourt and Flesquieres Ridge, with the battle in progress to the left, where the great Bois de Bourlon dominates the ground, I am able to give more details about this dramatic adventure of our troops. There is no longer any need of secrecy.

I have already told how we surprised the enemy by the stealthiness of our preparation, by the absence of all shell fire from batteries moved up to new positions in darkness, and by the skilful distribution of bodies of troops in well chosen positions. What I was not able to tell earlier was that a mass of cavalry was also brought up and hidden very close to the enemy's lines, ready to make a sweeping drive should the Hindenburg line be pierced and broken by the advance of the tanks over the great belts of barbed wire and the deep, wide trenches of the strongest lines on the western front.

Yesterday I saw the cavalry in all this country waiting for their orders to saddle up and get their first great chance. I was astounded to see them there and was stirred by a great thrill of excitement, not without some tragic foreboding, because after seeing much of the war on this front and coming straight from Flanders with its terrifying artillery and frightful barrages it seemed to me incredible that after all cavalry should ride out into the open and round up the enemy. I had seen the Hindenburg lineup by Bullecourt and Queant and knew the strength of it and the depth of the barbed wire belts that surround it.

Horsemen in Gay Spirits.

The cavalry were in the highest spirits and full of tense expectation. Young cavalry officers galloped past smiling and called out a cheery "Good morning," like men who have good sport ahead. In the folds of land toward the German lines there were thousands of cavalry horses, massed in parks, with their horse artillery limbered up, and ready for their ride.

All through yesterday morning the infantry officers and men taking part in the advance were asked the question, "When are the cavalry going through?" and then I heard the news: "The cavalry are through." With all my heart and soul I wished them luck on the ride.

This morning very early, in the steady rain and wet mist, I saw squadrons of them going into action, and it was the most stirring sight I had seen for many a long day in this war, one which I sometimes thought I should never live to see. They rode past me as I walked along the road through our newly captured ground and across the Hindenburg line. They streamed by at a quick trot and the noise of the horses' hoofs was a strange, rushing sound.

Rain slashed down upon their steel hats, their capes were glistening, and mud was flung up to the horses' flanks, as in long columns they went up and down the rolling country and pastured

up the steep track, making a wide curve around two great mine craters in roads which the enemy had blown up in his retreat. It was a wonderful picture to see and remember.

Other squadrons of cavalry had already gone ahead and had been fighting in the open country since midday yesterday after crossing the bridges at Masnières and Marcoing, which the enemy did not have time to destroy. They had done well. One squadron rode down a battery of German guns, and a patrol had ridden into Flesquieres Village, when the Germans were still there. Still other bodies of cavalry had swept around German machine-gun emplacements and German villages and drawn many prisoners into their net.

The drama was far beyond the most fantastic imagination. This attack on the Hindenburg lines before Cambrai has never been approached on the western front, and the first act began when the tanks moved forward before dawn toward the long, wide belts of wire, which they had to destroy before the rest could follow.

Order Tanks to Do Their "Damnedest."

These squadrons of tanks were led into action by the General commanding their corps, who carried his flag on his own tank—a most gallant man, full of enthusiasm for his monsters and their brave crews, and determined that this day should be theirs. To every officer and man of the tanks he sent this order of the day before the battle:

"The Tank Corps expects that every tank this day will do its damnedest."

They did. As the pilot of one of them told me, they "Played merry hell." They moved forward in small groups, several hundreds of them, rolled down the German wire, trampled down its lines, and then crossed the deep gulf of the Hindenburg main line, pitching their noses downward as they drew their long bodies over the parapets, rearing up again with their long forward reach of body, and heaving themselves on to the ground beyond.

The German troops knew nothing of the fate that awaited them until out of the gloom of dawn they saw these great numbers of gray inhuman creatures bearing down upon them, crushing down their wire, crossing their impregnable lines, firing fiercely from their flanks, and sweeping the trenches with machine gun bullets.

Seemed A Nightmare to Germans.

A German officer whom I saw today, one out of thousands of prisoners who have been taken, described his own sensations. At first he could not believe his eyes. He seemed in some horrible nightmare and thought he had gone mad. After that from his dugout he watched all the tanks trampling about, crunching down the wire, heaving themselves across his trenches and searching about for machine-gun emplacements, while his men ran about in terror, trying to avoid the bursts of fire and crying out in surrender.

"What could we do!" said this officer and others. "We could do nothing. We were amazed by the mobility of the tanks, by their dreadful power, and our men would not stand against them."

All the German officers expressed their admiration of the attack, both by the tanks and infantry, and of the strategical idea of it. "A brilliant attack," they say, and, after all, they know best as the victims of it.

Cavalry Active in Open Fighting.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 21.—Thousands of British cavalry were co-operating today with the great army of tanks and infantry in continuing the successful assault begun yesterday by the British troops against the Hindenburg defenses over a wide front in the Cambrai section.

Open fighting has been going on at many places since yesterday, and the horse troopers, who had waited long for a chance to vindicate their existence in this war, have been rendering invaluable services in 'mopping up' the enemy territory.

Bitter fighting occurred at many places, but the British forces, which up to this morning had penetrated strong German positions for a distance of some five miles, were still pushing onward this afternoon. Masnieres, Marcoing, Ribecourt, Havrincourt, Graincourt, and Piesquieres all lay behind the advancing troops, and by noon the cavalry was to be seen drawing in on the Bourlon Wood, which lies west of Cambrai and dominates that town.

The Masnieres - Beaurivoir line of trenches was penetrated today. Many guns have been gathered in by the British. Thousands of Germans were in the British cages this morning for any one who cared to visit them. The German losses have been heavy. At least four divisions of German infantry have been badly smashed since the fighting began.

Large numbers of civilians have already been released from captured towns. About 500 were brought back from Masnieres, and other places furnished their quotas of noncombatants, who received their deliveries with rejoicing.

To General Byng, who fought on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and who won fame as the commander of the Canadians who took the Vimy Ridge on the western front, falls the honor of having planned and successfully carried out the present drive, in which tanks and the cavalry have played such a leading part. General Byng staked his chances on the tanks, and the tanks made good beyond the wildest expectations.

FIRST BRITISH RUSH OVERWHELMED THE FOE

Taken by Surprise, Many Germans Were Captured in Their Dugouts.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Tuesday, Nov. 20, (via London, Nov. 21.)—The redoubtable Hindenburg line in the Cambrai sector was broken in many places today by the great force of the British tanks, and this afternoon the infantry which followed through the gaps was still battling its way forward.

The surprise attack was launched at dawn over a wide front. In the first few hours its progress was marked with evident success, and up to the latest reports received at this time, (4 P. M.,) it had been moving along regularly according to schedule.

The resistance offered by the dazed Germans this morning was negligible, and by noon British pioneers already were at work laying roads across the old front line trenches, while prisoners in considerable numbers had begun to come back from various directions.

The casualties of the attacking forces thus far have been light. Great numbers of German dead lie before the main Hindenburg trench where the bewildered enemy, taken unawares, made a half-hearted attempt to stem the onrushing Britons.

The battle was an innovation for the western front, for it was begun without any preliminary artillery work. Upon the army tanks rested the responsibility for victory or defeat, and they fulfilled all expectations. The iron giants went through the tremendous line of barbed wire entaglements in front of the main Hindenburg positions and on over the trenches as if they were on parade.

The tanks started forward at 6:20 o'clock, and by 11:30 o'clock the British infantry, which had swarmed into the holes made by the mighty engines, was engaging the enemy in open fighting along the Hindenburg support line back of the main defenses at many points. Up to noon there had been no hard fighting, and the German artillery fire had been very weak. The Germans surrendered freely in numerous places.

Two attempted counterattacks were smashed by the British infantry in the early hours, one in a tunnel trench near Bullecourt, the other at Havrincourt Park, where one company of Germans essayed an advance.

The tanks this afternoon, followed by infantry, were continuing their journey into German territory.

Germans Admitted Surprise.

Prisoners admit ruefully that the attack was a surprise to them and caught many of them in their dugouts. The secrecy with which the British made their preparations was one of the most striking features of the offensive. Guns, tanks, and troops were moved into the Cambrai sector at night and carefully hidden during the day.

Up to the actual hour of the British attack there were moments when great stillness reigned over the battle front, and it seemed impossible that within a short time the line would be seething. At 6:20 o'clock a long line of tanks, distributed over a wide front, started forward. At the same time the British infantry on each side of the land monitors made threats at the German line.

Within a few seconds the entire enemy front for a distance of many miles was flaming with variegated signals which called frantically for help from the German gunners in the rear. Red, green, white, and blue lights shot up in every direction, and the rockets showered a myriad of stars down through the gloom, like a mammoth display of fireworks.

The dismay of the Germans was blazed across the sky as clearly in this unforgettable whirlwind of pyrotechnics as if their higher command had announced it officially. Their guns came into action, first one, then half a dozen, then scores, but their fire was weak. They were not prepared for such an eventuality or they would have shown it in their artillery work.

The British big guns soon began to break the silence on their side, not in the form of a barrage fire, but in counter-battery work. Meanwhile the tanks rolled on over what was virtually a virgin battlefield.

Few Officers Knew Full Plan.

For weeks the process of concentrating men and guns for this great attack had been going on, and so carefully had it been done that comparatively few officers in the British army knew what was transpiring. It was a startling move on the part of Field Marshal Haig to open battle so quickly on a quiet part of the line, far removed from the "cockpit of Europe" around Ypres. For many months there had been nothing more than occasional raids, with now and then a flurry of artillery fire in the Cambrai sector.

This morning before daybreak things were moving along at much the same pace. The Germans had evinced some nervousness during the night, and for a few minutes, about 5:30 o'clock in the morning, dropped a barrage along a section where it probably appeared as if the British might be planning a raid. The enemy presumably had been looking for something of this nature, but that they did not expect a battle was clearly evident.

The correspondent reached a point near the British line a little after 6 o'clock. At that hour there was very little artillery work on either side. Machine guns occasionally broke out as sentries on one side or the other thought they saw a head over a trench top.

Then came a period of almost absolute stillness. Suddenly the long line of British tanks moved forward, and in a moment the signal lights of the Germans shot high in the air. The British troops came out of their shelters and with fixed bayonets and grenades followed the tanks swiftly toward the enemy barriers.

The ground was firm and covered with long grass. There were few big shell holes, such as are to be seen in Flanders, for comparatively little artillery work had been done against this sector. It was ideal going for the big land monitors, and they made the most of it. As they started forward, the British put up a heavy screen of smoke all about them, so that it was impossible for the enemy to see them many yards away.

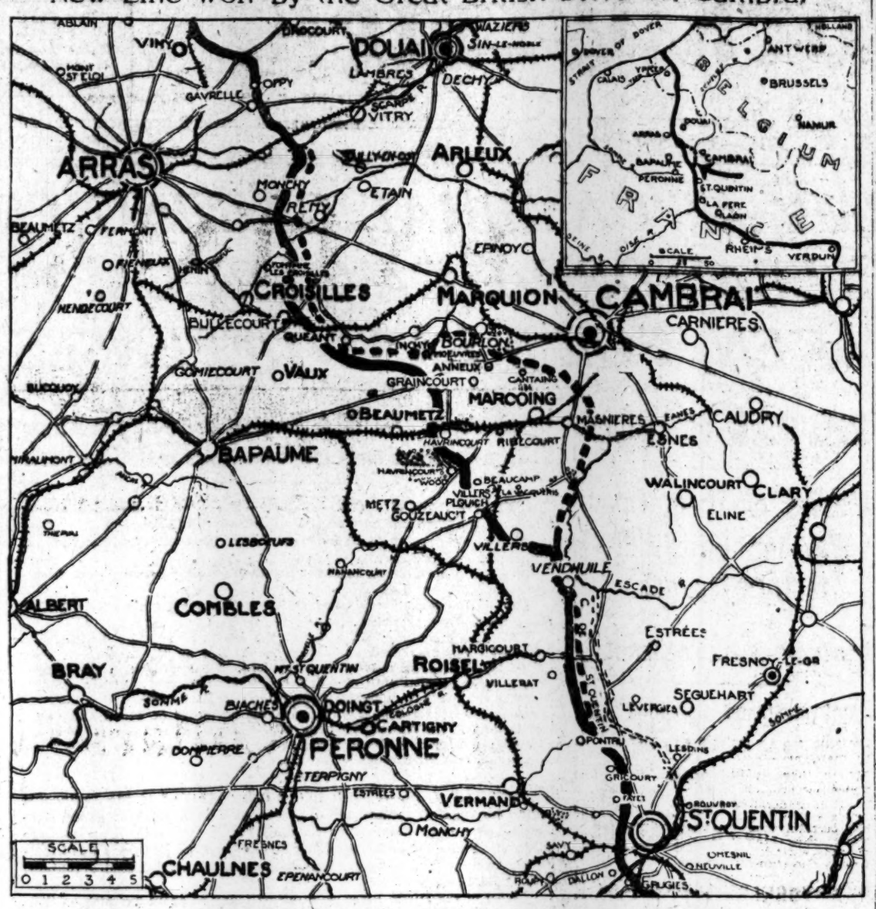
The tanks reached the German outpost line in front of the main line, and without stopping surged through it toward the barbed wire entanglements, their guns working steadily all the while. Here was a point where it had been feared they might encounter difficulties, but they did not. They crashed through the barbed wire, and at 7:20 o'clock the British infantrymen were going through the gaps thus made.

At 7:47 o'clock the infantry, operating just west of Havrincourt, had swarmed up the elevation known as Mount Vesuvius. A few minutes later this knoll was blown up, having been mined by the Germans. At 8:34 seven tanks and infantry were seen in the Havrincourt station. In evacuating Havrincourt the Germans did comparatively little damage and the place had not suffered greatly from shell fire. It is in much better condition than many of the towns which saw the bitter fighting of the Somme battle last year.

Few, if any, German airplanes ventured over the British lines this morning. There was considerable fog, and this, added to the smoke barrage, made observation practically impossible for them. British airplanes were operating in large numbers, flying in most cases within a few yards of the ground.

The fighting was still continuing this (Tuesday) afternoon.

New Line Won by the Great British Drive on Cambrai



The broken line indicates approximately the position reached by Field Marshal Haig's advance, which began early Tuesday morning and has penetrated at one point (Cantaing) to within less than three miles of Cambria. The drive at Cambria imperils the entire Hindenburg line from St. Quentin to the sea.
The inserted map shows the general configuration of the western front.

ONLY 5 GERMAN AIRMEN IN THE CAMBRAI BATTLE

British Are Active, Despite Rain and Mist—Eleven of them Are Missing.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—An official statement on aviation operations issued tonight said that only five German machines were seen on the Cambrai battlefront yesterday. The British machines worked against the difficulties of mist and rain and eleven of them are missing. The statement reads:

"On Tuesday our airplanes attempted to work throughout the day in conjunction with our operations between St. Quentin and the River Scarpe. Low clouds of mist and a strong westerly wind, with an occasional drizzle of rain throughout the day, made it necessary for our patrols to fly fifty feet from the ground. Even at that height they were at times quickly lost in the mist.

"Continued attempts were made to maintain contact with our advancing troops, but this was rendered almost impossible by the weather conditions. Many bombs were dropped on enemy batteries, lorries, airdromes, transports, and railways. Batteries and small groups of infantry were attacked with machine gun fire. Very valuable information was gained despite the very difficult weather conditions.

"Only five hostile machines were seen all day on the battlefront. Eleven of our machines are missing, their loss being due to the mist and exceptionally low height at which they were compelled to fly."

"WHAT NEXT?" LONDON ASKS.

Victory Heralded as Forerunner of Still Bigger Things.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig thrilled the British nation with his announcement of perhaps the most striking victory yet achieved on the western front, and certainly, owing to the novel phases of the British attack, a victory reviving hope at a gloomy period of the war.

The Hindenburg line smashed" was the giant heading in the evening papers and it aptly focused the point, engaging public interest and attention. Although there was no bell ringing or other marked sign of public jubilation, wherever men gathered there was acclamation of the brilliant achievement of Field Marshal Haig and General Byng and discussion of the surprising features of the attack.

These were, first, its secrecy and surprise to the enemy; second, astonishment at the number and the novel employment of tanks, and third, the absence of artillery preparation and the customary barrage fire to assist the infantry advance. There were many guesses why the tremendous German offensive organizations in the attacked area, in the words of one commentator, "melted away" before the British onset.

Everywhere the victory was heralded as the forerunner of still bigger things, and the question, "What next?" was on everybody's lips. General Byng is the hero of the hour—the honor of planning and carrying out the stroke is credited to him—and his picture and a sketch of his career appear in all the papers.

The Hindenburg, or Siegfried, line, which was thus breached, was believed by the Germans to be strong enough to hold back the world armies. Its triple cordon of separate trench systems had a central line with a great tunnel, with openings at frequent intervals, making it unnecessary for the troops to move above ground, thus keeping the garrison safe under the heaviest gunfire. It is believed that much of this tunnel is now in the possession of the British.

BIGGEST ALLIED DRIVE, WASHINGTON BELIEVES

Object Is Relief of Pressure on Italy and Perhaps Saloniki, Officers Think.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. — Official Washington was deeply stirred today as press bulletins began to unfold the scope of the smashing British victory on the western front.

While army officers were cautious in commenting on the significance of the drive in the absence of official reports, it was plainly evident in all quarters that, on the face of press reports, officials generally regarded this as the greatest blow dealt the Germans since the war started. They were especially inspired by the dash and power displayed by Field Marshal Haig's great war machine as the brief bulletins from the front pictured events from hour to hour.

There were hints in some quarters of previous information indicating that a shortage of ammunition contributed to the German defeat. According to this view, the German western line has been stripped of ammunition reserve and men from the strategic reserves to build up the machine which rolled back the Italian line.

The German High Command, it was said in this connection, had counted absolutely upon Winter and the transfer of French and British forces to support the shaken Italian lines as making impossible any major offensive on the Western front at this time.

The daring displayed by the British in launching their greatest assault of the war without artillery preparation was freely commented on by officers. It is the first time assaults upon thoroughly organized trench lines have ever been made except after the guns had blasted a way through for the infantry. The use of the tanks to clear away barbed wire entanglements and presumably to batter down "pill boxes," and other strong points also was a novel procedure. The success of the movement probably depended wholly upon the complete surprise, which was possible only by moving forward without the usual accompaniment of artillery fire.

Officers here have discussed frequently in the last few months the possibility of restoring the element of surprise attack in trench operations in just this way. Some have thought it could be done, while others have held that without destruction of the barbed wire entanglement with high explosive shells, the infantry would be halted on its first rush. The use of the tanks solved this problem for the British.

There was much speculation tonight as to the immediate purpose of the attack. Officers were in agreement that it was designed to relieve pressure on the Italian front and probably also to prevent the carrying out of any plans the Germans might have had for an attack against the army holding the Isonzo front. On the face of press reports of the scope of the British victory, they were inclined to believe that these results had been accomplished.

Some officers here were hopeful that the drive would have the immediate effect of compelling the German High Command to abandon the Italian campaign or so reduce its forces there that the combined Italian, British, and French armies could drive the Teutons back into the mountains.

GERMANS LOSE HEAVILY IN VERDUN ATTACKS

Numerous Fruitless Assaults and Raids by Crown Prince Forces Cost Them Many Men.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Tuesday, Nov. 20, (via London, Nov. 21.)—There is no peace for Verdun. The great advance of Aug. 20, which brought the French very near to their old positions occupied before the enterprise of the Crown Prince in February, 1916, left the enemy at a serious disadvantage as regards observatories and defensive lines. Unable now to attempt a grand operation, he has made many efforts in detail to recover some of the strong points lost.

While these constant actions keep the French forces engaged, they are very costly to the Germans and have brought no other result. Between Sept. 9 and Oct. 21 last fighting of importance took place on twenty-one days and included five powerful German attacks.

On the first day named the enemy, with four battalions and a body of special assault troops in the front line, tried to capture Hill 344. On Sept. 24 a division was thrown forward between Fosses and Chaume Woods, which now form a northeastern bastion of the French positions on the right bank of the Meuse, a double plateau lying between the villages of Beaumont and Ornes. On Oct. 2, with three battalions and two bodies of special assault troops in the front line, a determined advance was made between Hill 344 and Samogneux, and the French then lost a short piece of trench. On Oct. 21 a strong but fruitless attack was made on the east flank of the Chaume plateau.

The proportions of the world war being what they are, it is impossible to publish descriptions of battles such as these. It is, however, a fact that the French have engaged on the right bank of the Meuse during the last Summer, including only one grand offensive, more divisions than during the latter half of last year, when they carried out the large operations by which Douaumont and Vaux, Louvemont and Beaumont were reconquered.

The usury of enemy strength has certainly been higher. We know that, while seventy-six German divisions were used up on the Verdun front last year—that is, eight per month for the active period —twenty-four divisions have been exhausted in two months of this Autumn.

There is a significant difference between the tactics of the opposing armies which largely accounts for this difference of results. The major operations of the French have not been frequent, but have been so minutely and powerfully organized as to yield considerable victories at the smallest cost.

The Germans have long been unable to spare means for a large offensive at Verdun, and their smaller attacks have given no results worth mentioning. Even in local actions and raids, such as the one successfully carried out in the Chaume sector yesterday, there is in the French method a combination of deliberation beforehand and dash in execution that appears to show clear superiority.

ARDENNE SCORNED TANKS.

German Critic Only Recently Wrote Disparagingly of Them.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Nov. 21.—I notice that in his last military article in the Berliner Tageblatt, General von Ardenne writes scornfully of the British tanks" which he imagined was probably finished. This is not the opinion of the higher German Generals, who were experimenting not long ago with a tank of their own.

The tank is passing out of the first experimental stage. Its necessary limitations are known, its unnecessary weaknesses are being remedied. It may now be admitted that the French tanks, which are smaller than and differ otherwise from the British, did not give entire satisfaction on their first trial in April. Since that time they have done very good service. Many material improvements have been made in their mechanism and armament.

Above all a tank tactical system is being gradually evolved, an understanding of the methods of using this weapon and of its relation to infantry and other arms develops.

During the late French offensive there were hardly any losses in this service, and some notable feats were accomplished, particularly in breaking up machine gun posts and in attacking German batteries, of which the crews were unable to remove their pieces in time. A number of guns were captured in this way.

The tanks proved particularly useful also in exploring pieces of unknown ground and revealing their hidden dangers and during short pauses between the stages of the French advance, in going forward and preventing a rally by the enemy. On the shell-shattered plateau around Fort Malmaison I was surprised to find how rapidly they had traversed ground so irregular and so deep in mud.

BYNG "COLONEL RENDEZVOUS."

Said to be the Original of One of H. G. Wells's Characters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Great things have been expected from General Sir Julian Byng, and the boldness of the present operations on the western front reflects the greatest credit on his initiative. One of the British Army's chief cavalry officers, Sir Julian was a member of a group of brilliant soldiers known as "Kitchener's men."

At the start of the war he was called from an Egyptian command and put at the head of the 3d Cavalry Division under Sir Henry Rawlinson. He took a leading part in protecting the withdrawal of the Belgian Army. From France General Byng went to the Dardanelles and succeeded General Stopford in charge of operations at Suvla Bay.

Sir Julian is said to be the original of Colonel Rendezvous in Wells's "Mr. Britling Sees It Through." Colonel Rendezvous, it may be remembered, is an apostle of efficiency and national service.

GERMANS WIDENED TRENCHES

Object Mainly Sought by Them Was to Frustrate the Tanks,

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.—The following dispatch from British Headquarters in France was received tonight at the office here of the Reuter Telegram Company:

"Rarely has there been a more dramatic stroke in war than that dealt to the Germans in the latest offensive. The great 'impregnable' Hindenburg line has been penetrated at a number of points, and it was primarily the tanks that did it.

"Along a large part of the central portion of this line is a great tunnel system with openings at frequent intervals. Each of three tunnels is protected by a belt of specially stout wire with intricate patterns all co-ordinated with machine-gun posts and strong redoubts, so that apparently the infantry could not approach any point without being swept by machine guns. The tanks walked up to the tiers of wire, trampling it down and raking the trenches with their machine guns until resistance ceased and the enemy fled to his dugouts.

"The main Hindenburg trenches had been made especially wide for the express purpose of frustrating the tanks, but they were still not wide enough. The tanks rolled through, over every obstacle, and the losses of infantry behind were almost unprecedentedly light."

PERSHING SEES THE BATTLE.

American Commander Guest at British Chief's Headquarters.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 21, (by The Associated Press.)—General Pershing, commander of the American forces in France, was present at the British Headquarters as the guest of Field Marshal Haig, the British commander, to witness the British offensive.

The American commander followed the naval battle with the deepest interest.

General Pershing left the Cambrai front last night, having spent the day with Field Marshal Haig. The American commander was close to the front during the early part of the operations.

Strongest German Defense Proved Vulnerable By the Use of Tanks in Haig's Surprise Attack

By A MILITARY EXPERT.

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The British operations which began on Tuesday morning have served to revolutionize all previously existing theories as to the possibilities that may be developed from trench warfare. It has always been considered that only by the weight of artillery could any impression be made on the German trench system in the west. Particularly was this true of the so-called Hindenburg line, a line selected with the utmost care, with particular reference to the adaptability of the terrain for defensive work.

This line, already strong by virtue of its topographical features, was greatly strengthened by artificial means, its entire front being covered by dense wire entanglements and abris.

There has been but one recognized way of breaking such a line, and that was by heavy artillery preparation, which would destroy the wire entanglements and so give the infantry a chance. The process was slow, expensive in men and material, and the individual gain in any one attack insignificant. It moreover had the disadvantage of serving notice upon the German commanders of the pending attack, and permitted them to mass troops to meet it.

The British, therefore, tried an experiment—for it was nothing more than an experiment—having for its object the breaking of the line solely through the element of surprise, reliance being placed on the tanks to open gaps in the wire entanglements through which the infantry could pass.

Accordingly, there was massed behind the line from the Village of Le Catelet to the Scarpe Valley a number of tanks, which were mostly moved in at night and skillfully camouflaged. Artillery was similarly moved up at night and placed so that it was completely missed by the German airmen. As a matter of fact, this particular section of the front had been quiet so long that it was probably free from observation.

Early Tuesday morning the tanks moved out across No Man's Land, and before the Germans in the supposedly impregnable trenches knew that an attack was pending these machines were straddling their trenches and the entanglements were gone. Through the huge gaps in the wire the British infantry poured. The wire which had been left in the spaces between the tanks was useless, the general effect being that of a sieve, a great many of the tanks being used, and the line being pierced by them in a great number of places.

Thus the British were able to cut in behind the wire which remained in what can best be described as a number of small flanking operations. The German defense was broken almost immediately, and a considerable stretch of the line thrown into a complete panic. The complete absence of artillery preparation gave the Germans no clue to what was happening. They had no idea what forces were opposed to them or what the object of the attack was. Their own artillery was silent since it had no target, and, as was the case of the infantry, knew nothing of the attack until it was too late.

The greatest British effort was directed along the railroad from Bapaume to Cambrai, which road passes through the village of Marcoing, along which line the German positions were penetrated to a depth of more than five miles. The British completed the occupation of Marcoing, at which point they came up to the Scheidt Canal, and pusned on. South of Marcoing the great bend of the canal was almost entirely occupied, while to the north and the eastern outskirts of Anneux were passed.

It is a significant fact that the British cavalry has been again thrown into action, which fact of itself shows the extent to which the Germans have been shattered. In the meantime, the offensive is still going on and the advance appears to be still unchecked.

While it is true that war on the western front is still to a considerable extent a war of attrition, and as such the results of any blow are largely determined by the relative casualties, this does not apply to this last operation. Other considerations far outweigh the number of prisoners taken or men killed.

The first consideration is the overwhelming success of a great experiment. Given a period of fair weather so that the ground offers good footing, the British, if they can conceal by natural cover or artificial means a concentration of tanks, have proved that they can ride roughshod over any defensive system the Germans can create, provided it is not held too heavily.

The Germans cannot hold their entire line in full strength. Even the divisions which are being withdrawn from the Russian front will not give them sufficient numbers for that. Consequently certain portions of the line must be held with a minimum number of troops while sectors showing greater activity are held in strength. The British intelligence system is sufficiently perfected to furnish information as to the approximate number of troops holding each section of the line.

It is, therefore, but a question of finding the weak spots, concentrating the tanks under cover of darkness, and sending them on. It is not too much to hope that the solution of the German defensive trench system has been found. Certainly nothing that has previously occurred on the western front has given ground for such great expectations.

Aside from this the territory gained is of vital importance in that it makes the entire Hindenburg line from St. Quentin to the sea. This line demands great bases with good lines paralleling the front. Of the chain Cambrai is a necessary link, and the German evacuation of Cambrai is seriously threatened. Indeed, its use as a base is already seriously impaired by being brought under the close fire of guns of even moderate calibre.

AMERICAN LIEUTENANT RESCUES A SOLDIER

Dashes Across Open Space Under German Fire and Brings Back Marooned Private.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 21. — The American army was thrilled today by the heroic action of a young Lieutenant in saving the life of a soldier. A private, a member of a patrol, lost his way and went to sleep in a shell crater in No Man's Land last night. The patrol returned, and it was found he was missing.

At daylight the Germans saws the American soldier near the line and opened fire with rifles and grenades. The soldiers remained in the crater.

A Lieutenant, whose home is in — Wyoming, saw that the man was in danger of immediate death. He went out over No Man's Land through a hail of enemy machine gun bullets several hundred yards, got the soldiers, and led him back.

The soldier said that when he looked over the top of the shell crater the enemy saw him immediately, and the first bullets and grenades nearly got him.

The attention of the Lieutenant was attracted by the firing, and through field glasses he saw the shrapnel helmet of the man in the crater. He gave orders for no rifle or machine-gun fire on the enemy lines, and then started out, making part of the way through a depression in the ground. The German turned their attention to him, and for some minutes bullets whizzed on all sides, but none hit him. The soldier said that he did not know in what direction him own lines were. Otherwise he would have tried to get to them himself.

Many American patrols recently have displayed considerable daring. One got so close to the enemy lines that the men could hear a German singing and also heard an officer swearing at the driver of a supply wagon.

Another relief has taken place on the American sector. It was accomplished successfully and without the knowledge of the enemy. The troops to be relieved left their positions in small groups over a certain period of time. After all were out they were taken on trucks to their billets, which were reached at night during a rain.

The relieved units were in good health and good spirits. The only complaint heard was that they had not had enough action.

AMERICANS TRAIN FOR AMBUSH FIGHTS

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Tuesday, Nov. 20.—Only the fact that the Germans failed to venture into No Man's Land on a recent night saved them from an American surprise. One hundred and sixty men of the first battalions to enter the trenches for a week were given special training and, after being transported to the front, crawled across No Man's Land and took positions in front of and in the German wire entanglements at a point where it had been discovered the enemy came out every night.

Each man had been trained in a special task, and the entire unit had rehearsed the part it intended to play under conditions similar to those in front of the German lines. The Americans reached the position soon after dark and remained in waiting all night, but not one German appeared either there or, as far as is known, at any place in No Man's Land.

The plan was to allow several groups of ten to fifteen Germans each to emerge and meet at a rendezvous. Then the Americans would fall upon the enemy and repay them fully for recent trench raids.

A cold which a soldier had caught in the trenches brought him a wound in the hand and gave warning to the patrol of an ambuscade on another night. An American patrol had arranged an ambush near a shell-ruined farm house in No Man's Land. Several of the Americans had colds and coughs, but managed to control them. Finally, when the shadowy forms of an enemy patrol were seen approaching, one of the Americans coughed. The enemy patrol promptly disappeared toward its own lines, from which there soon afterward came a hail of machine-gun bullets, one hitting the man who had coughed.

The first American regimental colors to be carried on the battlefront in France has been returned to regimental headquarters. Written on it in ink over the signature of the French commander is a certification that this was the first American flag to reach the front lines. The flag did not fly at the front, as no flags are exhibited there. It actually was carried, however, to a dugout in the rear of the second line, remaining there several days.

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FORBIDS GERMANY SOCIETY OF NATIONS

Clemenceau Points to Belgium to Show Her Word Could Not Be Trusted.

ANNOUNCES HIS WAR AIM

It Is Not to Establish a World League, but to be Victor, Premier Tells Deputies.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Premier Clemenceau, replying in the Chamber of Deputies to Deputy Pierre Forgeot, who asked what he thought of a "Society of Nations," said:

"Ah, yes. I know we live in a time when the word is a great power. There are many, including even men of great mind, who believe that words have the power to liberate.

"No! The same words have been discussed by humanity since the beginning of its existence. The word 'right,' the word 'justice,' the word 'liberty' are words as old as man. You can say nothing that has not already been said. You may at the utmost ask me for action. That is what I am here for.

"You believe that the formula of a society of nations can solve everything. But it is necessary to understand what it means. There is at the Quay d'Orsay a commission named by M. Ribot to prepare the organization of the society of nations, composed of most competent men, masters of international law, MM. Bourgeois, Renault, Lavisse, and other eminent minds, whose worth no one will contest.

"Well! They are preparing the society of nations. The truth is, many thinkers, philosophers, Deputies, Senators, politicians, and Frenchmen are convinced that some miracle will suddenly produce the society of nations. I do not believe that the society of nations is the necessary conclusion of the present war. One of my reasons is that if you propose to me tomorrow to bring Germany into this society of nations I would not consent to do so.

"What guarantee would you offer me? You would offer me the guarantee of a signature. Go and ask the Belgians what they think of Germany's signature.

"To found the society of nations, we must have peoples capable of liberating themselves. That is why you are always obliged in all of your hypotheses to begin by saying, 'Germany herself will break up Prussian militarism.' The terrible thing about it is that she does not break it up and that she makes an instrument of it. Then, because you see imperfectly ahead of you the realization of a hypothesis, that is always at the hypothetical stage, you pretend that we undertake engagements when we cannot do so without detriment to the spirit that enables us to continue the war."

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 20, (Delayed.)—The war aim of Premier Clemenceau is to be a victor, he told the Chamber of Deputies today.

"If Germany tomorrow expressed a wish to enter into the society of nations, I would not agree," M. Clemenceau said, "for Germany's signature cannot be trusted. You ask what my war aims are? My aim is to be a victor."

During interpellations after the Ministerial declaration Deputy Pierre Forgeot demanded the firm handling of the political scandals. He declared that Louis J. Malvy, ex-Minister of the Interior, was a traitor or else Leon Daudet, Malvy's accuser, was a scoundrel. He demanded that the connection with the scandals of Joseph Caillaux, the ex-Premier, should be made clear.

Premier Clemenceau made an approving gesture and M. Caillaux applauded, but the Premier in reply refused to enter into details. He assured the Chamber that justice would be dealt rapidly and relentlessly for crimes against the country. The Premier expressed sympathy with the Socialists and Idealists, but declared that experiments were impossible in war time. He turned the laugh on some of his interrupters by saying that the only advantage of old age was that one became deaf.

U. S. Navy Surgeon Dies in Ireland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Navy Department was notified today of the death of Assistant Surgeon Dudley W. Queen, which occurred in Ireland Nov. 20, 1917. Surgeon Queen was born at Granger, Texas, on March 5, 1886, and was serving on the U. S. S. Cassin at the time of his death.

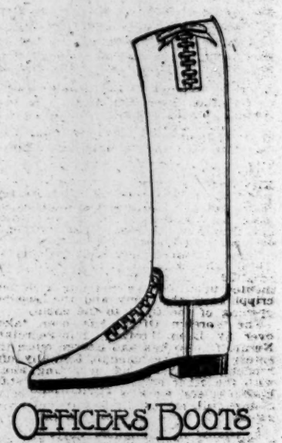
BRITISH ARMY NOW BEFORE JERUSALEM

Infantry In Action Six Miles To West and Five Miles to Northwest of Holy City.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (via London.)—In Palestine have advanced five miles northwest of Jerusalem, the War Office announces. The statement follows:

There is no change in the situation north of Jafia. On Monday Kuryet-el-Enad, six miles west of Jerusalem, was carried at the point of the bayonet by territorial infantry, and Beit Likia, some five miles to the northwest, was occupied by Scottish troops.

Yesterday our mounted troops were in contact with the enemy four miles west of Bireh, on the Jerusalem-Schechem Road.



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BOLSHEVIKI ORDER PEACE OFFER MADE ARMIES OF FOE

Lenine and Trotzky Offer a Cessation of Hostilities on All Fronts.

FULL PROGRAM STATED

Will Urge Armistice on All Belligerents When They Have Full Power.

UKRAINE RECALLS TROOPS

360,000 Men, It Is Said, Will Leave, Seriously Crippling the Army.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A Petrograd message, received by the British Admiralty by wireless press, says:

"A political communiqué states that by order of the All-Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress, the Council of 'The People's Commissaries' had assumed power, with obligation to offer all the peoples and their respective governments an immediate armistice on all fronts, with the purpose of opening pourparlers immediately for the conclusion of a 'democratic peace.'

"When the power of the council is firmly established throughout the country, the council will, without delay, make a formal offer of an armistice to all the belligerents, enemy and ally. A draft message to this effect has been sent to all the Peoples' Commissaries for foreign affairs and to all the plenipotentiaries and representatives of allied nations in Petrograd.

"The council also has sent orders to the citizen Commander in Chief that after receiving the present message he shall approach the commanding authorities of the enemy armies with an offer of a cessation of all hostile activities for the purpose of opening peace pourparlers, and that he shall, first, keep the council constantly informed by direct wire of pourparlers with the enemy armies, and second, that he shall sign the preliminary act only after approval by the Commissaries Council.

"The communiqué is signed by Uliano-ff-Lenine, President of the Commissaries Council; Trotzky, Commissary of Foreign Affairs; Krylenko, Commissary of War; Beutch-Brueyitch, Chairman of the Council, and Gorbounoff, Secretary."

The Military Chief of the district of Kiev and the temporary Governor, with their staffs, are reported to have left their posts. Ukrainian commissaries have been appointed to succeed them and they have confirmed the independence of the Ukraine.

Three hundred and sixty thousand Ukrainian troops are said to have been recalled from the front. This is commented upon here as meaning a serious crippling of the army and the possible opening of the front to the enemy.

The Foreign Office has been taken over by Leon Trotzky, Sub-secretary Neratoff, who has had charge since the arrest of M. Terestchenko, formally surrendering control and departing along with the other employes. Military staff headquarters' work is reported to be at a standstill, except the business of army supply.

The Volna Narodna says that within a few days Lenine and Trotzky will announce the successful establishment of a Workmen's and a Peasants' government, after which it is hoped that foreign Governments will enter into official negotiations through the new Foreign Minister.

Wealthy Classes Warned.

The Bolsheviki have issued a warning to the "wealthy classes and their servitors," whom the Extremists accuse of inciting strikes in the State and municipal service. The warning says:

"You are playing with fire. You will be the first to suffer from the famine that is threatening the country and the army. You will be deprived of the right of receiving products. All your stores will be requisitioned and your property confiscated."

The Bolsheviki leaders are holding out to their supporters the hope that the proletariat of other countries will start sympathetic revolutions on the Russian model. Thus their decree says:

"The German and Austrian Socialists hail the Bolsheviki revolution. The French Socialists greet the Bolsheviki in their newspapers."

A number of anarchist newspapers in Petrograd are now openly urging the abolition of all authority of any kind.

A Bolshevik Commissioner visited the State Bank today with the object of opening the Treasury safes, but withdrew after the workmen and soldiers on guard had declined to permit this violation of State property.

The archives in the storeroom of the national police department have been turned over officially to the new authorities, including money aggregating 100,000 rubles.

The wife of Premier Kerensky is reported to have been arrested by members of the Red Guard while tearing down Bolshevik posters in which Kerensky was referred to in uncomplimentary terms.

A breach in the Workmen's and Soldiers' organizations throughout the country is threatened through the existence of two central committees, each claiming authority as the duly constituted body and denying the rights of the other. The new Central Committee appointed by the recent Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and which gave birth to the present governmental régime, assumes to supersede another similar organization which dates back to the months immediately following the March revolution. These bodies are currently referred to as the first and second Central Committees.

The second Central Committee, it is announced today, purposes to assemble all the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates who took no part in the last congress and to attempt to weld them into an organization which will fight the domination of the Bolsheviki. The leaders of the committee claim that out of 600 organized Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils only approximately 100 participated in the last congress, among the abstainers being a very large majority of the army councils.

The town Duma of Moscow has been dissolved by the Revolutionary War Committee. Mayor Roudeneff of Moscow is reported to be in hiding to escape threatened arrest. An armored train bound for Petrograd has been captured by detachments of sailors and returned to Moscow.

After the arrest yesterday of Vladimir Purishkevich, a former member of the Duma, who is charged with being at the head of a monarchist plot, a letter found in his possession, addressed to General Kaledines, the Cossack leader, was published. After describing political conditions in Petrograd, the letter asserts that officers and military cadets are organized and are only awaiting the arrival of the General, details of whose movements are asked.

The Nova Zhizn today publishes a dispatch from Yalta describing the formation in the Crimea of a monarchical union whose slogan is "Onward for the Czar and holy Russia." The dispatch says the union purposes to take an active part in the Constituent Assembly and has suggested as its representatives Vladimir Purishkevich, General Brussiloff and M. Dragomiroff. It is the intention of the organization to work openly in rallying adherents.

Turning Against Bolsheviki.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 21. — Reports brought by the latest travelers to reach Tornea from Petrograd indicate that a revulsion of feeling is setting in against the Bolsheviki. Regiments of soldiers have paraded the streets of the Russian capital bearing banners with inscriptions such as "We Want No Separate Peace," "Down with Petrograd's Domination by a Minority Party Tyranny," and "Nicholas's Régime Was Never so Tyrannic as the Bolsheviki Régime."

The Central Committee of the Anti-Bolsheviki Socialist coalition has passed a resolution demanding liberty of the press, the dismissal of the Red Guard, and the immediate cessation of fratricidal war. Maxim Gorky's paper and the Volna Narodna also demand that the Red Guard be disarmed.

Lenine Tells Peasants Government Is Theirs; Petrograd, Without Rulers, Goes Aimlessly On

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 19, (via London, Nov. 21.)—I have come to the conclusion that Blondin was not a remarkable man. Here we are all Blondins, now balancing on a tightrope over an abyss. The sensation is peculiar at first, but human beings are adaptable creatures, and we are growing habituated.

In the abyss below we see glimmering forms and dim outlines, and are learning that even the abyss is not a void. Children are at school today, crossing sweepers are cleaning streets, and business offices are open. The Government departments are empty. Officials remain grimly on strike. The much maligned Russian official is displaying heroic qualities.

The councils of the People's Commissaries are distinctly embarrassed. Lenine tries to ignore the boycott and issues tonight a proclamation to peasants and workers saying the Government is in their own hands. He orders the local peasant councils immediately to take over estates and to guard them from all injury until the details of partition have been arranged. The revolution, he says, has conquered in Petrograd and Moscow and "the great majority of the Russian people is on the side of the peasants' and workers' Government."

But decrees are one thing and government is another. The Council of Commissaries is confronted with the problem of finance. It seems simple, since they have possession of the State Bank, but no one will hand over money. On Saturday the Military Revolutionary Committee arrested the Director of the bank, Shipoff, and the Assistant Ministers of Finance, who refused to sign orders on the State Bank for 15,000,000 rubles. The Assistant Ministers have been released, but Shipoff is detained.

Yesterday the committee threatened to break open the State Bank and changed the guard. The City Council protested, giving warning that disaster to credit and exchange must follow such a step. The Bolsheviki delayed action, and today made another attempt to induce Shipoff to open a current account for the Council of Commissaries. The council of the State Bank, however, unanimously refused, on the ground that the Council of Commissaries was not a body with which they could legally treat.

Whether the military revolutionaries will carry out their threat to break open the vaults is doubtful, since there are no means of breaking open vaults, apart from dynamite, and the money will be worthless when they get it.

The Government officials on strike are apparently able to hold out indefinitely, owing to their possession of a strike fund. The position of Government employes throughout the country is more difficult, and complaints are already coming in of large arrears of payment.

The Bolsheviks have no success at the front. At Minsk they seized the post and telegraphs, and released and armed convicts, but were soon expelled by an army committee, and the convicts were disarmed.

In Moscow the Military Revolutionary Committee has dissolved the City Council. The Church of St. Basil, on the testimony of eyewitnesses, is only slightly harmed. In the Cathedral of the Assumption there are three shell holes. What other damage was done in the Kremlin is not known, as the citadel is in the possession of the Bolsheviks.

The Bolsheviks discussed the question of dissolving the Petrograd City Council, but decided that it was wiser to refrain. Orders to officials of the Foreign Office to return to their posts were ignored. Only directors of departments appeared, and after handing over the keys of cupboards to Trotzky's representative the Bolsheviks retired.

POLISH COUNCIL YEARNS FOR GERMAN KULTUR

Reichstag to Force Debate on Proposed Annexation of Poland to Austria.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (via London.)—The Polish Regency Council upon entering office, says an official statement issued today, sent a letter to Emperor William declaring it was its intention to conduct the regency on lines laid down in the Emperor's manifestoes of Nov. 5 and Dec. 12." The letter added:

"We expect the Polish people in the further development of historical events and relying on their own defensive force and pursuing their own interests founded on common western kultur will strive with both Central Powers for common political and economic aims."

Emperor William, in reply, said he shared the regency's conviction that on the basis of union with the Central Powers vital conditions are provided for guaranteeing prosperity to the Polish State, and "blessings of peace, kultur, and welfare to its citizens."

The Emperor added that he was confident Poland had been called to enter a new period of national greatness" and thereby has become an important factor in Europe's development in accordance with the Western ideals of kultur."

The Emperor concluded with the words: "May the Almighty bless your work."

BOLSHEVIKI GREET GERMAN SOCIALISTS

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 21.—Communications have now been established between the Russian Bolsheviki and the German Moderate Socialists. The telegram from the Bolsheviki Committee at Stockholm, which was to have been one of the features of the great Socialist mass meeting addressed by Philipp Scheidemann, the German Socialist leader, at Dresden on Sunday, arrived at the capital of Saxony too late to be read.

The Bolsheviki greeting, however, was scarcely all that the Scheidemann Socialists desired. It declared that a long, hard fight was ahead before the great forces of capital created inside and outside of Russia could be forced to accept the desired basis of peace, and it called upon the German Socialists to follow the Russian example and to join in a mass action of the international proletariat.

The Bolsheviki Committee spoke of receiving assurances of energetic support from the Socialist parties and organizations in France, as well as in Austria-Hungary and Germany, but the Vorwaerts says it feels compelled to doubt the statement regarding the French Socialists.

A majority of the German Socialists have over and over again shown that they have no intention of departing from their attitude of supporting the Government, and of doing their duty as loyal Germans in the war.

The demonstrations of the Socialist Radicals in Germany, who far from adopting the Bolsheviki program are in active and violent opposition, were broken up by the police on Sunday. It is impossible to tell how important the demonstrations were, as the Berlin newspapers were forbidden to refer in any way to the incident, the Monday morning and Monday afternoon editions being restricted to a brief official paragraph.

VENICE HOPEFUL AMID WAR'S ALARMS

Considerable Part of Population Still Remains and Gondolas Still Dot Grand Canal.

COAST REFUGEES POUR IN

Austrian Empress Tells Swiss Petitioners City's Fate Depends on Action of Italian Government.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VENICE, Sunday, Nov. 18, (delayed.)—There is sunshine over Venice, and the city lies dreaming radiant in its bath of light and color. It is a stiller city than it was, for of late days a large part of its population has left, but there are still gondolas moving between the palace-walled shores of the Grand Canal and the Merceria has yet a traffic of black-shawled, neat-shod women, and the pigeons on the piazza are scarcely less numerous than in the days of the tourists.

It is not deserted or despairing so much as breathlessly expectant of the future, lending an ear to the dull boom of the far guns north of the lagoon, which every few seconds shake the windows, and paying less attention than one would expect to the oft-repeated long wail of the steam sirens at the signal station which announces the approach of a Hun in an airplane.

The general tone of those who yet remain, military, official, and civilian alike, is one of hope, tenacious hope and stubborn confidence, that the Piave line will hold and that Venice at least is to be denied to the invader.

In as far as this lies with the navy and the forces employed at the Piave mouth, assuredly all is being done which courage and ingenuity can compass. Between the Piave and the Sile there is a stretch of low ground almost at sea level, a tangle of little drainage canals and tidewater pools, and it is across this that the southernmost forces of the Austrians endeavored to make their way in order to gain a footing on the long spot of land between the lagoon and the Adriatic, which leads down to Porto di Libo, the front door of Venice.

It was only when Cavazuccherina was menaced that the marines fighting always, fell back to the present line just beyond the village and there stood off attempt after attempt by the Hungarians to advance to the edge of the lagoon. The movement was full of strange and heroic incidents as one after another "infiltration" parties of the enemy were met with. It is from among these, trapped among the canals and hunted down by the marines, that most of the prisoners come.

The line of the lower Piave, that line which particularly concerns Venice, is now as follows. From immediately below San Dona di Piave it follows the course of the canalized Sile to where the Taglio del Sile joins it. Thence south it corresponds almost exactly to the course of the Sile as far as Cavazuccherina on the northwestern edge of the Venetian lagoon and so along the canal to Cortellazzo at the Piave mouth, so that measured as the crow flies the Austrians at one point actually lie within 25,000 yards of the city, say, as near (or as far) as the Italian infantry were from Trieste upon those great days in May when they stormed the lower slopes of Hermada and lay at Medeazza.

For over a week past the authorities have busily taken the precautions which the situation suggested. Insane asylums and prisons were evacuated first and later the commander of the city, Admiral Cito, took steps for the removal of the families of officers and officials. Consuls were notified of the possibility of the evacuation of the city and the British Vice Consul informed the British colony that he could not be responsible for finding them means of leaving after Nov. 10. Practically all the British and Americans are already gone, though it is stated that a few are remaining, whatever the fate of Venice.

From the outlying villages on the lagoons and coast, refugees come pouring in, mostly in fishing boats, and those local craft whose sails are a feature of these waters. They brought with them marvelous diversity of property, ranging from church furniture to unfinished miracles of lace, which are the wealth of Durano, and even a certain amount of livestock. They had accommodation found for them in the hotels, whence the hospitals had been evacuated and had departed thence for Chioggia in their own craft.

In Venice itself fully half the population has left and others are eager to go. A group of about 2,000 lace makers are being transported to Genoa where they will continue the industry for their self-support.

Ministers Inspect Defenses.

By The Associated Press.

VENICE, Tuesday, Nov. 20.—The Ministers of War and Marine arrived here today and held a conference with the Mayor, Count Grinami, on the defenses of the city. They visited all parts of the city and carefully inspected the arsenal and the coast batteries.

The Minister of Marine went aboard the flagship of the fleet and was received with honors amid the broadsides which were being directed against enemy positions at the mouth of the Piave River. Both Ministers expressed gratification and surprise at the splendid behavior of the population in the face of the Teutonic menace.

Airplane raids continue to be carried out, but the dropping of bombs is infrequent. Sirens sound the alarm on the approach of each flotilla of raiders and the populace seeks cover. But the people gradually are becoming used to the visitations.

The roar of the bombardment echoes through the city, but no shells yet have fallen within its limits. Confidence is growing that the heroic stand the Italian troops are making along the Piave River will save the city.

Florian's famous café on the Piazza San Marco was closed today because of the difficulties and the dangers of the situation. Thus passes out of existence one of the historic establishments well known to American and European tourists.

The fortitude of the people is being shown in a movement that is on foot to send Christmas presents to the army defending the Piave line, upon which the city feels that its fate rests.

Austrian Empress Answers Swiss.

GENEVA, Nov. 21.—The Austrian Empress, in reply to a telegram sent to her by the Geneva Press Association, asking her to take Venice and its treasures under her protection, says:

"It is understood that an open town which makes no attempt to defend itself has certainly the right to every indulgence. Nevertheless, the fate of Venice depends entirely upon the action of the Italian Government."

NEW YORKERS DECORATED.

France Honors S. G. Matthews and Frank C. Warren.

News has reached this country of the decoration of two more New Yorkers for service with ambulances in France. Stormont G. Matthews, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Matthews of 25 East Thirtieth Street and brother of Sergeant George Matthews, Jr., of the 105th Machine Gun Battalion, at Spartanburg, S. C., received the Croix de Guerre on Oct. 15 for what the official citation described as "his courage and coolness in evacuating at a critical moment several badly wounded men during the heaviest part of the bombardment."

Matthews is 19 years old, and was educated at Lincourt. He joined the Harjes-Norton Ambulance a year ago and worked with Section 5 of that organization all last Winter at Verdun. During the great German offensive of the early Summer on the Chemin des Dames, he worked with the Chasseurs Alpine through much of the heaviest fighting. Since receiving the citation he has joined the United States Army ambulance service.

Frank Chickering Warren, an American artist, who lived in Venice and Florence before the war and entered the American Ambulance when it began, has received the Medaille d'Honneur "for distinguished service in attending the wounded at the front." He is a son of the late Dr. George William Warren and brother of Major Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, who is now in Washington on the staff of Major Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance.

Head of Swiss Army Dead.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Colonel A. Audout, head of the Swiss Army, is dead as a result of a brief illness contracted on an inspection trip. Cable advices received here today say his loss is mourned by the whole country. While observing neutrality officially, Colonel Audout made no disguise of his sympathies with the Entente Allies.

ITALIANS HALT FOE'S GREAT DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

strategy which the Austrians attempted turned the tide against them.

In the fight on the cemetery road it was suddenly observed early Saturday morning that a number of Austrians were coming toward the Italian lines with both hands held up as though ready to surrender. For a moment it was believed the fight was over and that the enemy had capitulated. But it was then noticed that all the Austrian machine guns had been removed, and closer observation showed that behind this front line of men with their hands up followed lines with bayonets and machine guns.

The Italians let them come until the range was short and they were between two enfilading lines. Then a deadly fire was opened on both sides and the Austrians were mowed down in heaps.

It was then that the rout began. The Austrian resistance was broken. At Sega Mill, where the enemy had a brief lodgment, he was forced back until he was driven to the brink of the river and then into the water. The Austrians were bayoneted and killed or captured.

A Colonel eighteen miles further down the river told of a similar fight when the Austrians attempted to cross in boats from their positions near Calvecchia.

"Our men are absolutely determined," he said. "Their determination to hold the river line is based on experience. You should have seen them yesterday when the Austrians tried to cross in boats, right there," he added pointing to the stretch where the river widens. "Our men remained silent while they saw the boats loading and going to midstream. Then they opened with machine guns and rifles. The boats and men were torn to pieces before they got another twenty feet. Not a man was left alive, and all the boats sank. No, you may depend upon it, they will never pass."

The appearance of the men confirmed the Colonel's estimate of their determination. They looked to be in perfect condition, with that fine calm and confidence which comes from high morale and sureness.

The officer gave the correspondent an opportunity to go along the defenses at this point, which are highly important as a part of the works encircling Venice. It was not a pleasant experience, as shells were tearing the air and there was a steady rattle from the sharpshooters. Immediately along the west bank of the river ran an earthen breastwork. It was a terrific tangle for the enemy to face if he ever got across.

From a loophole the Piave could be seen spreading out below, with the Austrian lines on the eastern bank. The flash of the enemy's rifles came from windows of farm houses and from the low bushes along the shore, and the sound of their bullets showed that they were striking very near.

Passing through Mestre, three miles from Venice, a heavy rumble of bombardment was heard from the fleet and the Venice coast batteries. Deep detonations could be distinguished about every five seconds, and then the salvo of many guns, sounding like a broadside.

Further on the correspondent passed one of the royal palaces overlooking the Brenta Canal, which here is as wide as the Thames, with a stately high bank. The King was not there, being at headquarters, whence he makes daily visits to the front, moving about quietly and modestly.

The roads were no longer blocked with refugees. The civilians have recovered from their first panic. Many women and children just back of the Piave have been under a rain of shells. Officers said the Austrians were not shelling the houses of peasants, hoping to make use of them, but that if the Piave line held definitely the enemy would end the present security of the peasants by destroying all houses and crops and laying the region waste.

The Prince of Wales met and shook hands with Signor Bissolati, leader of the Reform Socialists and Minister of Military Aid in the new Italian Cabinet, at headquarters today. They showed mutual pleasure and interest in the meeting.

NEARING WAR WITH AUSTRIA.

United States Expected to Declare Against All Germany's Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—It is expected that when Congress meets two weeks hence President Wilson, in the annual address, when he will review the first eight months of the war with Germany, will deal with the results of Colonel House's mission to Europe, and review our relations with Austria-Hungary, with a recommendation that Congress declare the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Dual Monarchy.

Relations with Austria were severed before the adjournment of Congress. But the situation has changed radically in the interim, and the leading members of the Entente Alliance upon whom the burden of the real conduct of the war to a successful conclusion now rests, together with the United States, which is financing and in every possible way endeavoring to strengthen its own and the Entente cause, now perceive the necessity for complete unity of action. How this can be fully achieved without a declaration by the United States Government that it considers itself at war, not only with Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, but also with Turkey is not understood.

The attempt to be made during the next session of Congress to have the Alien Enemy act amended so as to apply also to Austrians and Hungarians is in itself an evidence of the rapid trend of the situation toward a formal declaration by Congress that we consider ourselves at war with Austria-Hungary and the other allies of Germany. Turkey and Bulgaria are mere instruments in the hands of the Berlin War Office, and are co-operating with Austria-Hungary against American interests, while American lives and ships are being jeopardized by submarine operations in the Mediterranean.

The illusion is no longer entertained here that it would be possible to detach either Austria-Hungary or Bulgaria from Germany, and it is now believed that only by crushing Turkey can that power be separated from her allies.

A semi-official cablegram received in Washington from Rome today credits the Idea Nationale, a prominent Italian journal, with the statement that it will be necessary for the United States to consider Austria-Hungary our enemy if this country expects President Wilson's advocacy of an inter-allied council and unified control to be carried out successfully.

"Speaking of the new plan of common action to be discussed at the Paris conference," said the message from Rome, "the Idea Nationale observes that the unity of effort which is necessary in the interest of all the Allies must proceed from the employment of all the resources of all the allied nations in conformity with the plans agreed upon by the representatives of the Allies.

"Any effort or activity in a particular sector, which would not bear upon the immediate general interest of all the Allies in their common goal, would amount to the individualism which Wilson and Lloyd George have declared must be eliminated."

GERMANS PIN HOPE TO NORTHERN FRONT

Observer Says Italy Is Safe if It Depends Upon Holding the Piave Line.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY, Tuesday, Nov. 20.—There is a hill which I know, crowned by a castle dating back to Rome's glories, whence one has a view of all that great mountain rampart which bridges the space between the valleys of the Piave and the Brenta. It allows one to see a map enlarged to the scale of reality with the German hope in the north to link their advancing forces by means of that great valley road which runs from Feltre on the Piave down to Brenta clearly outlineated.

It is in the Trentino that the enemy seeks the key to the daily stronger and more resolute line of the Piave, that river of which D'Annunzio spoke to me as the only sweet water in Italy, the one river at which the Italian should slake his thirst. Whether the enemy will ultimately be able to develop such forces against the Piave as he placed upon the Isonzo front three weeks ago remains to be seen. It is certain that his line is not equipped with guns as yet to the extent which was expected, and it is equally sure that in the Trentino his forces are growing.

A review of the front as it now stands shows three main directions of attack. The first, upon the right wing of the army, involves the Piave line from the sea to the mountains, with numerous attempts at bridging the river under fire and crossing, and here and there a show of forcing it in force.

I telegraphed yesterday a summary of the latest operations in this direction and an account of their failure before the fierce Italian resistance, led by the Grenadiers Infantry of the Catania Brigade and the Arditi.

At Zenson there was also an operation, carried out chiefly by the Bersaglieri of the 54th Division at Fagare, which cleared the occupied ground of every living enemy and cumbered it with a very large number of dead ones.

These episodes multiplying themselves daily reassure the army and the onlooker regarding the Piave line and its soundness and its prospects of resistance. If there were no other line than the Piave, Italy might now sleep in peace.

From the Piave to the Brenta line of the centre is as near as may be parallel to that mountain saddle composed of Monte Tomba, Monte Pallone and the great massif of Monte Grappa, and north of there runs southwest of the Brenta Valley, that valley road of which I have spoken.

The village of Cuero on the Piave is on the right of this line, and Bassano, that most beautiful and quaint little city on the Brenta where browsing a person of quality compared the advantages of life up in the villa and down in the city, is just south of the left of the sector. The mountain saddle is the front and centre of it. For many days past there has been no moment of quiet upon this sector.

There is already a considerable depth of snow in the mountains, and Italy has now cause to bless the foresight and industry which garlanded her mountains with wonderfully built and graded roads. The Alpini, who normally garrison these heights, and the infantry of such brigades as Como have been in action without interval for nearly two weeks.

The enemy's first objective in this region was Monte Tomba, which to a southward along the right bank of the certain extent dominates the roads Piave. It is such mountain warfare as one sees only here. Shelling, which preludes the infantry advance, is maintained by guns housed in mountain caverns quarried from solid rock.

Shells burst against the faces of sheer precipices, and the infantry, when it moves, faces machine guns hammering from posts where eagles might nest and makes its final charge against a parapet whence there is a thousand-foot fall to the crags below. And over all, dwarfing the battle and its actors, there is the august quiet of snows, the impenetrable reserve of majestic peaks.

North of Quero the Italians relinquished certain systems of positions which they held and fell back toward the Tomba-Pallone-Grappa main line, upon which their defensive works are established and complete.

It is here that the Bavarian and Austrian mountain troops, reinforced by infantry and artillery of both empires, have been bruising their foreheads for a week past, and, though they have gained nothing essential against the Alpini, it is noticeable, and possibly significant, that their artillery seems daily more intense and numerous and that there are all the usual indications of an increase in the sum of their forces in general.

The attack upon the left of the new defensive line is that which is still continuing west of Brenta upon and north of the high plateau of Asiago. Here early in the operation the Italians relinquished advanced positions on Monte Meletta, which are now in the enemy's hands, and concentrated the weight of their active defense upon the line which embraces the twin mountains of Torparca and Badenecche, northeast of what was the village of Asiago.

Here there has been, and still continues, a truly infernal cannonade, shelling of the kind which it seemed could only indicate imminent action by infantry. A dozen times the Italians have been ready for them, but up till now they have not come and the interval of waiting has been improved by counter-attacking, as it were, before instead of after the attack and reoccupying certain elements of an advanced trench system which had previously been abandoned.

It is noticeable that on the Asiago Plateau the enemy's bombardment is directed not only against the Italian front line position but is enhanced by searching fire along the defending rear carried out by long-range and large-calibre guns. Already the broken Campanile of Asiago has been broken again, and is now but a stump and a heap of stones. Thus it will be seen that the salient directions of attack are aimed to converge upon the plain from the Asiago Plateau. It aims northeast from Tombs. It aims south and upon the Piave. It aims southwest and west.

It is safe now to say that the period of disorganization of an important part of the army is over and the firm hand of the new command has closed upon the situation. There have been some necessary and exemplary executions of men caught pillaging, or violently resisting authority, but they have been few in actual number and those which have taken place have been published by placards posted up throughout the war zones.

The reconstruction of the wrecked second army is proceeding apace, and what is most striking is that from all parts of the country men who made their way to their homes during the interval of disorder and thereby made themselves liable to be shot in the back as deserters, are voluntarily and spontaneously taking the risk of punishment and returning to their duty. There has been announcement that the case of such men will be specially considered and amnesty for them seems to be a foregone conclusion.

The effect of the arrival of the British and French troops is as excellent as I predicted. Italy needs nothing but time to be her old heroic and conquering self, even as at the beginning of the war.

The Prince of Wales is a guest of the King of Italy at the front. His presence serves to convince the Italians that Britain is taking her responsibility to Italy very seriously, and the results are excellent. The King of Italy has left Venice.

It is their common-sense comfort that makes Fatimas such a sensible cigarette.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

Men's Cotton Collars have been raised to 20c

These English Linen Collars

FOR MEN ARE ONLY

25c

Though the same quality sells for 35c and 50c in many shops

Cotton may be King, but Linen leads in collars. You will understand why when you see these Linen collars from England. Cotton can't compare with them.

OUR CARMOOR LONDON BRAND

4 Wings—7 Turnovers and special models for evening.

SUPPLY LIMITED!

Men's Furnishings Shops—4 West 38th Street

Separate Shop on Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

245

Suppose this happens:

YOU are away from New York and cannot get back. Your securities are locked in a Safe Deposit box. You wish to sell or reinvest, but cannot get at them.

We suggest leaving your securities, for safe-keeping with us, in negotiable form—so that we can act on your cabled or written instructions.

Our fee for this service is extremely moderate.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT: 60 BROADWAY

IN SHOPPING CENTER: FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET

IN HARLEM: 125TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE

IN BRONX: 148TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

Adler, The Glove That Knuckles Down To No Other

THERE'S one thing they *don't* "do so much better abroad," and that's make Gloves. *Adler's Gloves*, produced in the Lil' Ole United States, fling down the gauntlet to any other glove.

There's comfortable roominess and clean-fisted sleekness; mellow richness and silky smoothness to *Adler's Gloves*. They wear out, of course, but they're in no hurry about it.

Adler's Cape Tan Gloves with silk embroidered backs, $2 and $2.50 pair.

Adler's Mocha Gloves, plain or silk embroidered, $2.25 and $3 pair.

Adler's Chamois Gloves, with silk embroidery, $2.50

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

100 Per Cent Facts About $25 Suits

WE have always been modest in making claims regarding values.

★ ★

We have avoided bombast in figures.

★ ★

We have not found it necessary to frequently protest our honesty.

★ ★

Our standard of tailoring and materials, in a regular way, has offered obviously great values at all times.

★ ★

We have not made a practice of offering exceptional values on exceptional occasions only.

★ ★

But at the present moment—seeing what is offered the public—we feel we are a little too modest about our $25 range of suits.

★ ★

You will best appreciate them by making comparisons with others.

★ ★

The quality of materials and tailoring—their whole make-up and appearance, are so superior to anything we have seen blusteringly offered as "very special" at the price as to be absolutely convincing.

★ ★

There is a very wide selection of patterns and models.

Officers' Uniforms and Overcoats, at our 44th Street and Broadway Store.

Haberdashery, Caps and Trappings for the Military Man.

Weber and Heilbroner

Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores.

241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt; 345 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 30 Broad; 775 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Ave.; 1185 Broadway, 150 Nassau

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

HURLEY SHOES

"NONE SO GOOD"

"THE TRENCHER"

Especially built for military use—ideal not only for the soldier, but for all rough outdoor wear.

Has a bellows tongue, preventing water from leaking through eyelets. A cork filling between outer and inner sole and viscolized bottom, a double prevention against dampness.

HURLEY ARMY SHOE

Made over a special last—Has C forepart, B instep, and A heel. Prevents foot from slipping at heel, corset fitting at instep, comfortable forepart.

HURLEY SHOES

1434 Broadway 1357 Broadway

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Factory—Rockland, Mass.

DESCRIBE YOUR LOSS.

Description of lost property is an appeal to the honesty of the finder. It seldom fails in its effect. Telephone Bryant 1000 of your loss and next morning a brief advertisement will appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Fools need advice most, but wise men only are the better for it."

Advice

Any depositor of the *Franklin Trust Company* is privileged to consult with its officers on business or financial matters.

Years of experience and close association with banking and business affairs fit these men to be of practical, helpful assistance. The young man starting in business, or the person who maintains a small personal account, may obtain the individual and collective counsel of this institution's officials at any time.

We believe that the small depositor will one day become a large one and invite accounts of $200. or more.

Send for our booklet "*Small Accounts.*"

Franklin TRUST CO.
Established 1888
46 Wall Street, New York
165 Montague Street, Brooklyn
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

"Pointed Shoes a National Menace"

So say the officers who have been passing upon recruits. They have found that pointed shoes inevitably cause flat feet, corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, bent bones.

As a patriotic American it is your duty to give up this deforming, crippling footwear. Get into Educators—shoes built by scientists to "let the feet grow as they should." Get your *whole family* to wear them. Educators are

Made for
MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN

LOOK for EDUCATOR branded on the sole. It is not an Educator shoe unless stamped thus. There can be no protection stronger than this trade-mark, for it means that behind every part of the shoe stands a responsible manufacturer—Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High Street, Boston, Mass.

RICE & HUTCHINS
EDUCATOR SHOE

Unless branded thus on the sole it is not an Educator.

Dull Calf Blucher Educator for Men: Also made Black Kid and Tan Kid.

JACK TAR
MADE WITH ROLLING POINTS AND THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE
20c EACH 3 FOR 50c
Lion Collars
MADE IN AMERICA
UNITED COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

BARRED ZONE SHUT TO RICH GERMANS

Must Vacate Luxurious Downtown Offices and Quit Trade Near the Waterfront.

'INFLUENCE' FOUND USELESS

More Enemy Aliens Arrested—Enlightening Letter Found on Spy Suspect.

NATURALIZATION INQUIRY

Circumstances Under Which Austrians Were Admitted to Citizenship to be Looked Into.

Within the next few days a considerable number of wealthy German business men who have offices in West Street or other streets near the waterfront must move out, following the latest restrictions on the movement of enemy aliens. United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy yesterday made an inspection of the districts affected, preparatory to issuing orders to enemy aliens living or doing business near the waterfront to get out. The regulations governing the enforcement of the order are expected to arrive within the next few days, and the orders will be issued immediately afterward.

So far Germans of the prosperous classes who have kept themselves in the background so far as words and overt acts are concerned, have very largely escaped Government restrictions, and most of the weight has fallen upon sailors, dock laborers and others of less affluent station. Of this sort were most of the thirty men arrested yesterday in Hoboken, following the big roundups during the last few days, and a dozen or so taken into custody by the Secret Service in New York.

Nearly all of these men were sent to Ellis Island.

The long immunity of more prosperous Germans seems to have made it difficult for a good many of them to believe that they could ever be affected, and a considerable number called on Marshal McCarthy yesterday, often accompanied by American lawyers, to find out if there was any way by which they could escape the new regulations. All of them were told bluntly that the Federal authorities would play no favorites and that everybody would have to get out.

One enemy alien, it was said yesterday, owns five saloons in West Street south of Christopher. He will have to turn over his business to an American manager or sell out.

Puts His Views Into a Letter.

Wilhelm Hochstaff, said to be a German army reservist, was turned over to the Federal authorities by the police yesterday morning. He was arrested late Tuesday night by members of the Bomb Squad and in his possession were found several photographic negatives of forts and other places of military importance in and near New York and also a letter which he had written, but had failed to mail, to an acquaintance in this city. The letter, which was bitterly anti-American, was made public by Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox. It read:

Let us hope for the best. Hope is, after all, the only thing we poor Germans still have left. That is something that cannot be withheld from us poor, outlawed people. But for the rest, we must hold our tongue. We must bite our teeth together (all of grim rage until the day comes when we with joyous cry and out of a full throat may sing "Deutschland ueber Alles!" then to witness the helpless rage of this pack of vagabonds! We will take pleasure and rejoice in it. That, my dear Mr. ——, is one of the best birthday wishes I have for you, and I hope that it will be fulfilled very soon."

Hochstaff was questioned at length regarding the photographs and negatives, but whatever he had to say in explanation was withheld by the authorities. In his room the police found a picture of "Germania," under which was the inscription: "The German will never bend, you cannot intimidate him."

Hochstaff gave his occupation as a sailor, but the authorities are doubtful as to the accuracy of this statement. He is well educated and reticent.

The roundup of the enemy aliens in Hoboken which began on Monday night, when about 200 were taken into custody by regular soldiers on guard duty, is continuing, and about 800 are now under arrest. River Street, the waterfront street which parallels the great army piers, which for years has been more like a German than an American street, was deserted last night. The appearance of a German in River Street results in his instant arrest.

Barber Finds He's "Next."

One of the Germans arrested in Hoboken yesterday was Heinrich Henniger, a barber who was employed in a River Street shop. He was busy with a bearded customer when a Government agent entered the shop. When he finished with his customer Henniger turned to the Secret Service man and said:

"You're next."

"No, I guess you are wrong about that. You're next," the agent replied as he took Henniger into custody.

Government agents are investigating reports that of the thousands of Austrians in this city who have taken out naturalization papers since the war with Germany began many swore false as to their age for the purpose of avoiding the draft. In some cases those guilty of false swearing can be caught by comparing the first and second papers showing the dates of birth. Whenever these dates differ so as to make the applicants too old in the second paper to be drafted, and young enough in the first paper to make him eligible for a soldier, it will be accepted as proof that perjury was wilfully committed, and the applicant will be proceeded against.

At the request of C. C. Cowley, Chief Federal Examiner of Naturalization, County Clerk Schieider, yesterday directed Charles Schleuter, chief of the county bureau, to make a list of all Austrians who took out papers between April 6 and Nov. 6. Mr. Schleuter has reported that citizenship papers had been delivered to 1,119 Austrians between these dates.

Each county in the city has its own naturalization bureau, besides the Federal bureaus. It was said that a complete round-up of all of the applicants under suspicion, would be made soon.

Charles Telton of 88 River Street, Hoboken, took out citizenship papers in 1888, but on Tuesday night Joseph Brady of 800 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, caused Felton's arrest, charging him with saying, in conversation with several persons in River Street, that he hoped the Kaiser would get them, meaning some soldiers of the United States Army, who were in sight. Remonstrated with for this Brady said that Felton exclaimed: "To hell with the United States." Acting Recorder William Kavanaugh of Hoboken yesterday morning imposed a fine of $100 on Felton with the alternative of ninety days in the county jail. He went to jail.

NEW ENEMY MIGRATION.

All Germans Ordered Out of Hoboken Area 100 Yards from River.

At 12 o'clock last night a new order of the War Department went into effect barring all enemy aliens from working, stopping, or residing within 100 yards of the waterfront in Hoboken. This order affects all hotels, boarding houses, and residences in the defined zone. About 1,000 families whose heads are German subjects were ordered to move from River Street, in the four blocks from Newark to Court Street, which contains the sixty-two saloons that were previously ordered to be closed.

John Mojoi, proprietor of Meyers Hotel, went to Newark to ask United States District Attorney Lynch whether the order referred to his guests and his employes, and was informed that it did, and that they would have to leave at once. On his return Mr. Mojoi told his four or five German guests what had happened, and they packed their baggage and departed. Three waiters and two bartenders also had to go. Guests left the Grand Hotel and three other Hoboken hotels in the prohibited zone and several employes.

It was said that the order also affected the residence part of Hudson Street, which is occupied mostly by Germans who own their own houses. The Fletcher machine shop at Hudson and Fourteenth Streets will have to discharge a number of its employes. The order will make no difference, it was said, to the Pennsylvania Iron Works in River Street, because the management took the precaution several weeks ago to get rid of all German, Austrian, and Hungarian help and employ only Americans or natives of the allied nations.

MANY ALIENS FORCED TO LEAVE THEIR JOBS

Federal Employment Agencies Aid Germans Ousted From the Barred Zones.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Thousands of unnaturalized Germans were forced to move today from their homes near docks, piers, warehouses, railway terminals and other establishments declared barred zones by President Wilson's enemy alien proclamation. For many the new regulation meant not only the actual moving of the place of residence, but the loss of jobs in the forbidden areas.

To those without work, including many with dependents, the Federal employment agencies were open, and officials were emphatic in explanation that the help of these agencies in finding new employment for the enemy aliens would not be withheld. This was only one evidence of the Government's anxiety to treat law abiding Germans with courtesy and consideration, while applying the drastic rules to detect the few with harmful intent.

The Department of Justice sent requests by telegraph to Governors of all the States and Mayors of cities asking that the fullest co-operation be accorded the Federal Government in the enforcement of the regulations. It was urged that the police of all the large cities be employed promptly to carry out the registration of aliens and the strict application of the regulations set forth in the President's proclamation.

At the Department of Justice it was said that the new regulations were being enforced without any friction. The President's action was generally accepted as a matter of military necessity, although the great mass of people affected protested their innocence of any wrongful act or any intention of committing an unlawful act.

Many persons required to move had anticipated the situation and made arrangements for quiet compliance with the law. In Washington more than 1,000 enemy aliens, it was stated, had been required to absent themselves from the District of Columbia, and the great majority of them had proceeded promptly to go elsewhere. Enemy aliens are forbidden to live in the District of Columbia. In many cases, it was admitted, there was an obvious hardship in the order, but no exception could be made.

ARRESTS IN MANY CITIES.

I. W. W. Papers and Prisoners Seized by Kansas Authorities.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 21.—Two trunks full of papers, some of which are said to contain plans of the I. W. W., have been seized in Butler County, Kan. Fred Robertson, United States District Attorney for Kansas, said today they were important. The total number of arrests in Butler County reached fifty today, but some prisoners were released. Word was received from El Dorado, Kan., that eighteen men had been arrested there and charged with conspiring to foment riots in the oil fields.

Dr. Albert Barr, Secretary of the Tulsa (Okla.) local of the I. W. W., and Paul Halack, who is said to have served four years in the German Navy, were among the men arrested at Augusta. Three more men have been arrested at Augusta, bringing the total to twenty-six.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Five men were hurt today when a train carrying 2,000 workmen to the plant of the International Shipbuilding Corporation at Hog Island ran into an open switch. Charles H. Urban, engineman of the wrecked train, said the accident was caused by a German spy or sympathizer.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 21.—Max Taschenberger, editor and publisher of The Waterbury Boobacher, was arrested in Waterbury today, charged with mailing copies of the paper printed in a foreign language without filing an English translation of the articles with the Postmaster. He was brought here for a hearing.

A wedding in a local hall last night was attended by three Government agents who had heard that the bridegroom and two attendants were enemy aliens an dhad no permit to be there. After Henry Breitlgens and Elsie Schleicher were married, Fernand G. Schmiegel, a groomsman, was taken to the Marshal's office. Breitlgens and Karl Otto Beck remained to enjoy the festivities, but today they joined Schmiegel in temporary custody. Breitlgens had a permit to go to and from his work, but he forgot to obtain permission to go to the hall for his own wedding. In the afternoon all three men were released.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Nov. 21.—Eli Hihnala was arrested yesterday at Bessemer on a Federal warrant charging that he was "found advocating anarchy." Hihnala was a leader in the I. W. W. troubles at Bessemer in July and was arrested. He was later released. He was then arrested as a slacker and again released.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 21.—An explosion in the thawing room of the powder magazine of the American Zinc Company at Mascot, ten miles east of here, today caused the injury of twenty employes, none seriously. The company is mining zinc, which is used for war supplies. The origin of the explosion is being investigated.

WACO, Texas, Nov. 21.—William F. Wehe, cotton expert in the State Department of Agriculture at Austin, was taken into custody here today by Federal officials under the Alien Enemy act. It was said he would be interned.

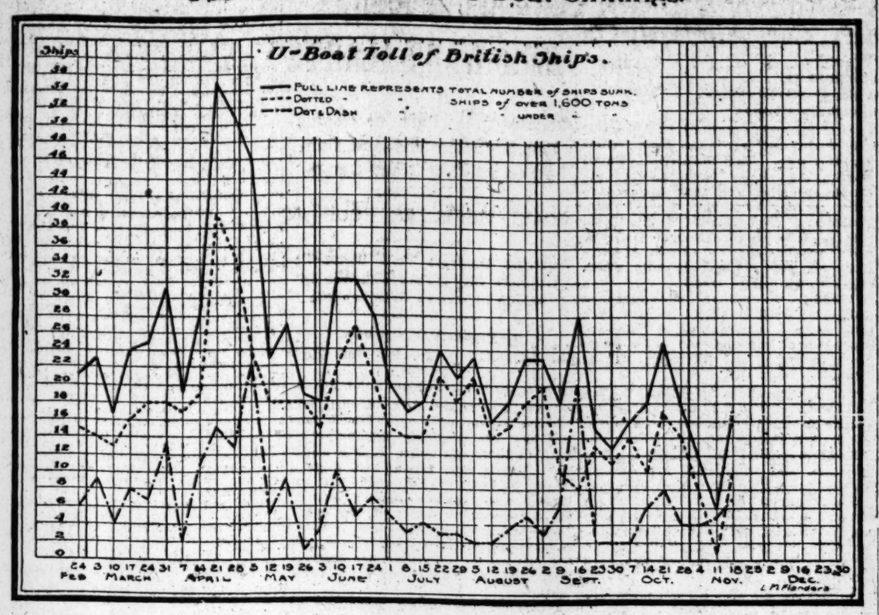
CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 21.—Carl Gustave Lindeman, a German tenor, formerly on the operatic stage of Berlin, has been arrested by the Federal authorities in this city as an alien enemy. Lindeman had failed to obtain an alien permit, and he is to be interned for the duration of the war, according to United States Marshal Bradley. Rumors that he was arrested in connection with the recent finding of a bomb at a grand opera performance here could not be confirmed.

Your car minus gasoline is like your home supper party minus

Club Cocktails

They make every party a self-starter and keep it on high throughout the trip.

Ups and Downs of U-Boat Sinkings.



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The chart published above shows the fluctuations of the German intensified submarine campaign against British merchant vessels, begun last February. This year's campaign, conducted with submarines of wider radius than those used previously, recently reached its low ebb after about eight months of unrestricted warfare.

CRITICISE Ppremier'S U-BOAT STATEMENT

Continued from Page 1.

naval opinion, American and English, as heard today.

Lloyd George's statement ought not to stand in America without qualification. The Allies are safe from the submarine. Yes, but there are several big "ifs," among them the following:

If America, in conjunction with England, maintains and tightens the convoy system which now protects the Atlantic lane.

And if America resists the soporific effect of the Premier's oratory and pushes her enormous destroyer program, and new destroyers begin soon to take their places in the convoy at the rate of five to ten a month.

And if America and England carry out vigorously the construction of mercantile tonnage to replace the sunken ships.

And if seaplane construction is pushed as planned.

And if Germany develops nothing to offset these efforts.

And if there are no unforeseen demands on shipping, and the Allies can pass successfully the low point between the cumulative destruction by U-boats on the one hand and the high point of production of tonnage by the Allies on the other—points which should be reached next Spring or Summer.

If all the foregoing conditions are fulfilled, then the Premier's claim will be fact, to stand in present tense. Until then such statements are pure speculation, according to expert authority, and mischievous in slowing down effort in America and encouraging food waste here.

Every day, every hour that passes without a decisive action in Italy increases the chance of stopping Germany. If sufficient time is gained to send Anglo-French troops and material and establish an allied equilibrium on a favorable line and there halt the German advance, opinion here holds that it will be tantamount to a big German defeat. The Italian drive is being used in Germany to buoy public opinion, and a successful resistance would cause an intense reaction. Holding the line against the Germans would throw the weight of the war back on the submarine, in which the field of outlook is most promising, based on General Haig's Flanders operations, a vigorous campaign to sink the U-boats, the prospective increase in destroyers and other craft to protect shipping in transit, and a vast and steady increase of new tonnage in America and England.

BRITISH SHIP MATUNGA TURNED INTO A RAIDER

Seeadler's Crew Believed to Have Captured the Vessel and Now Haunting South Seas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—That the British steamer Matunga may have been captured by members of the crew of the German raider Seeadler and may now be searching for prey in the South Pacific is indicated in a cablegram received here today from Sydney, N. W. The Matunga, Brisbane to Rabaul District, reported to the latter place by wireless on Aug. 5 that she would arrive there Aug. 7, the Sydney message said. She has not been heard from since.

A report from Rabaul said a steamer closely resembling the missing Matunga, but painted slate color, had been sighted in different places by vessels in September. When the strange craft was asked by wireless to make known her identity she put out her lights and altered her course.

BRITISH PATROL CRAFT SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Torpedoed in Mediterranean and Four Officers and Five Men of the Crew Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A British patrol vessel was torpedoed by a submarine in the Mediterranean on Nov. 18, according to an Admiralty statement issued tonight.

Four officers and five men of the crew were killed.

Danish Steamer Sunk by U-Boat.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The sinking by a German submarine of the Danish steamship Adolph Anderson, 981 tons gross, is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. One man is said to have been killed.

CHARGES GERMANS RULED LEGISLATORS

Suffrage Leader Presents Evidence That Some Pennsylvanians Were Controlled.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21.—Charges that the German-American Alliance controlled a number of the members of the 1917 Pennsylvania Legislature and that enough votes in that Legislature had been pledged to pass a suffrage referendum bill, but activity of the anti-prohibition lobby caused many members to repudiate their pledges, were brought by Mrs. J. O. Miller of Pittsburgh, acting President of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, in an address opening the forty-ninth annual convention of the organization here today. Mrs. Miller declared the association had proofs in a safety deposit vault in Philadelphia of the control of certain members of the last Legislature by the German-American Alliance.

Two days before the suffrage referendum bill came to a vote in the House of the last Legislature, Mrs. Miller asserted, the suffrage cause had 121 favorable votes registered. A liquor lobby, before the vote was taken, approached every member of the House, she declared, and on the vote the referendum was defeated by three votes. Many who had given oral pledges repudiated them, she said, and two members repudiated a written pledge to vote for the bill.

REED, AGITATOR, IN RUSSIA.

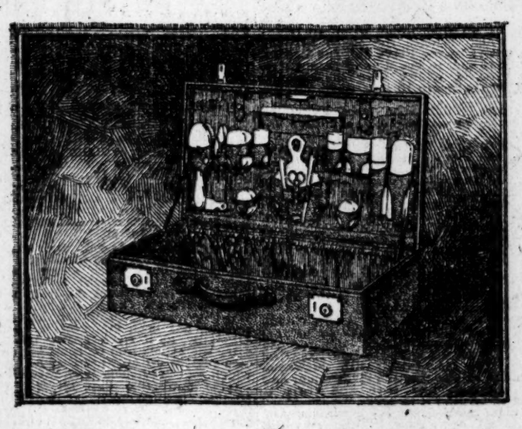
Other Writers for The Masses Plead Not Guilty.

John Reed, one of the contributors to the magazine known as "The Masses," the owners and editors of which were indicted Monday by the Federal Grand Jury, is reported to be in Russia. Reed, who was a character witness for Emma Goldman when she was convicted of conspiracy to obstruct the military laws, has long been identified with the activities of so-called "radical groups" in this country. Whether he is numbered among the supporters of the Bolsheviki movement in Russia is a question that Federal officials are not at present able to answer.

Max Eastman, the editor; Floyd Dell, managing editor; Arthur Young, a cartoonist, and Merrill Rogers, business manager of The Masses, were arraigned before Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court yesterday to plead to the indictment which charges a conspiracy to interfere with the war-time laws of the United States. They were represented by Morris Hillquit, and all entered pleas of not guilty.

Judge Mayer held Eastman in $5,000, Rogers in $3,000, Young in $1,000, and Dell in $500 bail for trial. Mrs. Josephine Bell was released in $1,000 bail. Miss Crystal Eastman, a sister of Max; Harry Glinterkamp and John Reed are the only defendants who are still to plead. Miss Eastman and Glinterkamp are expected to appear today.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE helps remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.—Advt.



THIS Fitted Suit Case is of 24 inch size. The leather is heavy grained goat skin, of fine quality. The lining is of extra strong moire.

The case is built on frames of seasoned bass wood, firmly reinforced at the angles. The leather is finely hand-stitched with the strongest of waxed linen thread.

The handle is of leather, padded with leather. The hinges are of solid brass, and are brass-riveted. The two heavy locks are of solid brass, gold plated.

The toilet articles are of artificial ivory—and the pockets which hold them are of grained goat skin—firmly sewed to the removable moire-covered easel.

This case is worthy of bearing the two marks we have placed upon it—our trademark and our name.

Crouch & Fitzgerald
Makers of Fine Trunks and Hand Luggage Since 1839
TWO SHOPS—177 Broadway—14 W. 40th Street

ADVERTISEMENT.

Business Opportunity

An established, reputable advertising agency requires, from one or more parties, $25,000 for extension purposes and working capital, for which liberal stock interest will be given. Business from present clients yields substantial revenue. Prospective business for 1918 shows handsome profit. Although not necessary for the conduct of the business, investor may become actively connected if he so desires and is qualified. Full details will be given at time of interview. All negotiations strictly confidential. Address F 452 Times Annex.

SWANN TO REVEAL ALL IN INQUIRY ON BAZAAR

Prosecutor Tells of Determination to Uncover Every Possible Evidence of Wrong Doing.

After another day spent in investigating the Army and Navy Bazaar and following the ramifications of his investigation into the whole field of war relief enterprises, District Attorney Swann said last night that he would uncover every possible evidence of crime, and pointed out that Sections 934 and 880 of the Penal Code defined as criminals persons who made false representations in obtaining money for alleged charitable purposes. Mr. Swann did not say that he had found evidence of crime in connection with the management of the Army and Navy Bazaar.

Mr. Swann received yesterday a letter written some three weeks before the bazaar opened to Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, by Waldemar H. F. N. De Bille, the managing director of the bazaar, in which Mr. De Bille, who received one-half the net proceeds of the bazaar, or $764, according to the terms of a contract by which he was to split the profits and take half for himself up to $7,500, wrote:

"Of course, as you doubtless understand, all of the money taken in at the bazaar is for charity. There are no 'splits' or commissions of any sort. Therefore, it would have to be understood that anything sold or any moneys taken in would have to be donated outright to the bazaar fund."

In his letter to Mr. Hawley, Mr. De Bille, after explaining that the purpose of the bazaar was to provide comfort kits for soldiers and sailors, said:

"These comfort packages would retail at between $1.95 and $2, but the Army and Navy Field Comforts Committee purchases them at wholesale for 96 cents, so that every dollar donated buys a substantial package, the 4 cents difference going to the account of postage, transportation and administration expenses."

Mr. Hawley took the letter to the District Attorney's office because he had heard of the investigation of the bazaar.

When the letter was shown Mr. De Bille he admitted that he had written it, according to Mr. Swann, and said that he had not previously mentioned it because he had forgotten it. Mr. Swann, after the interview, expressed the hope that any one who had received letters or information that would aid in the investigation would turn them over to him.

C. Donald Fox, one of the original promoters of the bazaar, appeared at the District Attorney's Office yesterday, accompanied by his lawyer, Benjamin F. Spellman, and said that he had not been out of the city and had not attempted to elude the representatives of Mr. Swann's office who had been looking for him. He went to the District Attorney, he said, when he saw in the newspapers that his presence was desired. Mr. Fox insisted that his connection with the bazaar had been entirely free from wrongdoing, and Mr. Spellman said that he had assured himself of this before accepting Mr. Fox as his client, because he did not want to aid any man who had intentionally done anything to deprive American soldiers and sailors of comforts and necessities. Mr. Spellman admitted that the management of the bazaar had been bungled and he was sharp in his criticism of prominent men who had permitted their names to be used in the promotion of the bazaar.

When the District Attorney wanted to question Mr. Fox, Mr. Spellman asked that absolute immunity be granted his client. Mr. Swann refused the request, and Mr. Fox went away without giving the District Attorney any information, but he promised to return today after a conference with his lawyer.

A new enterprise with which Mr. Fox was connected ended yesterday. Fox was the head of the Louise Glaum War Luxury Fund, the purpose of which was to provide soldiers with tobacco, and he had made arrangements to obtain money for the fund from the regular performance to be held in the Eighty-first Street Theatre next Monday evening.

Everything was ready for the benefit performance yesterday morning, but by last night all of those concerned in it had withdrawn from the enterprise. Miss Louise Glaum, who is a motion picture actress, telegraphed THE TIMES from Los Angeles, Cal., yesterday that she had permitted the use of her name for patriotic reasons, without investigation or supervision of the fund, but she had notified Mr. Fox that she no longer wished to have anything to do with the fund. Mr. Spellman said that he had instructed Mr. Fox to withdraw from the affair, and that his client would return all of the money received by him for the fund to the sources from which it came.

Frederick J. Remsen was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury on a charge of forgery in the first degree. Remsen was one of the men who solicited advertisements for the bazaar's souvenir program, and he was arrested two weeks ago on a charge of cashing at a downtown restaurant a check for $500 made out by H. S. Rubens, President of the Industrial Alcohol Company, to the order of Edward S. Moore, Assistant Secretary of the Guaranty Trust Company, and Treasurer of the Bazaar Fund. According to the allegation, Remsen received the check from Mr. Rubens as a contribution to the bazaar and, aided by another man whom he introduced at the restaurant as Mr. Moore, cashed it and kept the money.

"O.K."—SIGNAL OFFICER.

TO transform a wilderness in a few short weeks into a modern army camp to accommodate 40,000 men is an undertaking to test American ingenuity and energy.

At the various training or mobilization camps this company has been called upon to do its part by providing the necessary telephone service, and has thus contributed to the success that has been won in American camp building.

In some cases minor installations, although involving the stringing of thousands of feet of wire, have been made almost over night. In other places complete telephone systems with pole lines, cables, terminal boxes, central offices with operators, public telephones with booths, and telephones enough to serve camp cities of thousands of inhabitants, have been installed and ready for service within a few days after advice was received that service would be required.

There was no hesitation, no "red tape," no delay. In spite of the serious conditions in the market for raw materials needed in the telephone business, this company went ahead promptly and supplied whatever service the Government required.

Such installations typify the attitude of this company to spare neither effort nor expense to provide any necessary telephone service.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

5%
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$2,700	$4,500
3,250	5,500
5,500	10,000
7,500	11,500
35,000	53,000

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RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

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Vanguards of The Plains

A Romance of the Santa Fe Trail

By MARGARET HILL McCARTER

The true romance of empire building, the splendor of the faith and patriotism which carried the flag westward, the thrill of love and youth — these are among the instant appeals which come straight to every American reader from the pages of this epic of the Great Trail. Mrs. McCarter has dramatized for the first time the strange history of the great highway which led from our frontier to New Old Spain.

$1.40

Get it at your bookseller's to-day.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817.

"Meadow Brook"
A Distinctive Sweater

You will be glad to pay $7.50 for a fine weave worsted sweater—warm and smart—with brushed cashmere collar and belt, as pictured.

Canary, pink, tan, rose, blue and Copen, also Russian green. *Main Floor.*

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St.—3d to Lex. Ave.

Books for Young and Old

List of two hundred recently published books of fiction, biography, travel, poetry, art—books for readers of all ages, briefly described and classified to facilitate choice, in the Holiday Number of The New York Times Review of Books, Sunday, December 2.

Reviews of new publications, essays on topics of literary interest, gossip of authors and publishers.

The net paid sale of The Sunday Times exceeds 400,000.

CHAUNCEY'S DEAD REPORTED BY SIMS

Include Lieut. Commander W. E. Reno, Lieut. Wedderburn, and Ensign Skinner.

18 ENLISTED MEN ON LIST

Details of Collision and Rescue of Seventy Others of the Crew Are Still Lacking.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Navy Department today made public a list of twenty-one men who were lost in the sinking of the American destroyer Chauncey in a collision in the war zone Monday morning.

Admiral Sims, who cabled the names today, added no details to his message of yesterday, and the department is still without news regarding the manner in which seventy enlisted men were rescued and how the accident occurred. The name of the vessel with which the destroyer collided is not known here.

The Chauncey carried ninety-one men, of whom three officers and eighteen of the enlisted personnel perished. The officers who died were Lieutenant Commander Walter E. Reno, the commanding officer, and his two junior officers, Lieutenant Charles F. Wedderburn and Ensign Harry G. Skinner, Jr.

Lieutenant Commander Reno's next of kin was his wife, Beatrice Reno of 2,319 South Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia; that of Lieutenant Wedderburn was his mother, Gertrude F. Wedderburn, of Chevy Chase, Md., and that of Ensign Skinner was his mother, Mrs. Harry G. Skinner, of Mount Washington, Md.

Following is a list of enlisted men lost in the disaster:

ANTHONY, STANLEY T., electrician, first class, radio; mother, Florence Johnson, Bedford, Mass.

CLAGGETT, HONORE M., Jr., electrician, first class; father, Honore M. Claggett, Laurel, Md.

CRANE, DANIEL B., machinist mate, second class; mother, Mary H. Crane, 2,710 Augustine Court, Los Angeles, Cal.

EWART, JOSEPH S., machinist mate, first class; father, William L. Ewart, 54 Second Street, Newport, R. I.

GOODRICH, CHARLES A., chief machinist mate; brother, George J. Goodrich, Oakwood, Ill.

TERKILDSEN, OSWALD J., yeoman, second class; uncle, Conrad Terkildsen, 396 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WAGNER, NICHOLAS H., ship fitter, first class; father, Jacob Wagner, Fullerton, Md.

WORNELL, GEORGE, boilermaker; friend, Harry C. Smith, San Francisco.

GUTTRIDGE, ALGEN H., machinist mate, second class; father, William H. Guttridge, Cullison, Kan.

HAMAN, HENRY G., seaman; father, Burt W. Haman, 155 Sidway Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

HEIROUX, JOSEPH A., fireman, third class; mother, Emma J. Bachelier, 230 South Soto Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

HAMPEL, WILLIAM H., oiler; father, Charles Hampel, Randville, Mich.

KOPP, IRA F., gunner's mate, first class; father, Jesse F. Kopp, 1,527 Harrison Street, Davenport, Iowa.

O'CONNOR, CHARLES A., chief yeoman; sister, Margaret Tessier, 105 West Broadway, South Boston, Mass.

PAGTAKHAN, FRANCISCO, mess attendant, third class; mother, Marta Dunicio, Olongapo, P. I.

RHINEHART, JOHN, chief water tender; friend, Mary Sprague, Block Island, R. I.

SMITH, JOHN A., gunner's mate, first class; father, William Smith, 105 West Ninety-fifth Street, New York.

STRIBLIN, JOHN WILLIAMS, oiler; father, John Stribiln, Waring, Texas.

Lieut. Commander Reno was 36 years old, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from Missouri in 1901. He was made a Lieutenant in 1910, and was appointed Lieutenant Commander last May.

Lieutenant Wedderburn, who was 25 years old, was born in Chicago, and was appointed to Annapolis from Maryland in 1911. He was made an Ensign in the navy in 1915, and was temporarily appointed a Lieutenant of the junior grade on July 1, 1917.

Ensign Skinner was a member of the Naval Reserve, and was born in Baltimore in 1898. He received his appointment as Ensign last May.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 21.—Ensign Harry G. Skinner, Jr., was the son of Harry G. Skinner, formerly President of the Skinner Dry Dock Company, now the Baltimore Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company. The father is now Marine Superintendent of that company. Ensign Skinner was unmarried. He was graduated from the Naval Academy with the class of 1913, retired, and entered the Naval Reserve.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Lieut. Commander Reno and his wife have not lived in this city for three years, having been residents only during the brief time the Commander was stationed at the navy yard here. His wife was formerly Miss Beatrice Tracy of Binghamton, N. Y., a niece of State Senator B. F. Tracy of Owego, N. Y.

LLOYD GEORGE HOST OF AMERICAN MISSION

Colonel House Absent But Later Confers With Premier—British Press Discusses Parley.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Premier Lloyd George entertained the American War Mission at luncheon this afternoon at his official residence, 10 Downing Street, Colonel E. M. House, head of the mission, did not attend. Instead, Colonel House had Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, and Sir Eric Drummond, Private Secretary to Foreign Secretary Balfour, at luncheon with him at Chesterfield House. The Colonel then called upon the Premier and conferred with him for an hour.

Colonel House's callers today included Admiral William S. Benson, U. S. N., and the Italian Ambassador. The latter informed Colonel House of the latest development in Italy, which were said to be more hopeful, leading to an optimistic view.

The Anglo-American War Conference yesterday in Downing Street is featured by the morning papers and is commented upon as an event of the highest importance. Much is said of the picturesque historical side of the meeting, which occurred in the same room where the errors were made that drove the American Colonies to separate from the Motherland, but the practical aspects elicit equal emphasis.

While Premier Lloyd George's statement on the needs of the Allies receives attention, the point also is made that it is necessary for the Allies to remember that the United States is not in the war solely or mainly for their benefit. Thus, the Post says:

"Americans know as well as we that they are in the war to protect themselves from a danger which seriously menaced them. They are business men over here strictly on business."

"The United States did not join the belligerents to save France or help Great Britain," says the Daily Express. "She is fighting the Germany of Kaiser William for exactly the same reason that she fought the England of Lord North. Her individual and national freedom is at stake."

The Daily News, on the other hand, dwells on the advent of the United States as a "bulwark of confidence" for the Allies and says it has changed the character of the war and placed the issue beyond doubt. Following out this view, it says that "if in the closing phases of the war she is the commanding figure we shall have no envy and no regrets," and conte nds that this is so chiefly because America's entry is a spiritual fact looking to the eventual establishment of "a new sort of peace—a peace founded upon the Commonwealth of the World."

Hope is expressed that "Americans will not become sentimental or allow themselves to be influenced by humanitarian considerations in waging war, as war is most cruel when most prolonged, and the only policy is that of firmness. Hitherto on our side there has been too much parrying and too little striking."

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21.—Commenting on President Wilson's dispatch to Colonel House regarding unity of plan and control among the nations at war with Germany, the Socialist organ Vorwärts of Berlin says it is odd that "America, which supposedly is crusading against autocracy, should put the thumbscrew on the democratic States of Western Europe by insisting on a joint war council."

The Vorwärts, like other German newspapers, gloats over what it calls England's growing political dependence on America.

BEND ALL EFFORTS ON MEN AND SHIPS

Washington Recognizes Urgency of Lloyd George's Call for Full Efforts of America.

FAST WORK ON NEW VESSELS

Much Doubt, However, About Our Having 1,000,000 Men in France by Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Premier Lloyd George's utterances before the American War Mission and the British War Cabinet, impressing the urgent need for rushing American troops to France and hurrying the 6,000,000 tons of shipping promised by America, did not create any surprise in official quarters here. The necessity for getting men to France has been realized by the Administration ever since the day that America went to war. Equally has officialdom recognized the urgency of getting the tonnage for the transportation, not only of the soldiers, but of food for them and for the Allies.

The Administration has been exerting every energy for the last six months upon getting an army of at least 1,000,000 men to France in the quickest possible time, and also of putting upon the ways the 6,000,000 tons of shipping that America has promised as her part in the ship program for 1918.

It is difficult to give an accurate idea of the precise number of men that will be put upon the fields of France within the next twelve months. Administration officials are not inclined to reveal their military plans, and will enter into no discussion of the actual preparations under way. In some quarters the opinion is expressed that the War Department will be able to take enough men over to France by the middle of next Summer to make up the quota of 1,000,000. But this opinion is not generally shared by army officials, most of whom believe it will be well into next Winter before the 1,000,000 will be on French soil.

An Army Already There.

Not alone is there the problem of turning out the necessaray tonnage to take the men over, but there has to be considered the training and equipment of the soldiers. The War Department has already sent an appreciable number of men to France. Others will go as soon as they are trained and equipped. It is not going too far to say that America's contingent upon the battlefields of France is already a substantial army.

When the French mission visited America last Summer no hesitancy was felt by them in impressing the necessity for getting as many fighting Americans to France as quickly as they could be made ready. The French mission spoke of the moral effect of sending a big army over, as well as the actual military aid they would give upon the firing line. Not long afterward the Pershing expedition sailed for France. Several other contingents have gone since that time.

As to tonnage, the Administration has exerted its full energy in the last six months, and tangible results are already at hand. Aside from the work going on in the various American shipyards, the Government has entered into negotiations with Japan for as much tonnage as can be spared. More than 150,000 tons of American shipping is being moved from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and other tonnage leaving the ways at Atlantic and Great Lake yards will swell the aggregate of tonnage appreciably within the next few weeks. With ample tonnage available the War Department will send over more men as fast as possible. With them will go food for their own sustenance while on the battlefields.

Rushing New Ships.

The most determined efforts are now being made by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board and other officials of that organization and the Emergency Fleet Corporation to srpass, if possible, the 6,000,000 mark set for the end of 1918. It is believed that at least 1,000,000 tons of new shipping will be on the seas by March 1 ready to carry soldiers, munitions, and foodstuffs.

The reorganization of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which brought into the service Charles A. Piez, the new Vice President; Henry Ford, and other organizers and efficiency experts, was accomplished because the need of rushing ships was realized more keenly as a result of developments in Russia and Italy.

A number of the ships contracted for by foreign Governments and which were commandeered on the ways by the United States will be ready for launching soon, and after another sixty days it is believed that the fleet will begin to come off the stocks in with a rapidity that will make itself felt.

Plans for the extension of shipbuilding yards, for increased shipments of steel, lumber and other supplies, and for putting on two and three shifts of workmen are part of the program as it is now being put into effect.

The program, it has been stated recently, was gaining momentum day by day, with the promise of the most gratifying results.

A recent summary published held out hope that a total of more than 1,640 ships were contemplated with an aggregate of 10,900,000 tons. At present it would appear that the total tonnage which will be put on the seas by the end of 1918 will be closer to the original 6,000,000 promised by Shipping Board experts and that the 10,000,000-ton mark will not be reached before the Spring of 1919.

20 YEARS IN PRISON FOR DODGING DRAFT

Military Court Sentences Norwich, Conn., Man Who Failed to Report with His Contingent.

AYER, Mass., Nov. 21.—Military authorities at Camp Devens announced today that a sentence of twenty years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta had been imposed on Tony Petroshki of Norwich, Conn., convicted before a court-martial of failure to report here with other drafted men from his district.

The district quota was assigned to the 304th Infantry Regiment, and when the men arrived Petroshki was not among them. He was arrested by Federal officers.

TIFFANY & Co.

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WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

AIR BOOKS
By Richard W. Muller, M. D.
Hair and its Preservation. 2nd edition. Illus.
Loss of Hair and the Quartz lamp treatment. Wm. R. Jenkins, 853 6th Av., Pubs.
Hygiene of the Face and Cosmetic Guide, fully illus., 256 pages. its causes, its prevention and its treatment 125 illustrations, 250 pages, now in press E. P. DUTTON, 681 5th Av., Pubs.

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Phone Cortland 1620.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

At no time has the desirability of acquiring foreign languages been more pronounced. Consult the instruction columns of The New York Times.—Advt.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Announce for To-day, Thursday, a Most

Extraordinary Reduction Sale of
350 Women's Modish Winter Suits

Formerly $39.50 to $50

Now $29.50

Plain tailleur, dressy, and sport models, developed in the most fashionable Cloths and Velvets, many lavishly trimmed with furs. Each suit lined with silk and warmly interlined.

Fourth Floor.

On the Fourth Floor, for Today Only

Women's Fashionable Winter Coats
Special at $28

None sent C. O. D., exchanged or on approval

These are all coats tailored and finished to sell at much higher cost. The models feature many stunning style treatments which accentuate the newest Paris creations. They are by far the best coat values presented for some time and should command your immediate attention. The materials:

Wool Velour, Burvelour, Broadcloth, Burella

with collars of Nutria, Natural Raccoon, Coney, Muskrat, Skunk-Opossum or self fabric. Lined with Peau de Cygne.

Sizes from 34 to the extra large sizes for large women. All wanted colors.

Smart Winter Blouses Reduced

Formerly $8.50 to $12

Thursday Special, $5.90

A clearance sale of blouses of the better kind from our regular stock, combined with a special purchase of blouses added to complete the size range. Included are Blouses of Novelty Silks and Georgette Crepe in light colors and street shades, and many dainty Lingerie Blouses trimmed with embroidery and lace. The values must be seen to be fully appreciated.

Beginning To-day, on the Second Floor,

Remarkable Sale of Women's New Boots

Eleven and a quarter inch model

Special at $7.95

Only the best of boots, made and finished according to the highest standards of custom bootmaking, have been accorded a place in this event.

They are to be had in:

Gun Metal Vamp with Slate Gray Kid Top | Gun Metal Vamp with Mode Kidskin Top
Brown Patent with Kid Top to Match | Tan Russian Vamp with Mode Kidskin Top
Gun Metal or Patent Leather with White Kid Top to Match
And all Seal Brown Kidskin

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Offer today, a Fine Assortment of

Men's Soft Hats & Derbies at Reduced Prices

¶ November 29 will be moving day for our men's hat department to a temporary Christmas location on the Fifth Floor. To effect immediate clearance we have reduced many of our soft hats and derbies to the following extraordinary low prices:

Men's Derbies Reduced to $1.85.

¶ Regular stock hats, and "seconds" of the best known hats in America. Black and Brown.

Men's Soft Hats Reduced to $1.95

¶ Those rough finish hats so much in demand and a splendid selection in regular finish. Smart, and to be had in a number of good colors.

¶ Also—Soft hats reduced to $1.45. A good assortment, but not all sizes and colors in each style.

Velour Hats Reduced to $3.95

¶ Rich looking hats, in the wanted colors and styles. All sizes in the lot. *Main Floor.*

None sent C. O. D., exchanged, or on approval.

Giddings
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

ANNOVNCE
FIRST
REDVCTIONS
in
SVITS
GOWNS
WRAPS
BLOVSES
HATS
AND
FVRS
including:

ORIGINAL PARIS MODELS FROM CALLOT—DOUCET—JENNY—LANVIN—PREMET—BERNARD—AGNES—BEER—CHERUIT and PAQUIN.

McGIBBON & CO.

The refurnishing of homes and apartments is now at its height, and we are amply supplied with every Decorative Fabric for Walls, Draperies and Furniture.

VERDURE TAPESTRIES in charming effects
SILK and COTTON VELVETS, Striped, Plain and Figured.
IMPORTED PRINTS in Linen, Cretonne and Chintz of particularly interesting patterns and color combinations—Very Moderate Prices.

Also worthy of mention is a choice collection of Odd Pieces of Furniture, Lamps, Mirrors, etc., now on display in the Decorative Department.

37th St. West, Near Fifth Ave.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Have You a Fur-Lined Coat Ready?

Sharp, biting, snappy, cold days call for a fur-lined coat. On raw, chilly, snowy nights when you go forth to the play or the opera a fur-lined coat is a sartorial as well as a physical necessity.

Fur-Lined Coats, For Men, $61.50 to $396.00

A good assortment of well tailored garments, in a conservative model, with shells of dark Oxford or black kersey, and lined with carefully selected and well matched skins, with shawl collars of various furs—too numerous to mention here.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th St.

Woven Names on Tape

Every man's clothes and undergarments should be marked with his full name. These tapes furnish a good method. We require from 10 days to 2 weeks to complete orders. Gross, $1.84; half gross, $1.19.

Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

Blanket Robes For Men, $5.89

A number of new designs, cut in coat or robe styles. Gray, wine, navy, brown, green and other colors in Jacquard effects.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Imported Wool Golf Hose at $1.69

Medium weight, fancy roll tops. Colors: Oxford, heather and brown mixture. Sizes 10, 10½, 11 and 11½.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Worsted Underwear for Men

These garments are of medium weight worsted, in natural color. Shirts have long sleeves. The drawers are ankle length, $1.49 a garment.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

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That's the efficient way—the time saving way. Ask any sales person for a blue transfer. Then go from section to section. After your last purchase call at the superintendent's desk, Main Floor, pay for all your purchases at one time and receive them all in one package. Try it the next time you shop here.

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These dolls, rattles, rubber balls, all soft, all good to look at, and all of a kind that can be handled or even chewed with impunity.

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ASKS RAILWAY HEADS TO POOL COAL HAULS

Interchange of Cars and Trackage to Avert Shortage Proposed by Garfield.

PROMISE TO CO-OPERATE

Executives Suggest Priority for Coal Shipments — Fuel Administration Watching Coal Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The problem of bringing about complete co-operation of the railroads to facilitate the movement of coal and avoid the danger of an acute shortage has been placed before the heads of four of the great railroad systems of the country by Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator.

It was learned tonight that Dr. Garfield called to Washington within the last few days Alfred H. Smith, President of the New York Central lines; Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania; Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, and Howard Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, brought them together at a dinner, and laid the coal situation before them. The Fuel Administrator received assurances that there would be no lack of effort to bring about required results.

Dr. Garfield told the railroad officials that the labor situation was well in hand in both the bituminous and anthracite coal fields and that operators and miners were preparing to produce coal on a scale never before approached. He said there was no end to the potential coal supply, and the railroads must do their part to distribute it before the severe Winter weather sets in.

The railroad executives made several suggestions. One was that an order be issued giving priority of shipment on railroads for thirty days to coal, ammunition and food, up to a point where it would not interfere with the shipbuilding industry's needs. By such a move it was felt that congestion could be cleared away and the coal supply increased and distributed in ample time. Whether such a plan will be adopted is to be decided within a few days.

Progress Had Been Too Slow.

It is understood that Dr. Garfield summoned the railroad executives because hoped-for results had not been obtained by consultation with the Railroads' War Board and other organizations representing the railroads. The Fuel Administrator wanted to put the great problem directly before the responsible heads of the systems in the East.

Since the dinner conference Dr. Garfield has been in communication again with members of the Railroads' War Board, the Car Service Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and ex-Judge Robert S. Lovett, head of the Government's Priority Board, with encouraging progress.

One thing which Dr. Garfield placed before the executives was the interchange of cars and trackage, so as to eliminate every mile of unnecessary haul. He regretted conditions which would hold a single car idle for an hour because of lack of co-operation of the railroads. Empty cars, he held, should never be found.

Dr. Garfield is confident that with proper co-operation the situation can be handled so that there will be no great lack of materials at the factories, and no suffering in the homes. In the meantime every effort will be directed to turning out more cars, but this is a work of time.

Drastic curtailment of coal to non-essential industries will not be attempted, pending a voluntary reduction in the output in that direction. The situation as it regards these industries, however, is kept under close scrutiny, and the Administration is prepared to use the powers of the Priority law if necessary. It is believed that the lack of materials other than coal, as well as the lack of transportation facilities, will hold nonessentials in check.

Watch On All Coal Dealers.

Vigorous action is to be taken by the Fuel Administration in cases of violation of the Government's orders regarding coal. To State Fuel Administrators the following order was issued today:

"Please report immediately to Legal Department, Fuel Administration, Washington, any sales of coal or coke by operators or jobbers at prices in violation of those fixed by the President and all violations of the rules and regulations of the Fuel Administrator which come to your attention or are reported to you by local committees. Give such names and specific facts as will enable the legal department to make investigation.

"Also report to Legal Department, Fuel Administration, Washington, any investigations made and results obtained by you or any of your local committees in connection with violations by retailers."

SALT FAMINE SCARE ONLY A GERMAN YARN

Food Administration Finds Same False Rumor About Matches and Laundry Blue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Evidence that German propagandists are spreading reports that there is a famine of salt, laundry blue, and matches is in the possession of the Food Administration.

In each case, it is said, the German agents have started "buying drives" in an effort to interrupt the ordinary channels of business, spread alarm among the consumers, and cause discontent with the Government program. In some cases households have stored up sufficient quantities of the commodities for a year's use.

The Food Administration announces that there is no actual shortage in either salt, matches, or laundry blue; that the national stock is as large as ever, with no possibility of a shortage with a normal demand on the part of the consumer, and that rumors of any such shortage can be attributed only to German agents.

The drive on salt in the present instance seems to have begun in New York City something over a week ago, and spread as far as Boston and Washington, where many storekeepers absolutely sold out of the commodity in a couple of days. Reports have reached Washington of similar conditions as far west as Ohio.

Housekeepers purchased as high as twenty-five bags of salt, and there is one instance of a man who bought enough to last his family a lifetime. Immediately following the excessive purchases of salt came the case of laundry blue, based on a report that this article, since it contained prussian blue, soon would be unobtainable. People seemed to have the false impression that prussian blue must come from Germany. The third wave of big buying has been centred on matches, and its origin has been traced to Jersey City.

The fact that the buying drives have come in successive waves points to organized effort, and it is the belief of the Food Administration that false rumors concerning other commodities may be expected. It, therefore, warns the housewife to disregard any such reports and not to overstock, since such procedure works actual harm and may cause real shortages for a time in particular localities.

1,600 Give Up Dinner to Aid Hoover

In order to co-operate with the United States Food Administration, the Guaranty Club of New York, composed of 1,000 employes of the Guaranty Trust Company, has voted to forego its annual dinner this year. The sum of about $3,000, which the dinner would have cost, will be given to the Red Cross and together war relief work.

SECRETARY OF WAR HERE.

Comes with Shipping Board Officials and Inspects Harbor.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker arrived yesterday morning from Washington accompanied by Edward N. Hurley, President, and Edward T. Carry, Director of Shipping, of the United States Shipping Board to make a tour of inspection of New York harbor.

At Jersey City a patrol launch carrying Major Gen. David C. Shanks, Chief of Embarkation at this port; William R. Willcox, Chairman of the New York and New Jersey Commission for Port and Harbor Development; E. H. Outerbridge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Irving T. Bush, Chief Executive Officer of the Port War Board of New York, met the Washington party.

An inspection of the terminal facilities of the Lower Bay was made, with a stop for an hour and a half at the Bush Docks in South Brooklyn, followed by a trip up the Hudson as far as Sixtieth Street. The launch went up along the New Jersey shore and came down on the Manhattan side, where the Secretary of War's attention was called to the new piers that are in course of construction.

A short run was made up the East River and a trip was made by automobile to Newark to inspect the terminal facilities at that port. In the afternoon the Secretary, with Mr. Hurley and Mr. Carry, returned to Washington.

Mr. Bush had no statement to give out regarding the visit. There were certain matters, he said, that the Secretary of War and Mr. Hurley wished to consult him about and they came to the city with that object in view and took the opportunity to inspect the facilities of the harbor for handling freight and dispatching ships.

THINKS CHINA WILL ASSENT.

Balfour Discusses Her Attitude on American-Japanese Compact.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, said he did not understand that China's declaration to the United States and Japan meant that China did not recognize the American-Japanese agreement.

Mr. Balfour added that he had no reason to anticipate that it would give rise to any difficulties between China and allied States.

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This appetizing blend of Wheat and Barley is over 98% Food.

ECONOMICAL
HEALTHFUL
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POLICEMEN INDICTED IN MOTOR CAR GRAFT

Alleged to Have Freed Captured Traffic Law Violators in Return for Presents.

MORE MEN TO BE ACCUSED

New Presentments Against Detectives Concerned in the Ruth Cruger Case.

Six policemen and a business man were indicted by the Extraordinary Grand Jury yesterday in Justice Goff's part of the special term of the criminal branch of the Supreme Court.

Three of the policemen, Lieutenant Alonzo Cooper, who was acting head of the Fourth Branch Bureau, and Detectives John Lagarenne and Frank McGee, who were engaged in the search for Ruth Cruger and are held responsible for the successful flight of Alfredo Cocchi to Italy, were indicted for neglect of duty. Cooper was not in court when the indictments were returned. His attorney, Frank Aranow, said the Police Department had lent the services of Cooper to the Federal Secret Service three months ago, and he did not know his present whereabouts. The other two detectives were released under bail of $1,000 each. The indictments against Cooper and Lagarenne supersede former similar indictments.

Willard Helm and Thomas Kerrigan, motorcycle policemen, were indicted for accepting an unlawful fee. Helm and James F. Haggerty, also a motorcycle policeman, were indicted individually for alleged attempted extortion and acceptance of an unlawful fee. Charles Backer, an employe of an automobile company at Boardway and Fifty-ninth Street, was indicted for perjury. It is alleged that he falsely made a sworn statement to the effect that he had, not accepted certain moneys and had not given those moneys to certain policemen.

Each of the policemen was released under $2,500 bail, but at the request of Assistant District Attorney A. J. Talley the bail for Backer was fixed at $10,000. Mr. Hailey, who, with James W. Osborne, acting as a special Assistant District Attorney in this investigation, said the Grand Jury had requested a recess, and would later reconvene and continue the graft inquiry.

"The motor cycle graft that has infested this city has been cracked," said Mr. Talley. "The indictments today are only the forerunners of others that are to follow, probably a dozen or more. The Grand Jury will resume its work on Dec. 3. Backer has made some important statements here today."

A number of chauffeurs and many automobile owners have offered to help the District Attorney to end motorcycle graft. The specific charge against Haggerty is that he accepted $10 from Miss Diana C. Lemoe, and is alleged to have gone to her home for the money after he had stopped her car, but had withheld a summons for speeding. It is charged that Kerrigan and Helm obtained gold cuff links from John Schustek, a chauffeur for the jewelry firm of Black, Starr & Frost, for withholding a summons to court for speeding. Schustek rebelled when one of the policemen tried to induce him to make him a present of a bar pin, it is said.

According to Mr. Talley the petty graft in the aggregate has amounted to thousands of dollars, but only a small number of the cycle policemen were concerned in the graft. When a policeman did not want to accept a bribe personally he managed to send the automobilist to Backer, it is said. It has been found also that several wealthy men have made it a practice to give presents or money to motorcycle policemen. One automobile owner is said to have given more than $1,000 in this way as Christmas presents.

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On Friday and Saturday representatives of De Pinna will be at the Hotel Witherill, Plattsburg, to furnish officers' uniforms for immediate delivery, or to take measurements for uniforms to be made in our custom tailoring department.

This visit is made at the suggestion of a great number of the prospective young officers whose habit it has been to buy their civilian clothing from us.

Correctness to the minutest detail, together with a high standard of quality in these uniforms, is assured since they will measure up in every way to the standards which have made De Pinna clothing the choice of the graduate bodies of our best known colleges and universities.

Officers' uniforms, ready for immediate wear, range in price from $48 upward.

Officers' overcoats, $55.

DE PINNA
5th Avenue at 50th Street

BOY BOUND BY BURGLARS.

Two Men Held for Trial After Story of Maltreatment.

After Arthur Davis, 13 years old, had told a thrilling story of being maltreated by burglars while he was in the apartment of his uncle, Joseph F. Noolan, of 431 West Forty-eighth Street, two men were held by Magistrate McQuade in West Side Court yesterday in $5,000 bail each for General Sessions on charges of burglary.

Mr. and Mrs. Noolan left home early Saturday night, leaving the boy to look after their seven-month-old baby. The boy said that about 9:30 o'clock he heard a knock at the door, but investigation revealed there was no one in the hallway. A few minutes later, he said, a window of the dining room was opened and two men crawled in. One of them, he said, tied his legs with a washline, and when he screamed put part of a sheet saturated with kerosene oil into his mouth. They put a blanket over the baby, he said. The men, he declared, then took silverware valued at $75 and left the house.

Detectives Lees and Cooper arrested two men describing themselves as John Higgins, a driver, of 501 West Forty-eighth Street, and George White, a longshoreman, of 542 West Fifty-first Street. The boy identified them.

The *Unusual* in Overcoats at Saks—$43 to $70

THE greatest overcoat assortments in the country—and "great" in this case applies equally well to the tailoring as it does to the models, to the coloring as well as to the trimmings. No other house shows nearly as many overcoats at these prices—no tailor ever made better overcoats at *any* price. In fact Saks' overcoats at $43 to $70 exhibit a degree of quality in tailoring which we feel justified in announcing as the greatest achievement to date in the sartorial world.

This is not an attempt on our part to be boastful, but a genuine statement of fact, which is amply backed by Saks' overcoats assembled on our Fifth Floor in these two important groups:

Exhibit "A"

The man of quiet, refined taste who has never been satisfied with anything but the most costly of merchant tailored productions will be right at home in this magnificent assembly. The very overcoat he has in mind is here, with more skilful tailoring in its every line than was ever embodied in any other overcoat he has delighted in wearing. A description of these wonderful coats would be useless, for no one could transfer to print the exclusiveness of fabric, the finesse in tailoring, of these *models of perfection* in overcoats for particular men.

Exhibit "B"

Is for him who wants something in a novelty overcoating. From the ever-popular Raglan to the most extreme military models, the selection is nothing short of phenomenal. Belters, Half-Belters, Semi-Fitted, Loose Boxy Coats, Town Ulsters with more snap to the square inch than was ever packed into an overcoat before; Yoke-back Raglans—in fact, every kind of a coat the well-groomed man is looking for, in woolens that are the very "cream" of the most superb overcoatings from the foremost looms of Europe and America.

For variety, individuality, exclusiveness — Saks' overcoats at $43 to $70 are in a class by themselves.

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Every Child Should Wear

The Specialist Shoe

For Children 1 to 10 Years of Age

Baby's First Shoes
Ages 1 to 2 years
$2.25

Baby's Walking Shoes
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Children's Shoes
Ages 4 to 10 years
$5.00 and $6.00

An Entirely New Shoe Designed to Protect—not Correct Healthy, Normal Little Feet.

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An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Many shoes have been designed to correct deformed feet. Why not a shoe to protect normal feet? The need is to protect, not to correct.

You can't improve on nature, but you can protect its normal growth. This is just what the *Specialist Shoe* does.

Designed by a doctor who is a specialist and the recognized head of the Orthopedic profession. It is a scientific modern shoe. Made of the highest quality tan leather. It distributes the weight of the foot evenly, allowing plenty of room for development. Why have other than the best Specialist design your children's shoes?

It is—

Scientific without being freakish.
Roomy without being loose fitting.
Designed by a man of science, not a cobbler.
Comfortable and good looking.

An Insurance against foot ailments.
A firm understanding for the future.

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Pathetic picture of women guarding a group of babies in a big cellar from the German air raiders, reproduced by roto-gravure in the Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

FISKE PUTS HOPE IN TORPEDOPLANE

Suggests That His Invention May Meet the Situation as the Monitor Did in the Sixties.

AIMS AT GERMAN FLEET

Declares No Defeat Could Injure Her So Much as the Destruction of Her Sea Force.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Hope that the torpedoplane may prove to be the effective answer to the German submarine menace was expressed by its inventor, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, before the members of the Aero Club of New England here tonight.

"Much hope is felt by the Allies now," he said, "because of the apparent loss of effectiveness of the submarine attacks. Whether or not the submarine has been beaten, let us realize that the submarine is only one of many naval weapons, and that naval strategy recognizes the fact that so long as an enemy's fleet exists as a fighting force, it constitutes a continuing menace, from which an attack of some kind may be expected at any time. For this reason, no mere subsidence of submarine activities should blind us to a desirability of sinking or disabling the German fleet.

"The strategical desirability of creating new and unexpected weapons in advance of war, was not thoroughly realized until recently by any Government, except the German. It is unfortunate for the Allies that the German Government realized it before they did so, because this priority has been a potent fighter on the German side.

"Perhaps it is not too late to bring against the Germans a still newer weapon, the torpedoplane; perhaps it may be permitted us to hope that, as the Monitor was the effective answer to the Merrimac, so the torpedoplane may be the effective answer to the submarine."

Admiral Fiske sketched the development of the airplane as an instrument of warfare, and declared that its use as a naval agency occurred to him years ago.

"In endeavoring to take advantage of airplanes for naval purposes, the first idea of a practical kind that occurred to me came in 1910," he said, "and it was to utilize airplanes of the bomb-dropping type for preventing invasion of our coasts, especially in the Philippines. The idea was that, preliminary to invasion, an enemy would have to bring his vessels near the coast, and stop them there; then he would have to get out a large number of boats; then he would have to fill the boats with men, ammunition, food, and equipment, then he would have to tow the boats slowly to the shore; then he would have to get out on the beach all that the boats contained; and then he would have to form the invading party. During all this long process the boats and the people in them would be almost perfectly helpless against a determined attack by, say 500, bomb-dropping airplanes. I did not succeed in getting serious consideration of this plan.

"My next idea was to utilize airplanes for carrying out an invention for which I had secured the basic patent in October, 1900, for wirelessly directing moving vessels or vehicles, carrying charges of high explosive; an invention usually attributed to another man. The principal difficulty in directing the vessel was not electrical or mechanical, but optical; that is, one could not see them far enough. It is obvious, of course, that a man cannot tell which way to direct a moving vessel if he cannot see where it is. To overcome this difficulty, I worked out a scheme on paper whereby an airplane would accompany each vessel on its course, and either signal back to the transmitting station to steer it to the right or the left, or else to steer it directly by a transmitting apparatus on the airplane itself. A great deal of complexity of various kinds was encountered when an attempt was made to work out the plan in detail, especially when it was realized that the problem was not to steer one vessel, but to steer a great many, and that not only would all the vessels be moving, and all the targets be moving, but that all the airplanes also would be moving. In the midst of these perplexities, it suddenly occurred to me that it would be much better to devise an apparatus whereby regular submarine torpedoes, which are thoroughly accurate and reliable weapons, should be launched directly from the airplanes, and that not only would it be simpler electrically and mechanically, but that also it would be simpler tactically, for the reason that destroyers had already worked out the problem of launching torpedoes from a fleet of destroyers according to the same principles.

"I did not apply for a patent on this scheme for a year or more, supposing that so obvious a scheme must already have been patented. Finally, I applied in April, 1912. I had no difficulty with the Patent Office, because no one had anticipated my idea, and I was able to secure the basic patent in July, 1912, to my intense amazement.

"The invention attracted a good deal of attention from the papers and magazines here and in Europe. The British began experimenting with it in the Autumn of 1913, and they have been progressing with it ever since. In August, 1915, a British Navy Lieutenant made several flights from the Mediterranean into the Sea of Marmora, carrying torpedoes weighing about 730 pounds each, and he sank four Turkish ships. Many reports have been received that the British have been using torpedoplanes in considerable numbers ever since, but exactly how much is not stated. The Italians, under the leadership of Captain Alesandro Guidonia of the Italian Navy, made many successful experiments with torpedoplanes in 1914, but how much they have used them in the present war is not definitely known. The Germans sank the British steamer Gena near the English coast on May 1, 1917, but we do not know of any further use they have made of torpedoplanes, except that on one occasion a German torpedoplane discharged a torpedo into the mouth of an English harbor. The torpedo did no harm, however, because it ran into a sandbank. This sandbank had recently been formed there through the foresight and prompt action of the inhabitants by the simple expedient of dumping several barge loads of sand.

"It is my hope that the United States Government will also develop the torpedoplane. It seems to have two fields of usefulness—one for operations from the water and the other for operations from the land.

"When our country entered into the present war, the question of the possible usefulness of the torpedoplane in defending our own coast was at once supplanted by the question of its possible usefulness for offensive operations in Europe. This matter a naval officer must discuss with considerable reserve, for reasons that are obvious. No harm is apparent, however, in calling attention to facts that have frequently been mentioned in the newspapers, and that are well known to all intelligent people, including our devilishly intelligent enemies. It may be mentioned, therefore, that the distance from England to Kiel is only 375 land miles, and the distance from the northeastern part of France to the same place is only 400 miles; while the distances from these points to Wilhelmshaven are only 270 and 300 miles respectively; and it is a matter of record that a squadron of Caproni airplanes recently made a trip of 875 miles without stopping.

"It may be that at the present moment there are no airplanes that are able to carry full-sized torpedoes from England to Kiel, discharge the torpedoes and return to England, but there are airplanes in existence that fall short of such ability by only a small percentage. Certainly, therefore, if no such airplanes do exist they can be made to exist, and I am informed that they can, by one of the most competent aeronautical engineers in the world.

"It may be pointed out here that some of the greatest successes in war have been gained by the joint efforts of strategists and mechanicians, in bringing new weapons into being, and that the Monitor, and the U-boat did not exist, until a perception of their strategical possibilities by certain strategists, and the devising of appropriate mechanism by certain mechanicians, caused them to exist.

"It is interesting also to recall the fact that, of all the many factors that decided the result of the Russian-Japanese War, the most important single factor was a new invention, the naval telescope sight—because it was the decisive Japanese victory at the naval battle of Taushima that decided the outcome of the war, by ruining every chance the Russians had of conquering Japan; because it was the enormous superiority in gunnery of the Japanese that gave the Japanese the victory; and because the enormous superiority in gunnery of the Japanese was due entirely to the fact that the Japanese guns were perfectly equipped with telescope sights, while the Russian guns were

"No military defeat now possible could injure Germany as much as would the destruction of her fleet, because that fleet could not possibly be replaced; and without it Germany could not even pretend to hope to achieve the ambition for world dominion with which she started the war, or have a single plausible reason to give her people for continuing to wage it."

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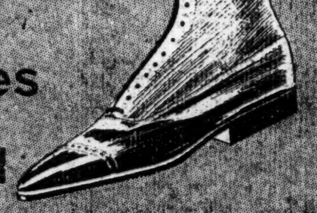

Shoes For MEN

Novel Effects at $8.89

Shoes that stand apart from the conventional—yet within the limits of good taste. Made over a smart last—with gun metal or dark tan vamps and light tan tops.

Made exclusively for us, with blind eyelets, Goodyear welted soles and long, pointed toes—of the sort that would cost you considerably more elsewhere.

Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.
Herald Square New York

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Fifth Floor, B'way, Front

Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Fifth Floor, B'way, Front

Smart Clothes for Evening Wear

For the opera-goer, the after dinner speaker, the attentive listeners, the gentleman at the dance or club—evening clothes that look custom made. They are priced much less than ready-to-put-on garments would cost you elsewhere.

Evening Dress Coats and Trousers At $27.25

Well tailored of unfinished worsted, silk lined throughout, coat and collar bound with silk galloon.

Dinner Jacket to match, $20.75

Men's Chesterfield Overcoats

Winter-Weight $21.50 *Silk Lined Throughout*

A dignified overcoat that meets the requirements of correct dress for evening and business wear. Well tailored of all wool, dark Oxford and Cambridge overcoatings, with velvet collar and lining of good quality silk. A single breasted model that reaches the knees. The price, of course, is much less than elsewhere. All sizes.

George Bernard Co.

CLEARANCE SALE

Gowns	Evening Creations of Regal Loveliness. Reg. $125 to $275.	$65 to $175
Wraps	Velvets, Brocades. Were $125 to $250.	$85 to $175
Frocks	Afternoon, Street, Dancing. Reg. $95 to $150.	$25 to $85
Coats	Street and Motor, very finest cloths. Were $110 to $275.	$55 to $150
Suits	Chiffon Velvets, Velours. Were $125 to $275.	$55 to $175
Hats	French Models and Originations.	$10

673 FIFTH AVENUE at 53d St

Reducing Our Stocks of Staple Merchandise Prior To Opening the Holiday Campaign

Space-making sales in Every Section of Every Department throughout This Mammoth Establishment.
Sharply Reduced Prices on Most Wanted Winter Goods,—the Very Items Now in the Height of Demand.
Economies Such as are Offered in No Other Store in All New York.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

"The Fortune of War"

We use the term not in the sense that it is usually accepted.

In these times, when income has a hard time keeping up with expenditure, it IS the "fortune of war" that there exists ONE store in New York which stands between YOU and the increasing cost of all necessities.

THAT STORE IS GREENHUT'S.

By concentrating all your purchases HERE, you will find that you are in a much more enviable position than those who fail to heed the wholesome advice which we give.

Try it,—see, and judge for yourself. GREENHUT'S.

Today Is Double Profit Sharing Day.

Two "Sperry" Gold Stamps with Each 10c Purchase All Day Today.

Thanksgiving Silver

A handful of bargains, selected from many, which should induce you to come to this very interesting department of "The Big Store" today.

Quadruple Plated Bread Trays—burnished silver; choice of three designs, plain, ribbon or flower center; at $1.50.

Sterling Silver Handle Serving Pieces—with plated bowls; included are Pie Servers, Gravy Ladles, Berry Spoons, Cake Servers, Salad Forks; ea., $1.50.

Tenette Spoons—with Sterling handles and plated bowls; each $1.

Chests of Rogers A1 Plated Tableware—pretty floral design; bright or grey finish; put up in leatherette chests, with drawer; 26 pieces; comprising 6 teaspoons, 6 table spoons, 6 medium forks, 6 knives, 1 sugar shell, 1 butter knife; complete for $6.20.

Simeon L. and G. H. Rogers A1 Plate Table Ware at these Low Prices

Pretty floral designs, bright or grey finish.

Dessert or Medium Spoons—set of 6, for $1.38.

Dessert or Medium Forks—set of 6, for $1.38.

Dessert or Medium Knives—set of 6, for $1.75.

Orange Spoons or Oyster Forks—set of 6, for $1.25.

Tea or Coffee Spoons—set of 6, for 69c.

Individual Butter Spreaders—set of 6, for $1.50.

Sugar Shells or Butter Knives—each 25c.

Berry Spoons, Gravy Ladles or Cold Meat Forks—each 65c.

Carving Set of Three Pieces—with stag handles; German silver ferrules; put up in lined boxes, $1.95.

Thanksgiving Linens

Don't fail to avail yourself of these bargains. They are rare, indeed, in these difficult times.

Cluny Lace Edge Doilies—each at 19c to 79c—an importer's clean-up; small lots of all size doilies. You save at least 25% on everything you buy from this collection.

Madeira Bread Tray Cloths—regularly up to 49c; ea. at 24c. These are all pure linen; hand scalloped.

$1 Cluny Lace Centerpieces—20 inch, with linen centers; each 79c.

50c and 75c Embroidered Scarfs, Shams and Centerpieces—no less than 60 different styles for choice; white and colored; each 39c.

69c Table Damask—yd., 49c. Only 1200 yards of 64 inch, fine quality mercerized cotton table damask. All choice patterns.

$1.29 and $1.39 Mercerized Damask Napkins—dozen $1. Hemmed, ready for use. There are 17 and 18 inch sizes among the lot.

$1.50 to $1.95 Trimmed Lace Edge Sideboard and Dresser Scarfs—each $1. These are trimmed with imitation Filet and Cluny lace; 18 inches wide, 50 and 54 inches long; cotton and linen centers.

25c to 35c Towels—each 19c. 1000 dozen; manufacturer's seconds of union linen huck towels.

45c Bath Towels—each 35c. Large size, corded edge; hemmed bleached Turkish towels.

Bed Sheets—each 89c. For full and single size beds. Slight mill imperfections. Made of soft finished bleached muslin.

Bath Towel Sets—regularly $1; sale 74c. A neat Christmas gift. Set consists of 1 bath towel, 1 guest towel, 1 wash cloth; in pink and blue.

$2 and $2.50 Bed Spreads—each $1.79. Hemmed white crochet spread for full size beds. An odd lot.

1,000 Pairs of Women's $3 to $5 Shoes In Today's Sale at $1.98

The one drawback to this sale is the quantity,—ONLY 1000 PAIRS,—and those of our patrons who come late in the day, may be disappointed.

(These shoes were made up for a prominent out-of-town retailer, who owns a chain of shoe stores, and the order was cancelled because delivery was not made according to specifications).

WE BOUGHT THE SHOES, and you have our word for it, that they cannot be duplicated at wholesale at the price we name for today.

EVERY PAIR OF SHOES IS PERFECT,—made up for this season's selling. Patent Leather only, in button and lace styles; plain or tipped toes. All style heels. Every pair Goodyear welted.

Not every size in each style, but all sizes from 2½ to 6, and B to E widths in the lot.

Women's Bath Robes

At Bargain Prices

Bath Robes that are beautiful, serviceable, and splendidly made of most wanted blanket materials.

Selections from our own stocks and a special purchase have been merged for this event.

Women's Bath Robes Today, at $1.98

Elegant robes of blanket material in Copenhagen, rose, and grey; large round collar, trimmed with satin piping; stitched cuffs and pockets, trimmed with piping; girdle at waist.

Women's $4 Bath Robes Today, at $2.95

Made of blanket cloths in floral designs and assorted colors. Neck, sleeves and pocket are trimmed with satin ribbon, wide, self-material belt.

Women's $5 Bath Robes Today at $3.69

Made of blanket cloth in fancy designs; large square collar; trimmed with soft messaline ribbon; sleeve and pocket trimmed to match.

Women's $6 Bath Robes Today, at $4.49

Blanket cloths in a variety of patterns; large shawl collars; turnback cuffs and pocket trimmed with stitched satin. Large silk frog and button. Light and medium shades.

Dresses $14.75, $16.50 & $18 Dresses for Women & Misses at $11.75

To realize the importance of this sale, your presence in person is necessary. You will not be disappointed.

Most of these handsome dresses are of Serge,—the material that is most in demand and the scarcest, right now; others are made of Velveteen, Satin or Wool crepe.

The styles are distinctive—the majority of the garments shown are faithful reproductions of originals, which sell at a very high price.

For occasional wear, they are quite the thing. Serviceable they are,—smart they are; and among the many new and clever fashion features you will find side-drapes, bolero, surplice and pleated tunic effects. Some of the dresses are handsomely trimmed with embroidery, fur cloth, buttons, etc. Some have novelty collars and pockets; still others are effectively trimmed with Georgette Crepe or contrasting colored satin.

The season's most favored colors are represented, and there are plenty of dresses in navy and black.

All sizes for women and misses.

LIMITED
A Small, but Choice Lot of

Women's Envelope Chemises at $1.93

Exquisite envelope chemise of washable satin and Jap silk, pink or white, prettily trimmed with laces and ribbon. Extremely dainty styles.

Winter Caps

75c and $1 Grades at 50c

Popular Styles for Men, Youths and Boys

Another space-making sale in which we will dispose of several hundred caps at a price which is less than today's regular wholesale quotations.

All of these caps have inside fur bands to cover ears.

Hundreds of patterns for your choice, in Mackinaws, Serges, Chinchillas and Heavy Suitings.

Fur Cap Sale

Prices you would expect to pay at the end of the Winter season.

$3 Fur Caps—at $2. Fine Coney Fur Caps in the Detroit shape; satin lined. All sizes.

$5 Fur Caps—at $3.50. Fine near-seal caps in Detroit shape; satin lined; all sizes for men and youths.

$7.50 Fur Caps—at $5. Natural and Blended Rat, also fine selected skins of near seal in driving and Detroit shapes.

$15 Fur Caps—at $10. Fine Hudson Seal Caps.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the 24C Office on the Fifth Floor. We give 24C Green Trading Stamps, as Usual. Ask for Them. Double 24C Stamps till 12 o'Clock. Single 24C Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

BENNETT OPPOSES NAMING OF KRACKE

Protests to Whitman Against His Appointment to the Service Board Here.

WANTS A WOMAN SELECTED

Assails the Present Board for Dignity and Aloofness and Criticises Chairman's Letter to Hylan.

Governor Whitman received a visit at the St. Regis yesterday from Colonel William Hayward, member of the Public Service Commission, a successor to whom the Governor intends to name as soon as the Colonel goes to France. Some comment was caused by a visit paid to the Governor by Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, shortly after Colonel Hayward left the hotel. The Governor said Mr. Shonts's visit was of a personal nature.

While the Governor was at the hotel he received a letter from ex-Senator William M. Bennett, late Republican candidate for Mayor, protesting against the reported intention of the Governor to name F. J. H. Kracke, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, to the vacancy on the Public Service Commission which will be caused by the absence of Colonel Hayward. Mr. Bennett's opinion was that no more politicians should be appointed to the commission. In concluding his letter Mr. Bennett said:

"I would suggest that the time has come for the appointment of a woman to this position. Women now have the vote, and new duties and interests have been given to them. A woman member of the Public Service Commission would bring to it new views and new life and tend to restore it to the original idea that it was appointed a defender of the public and to protect the public against the rapacity and indifference of public utility corporations."

"I notice in the newspapers," began Mr. Bennett's letter, "a statement that you intend to appoint as a member of the Public Service Commission in the First District Frederick J. H. Kracke, a politician of this city. In the present serious condition of affairs it is of the utmost importance that public office should be kept in a state of highest efficiency and no appointments should be made to any office in the present world crisis on a mere basis of politics. Especially is this true as to the Public Service Commission, upon which is imposed the duty of regulating the public service corporations. Nevertheless, there has been a most deplorable deterioration in the efficiency of the Public Service Commission. This commission was originally created for the purpose of protecting the public and seeing that the public utility corporations performed their full duty toward the public. The law creating the commission directs it to take action on its own motion, without waiting for a complaint from any citizen.

"We now find it made a football of politics. Its members have been appointed not because of their experience in regulating public service corporations, but for political purposes.

Assails Straus's Letter.

"To show the utter inability of the present members to realize their proper functions one has but to read the letter of the Chairman to the Mayor-elect of this city a few days ago in relation to the protest of the Mayor-elect against the proposition to permit the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to run its cars this Winter without heat. In this letter, the Chairman actually takes the position that the Public Service Commission has now become a court whose sole function is to decide complaints as between a particular complainant and a particular public service corporation."

Mr. Bennett then quoted Chairman Straus's letter to Judge Hylan, in which he said: "Upon all the facts brought out at the hearings the commission acts, and must act, as a judicial body."

Then Mr. Bennett continues:

"Sections 45, 48 and 50 of the Public Service Commission law expressly place upon the Public Service Commission the duty of investigating and regulating the public utility corporations and seeing that these corporations perform their duty to the public without waiting for any complaint from a citizen, yet the commission has become so imbued with the idea that they are a court that apparently they have ceased to investigate and supervise the corporations, as a few weeks ago they permitted the coal bunkers of the Interborough to become empty, with the result that the Interborough suspended running for several hours. A short while ago the New York Central Railroad Company was running trains down Eleventh Avenue during prohibited hours, without any protest from the commission.

"The commission has become so dignified and aloof from the public interest and imbued with the idea that they are a court that I presume they will soon be wearing robes like other judicial officers.

Urges a Subway Journey.

"I do not know whether you ever ride in the subway at the crowded hours or not. Most of the citizens of this city, however, have to patronize the subway at those hours, and if you would only take one trip on the subway during the busy hours I think you would see the necessity of appointing to this commission a man who knows something about the regulation of public utility corporations, and who will also prove alive to the idea that the object of the commission is to regulate these corporations for the benefit of the public, and not to act as a court to decide controversies between a particular complainant and a particular corporation.

"A Public Service Commission composed of plumbers and grocers who are alive with human interest would do better work for the public than a commission which regards itself merely as a court of law. The foregoing quotation from the letter of the Chairman ought to prove the death knell of the present commission.

"The appointment at this time of a man who is merely a politician would be an outrage, and would make the Public Service Commission for the First District a disgrace, instead of the joke that it now is.

"I therefore write this letter to protest against the appointment of Frederick J. H. Kracke as Public Service Commissioner, on the ground that he is a mere politician, and this is no time for the appointment to office of men solely on the ground that they are politicians."

Governor Whitman had a conference yesterday afternoon with Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

"I believe that all disagreements within the Republican organizations in this neighborhood have been ironed out," the Governor said, after the conference. "On the whole I am satisfied with the situation. I cannot state when I will be in a position to announce my appointments for the Public Service Commissions, but I have decided on the men to appoint and will make the announcement as soon as Colonel Hayward has sailed with his regiment."

Aside from the prospective Hayward vacancy Governor Whitman is to appoint a successor to Henry W. Hodge, who is now on active service in France. Governor Whitman returned to Albany early last evening.

HYLAN IS WAITING FOR MURPHY'S SLATE

Nothing in Sight for Office Seekers Until the "Chief" Gets Back.

MAY BE SOME CRUMBS LEFT

Meanwhile the Place Hunters Are Wondering Just How Much Patronage Brooklyn Is Going to Get.

While Mayor-elect John P. Hylan is giving daily a very lifelike imitation of a man seriously engaged in the preliminaries of patronage distribution, the long-suffering office hunters who gather day after day at his headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street, shake their heads sadly and declare that there is a general lack of real action which they cannot get through their heads.

"Why isn't he handing out something besides talk?" is a plaint frequently heard among men who have been ushered into the private sanctum of the smiling Mayor-elect and then ushered out again. The explanation came yesterday when friends of Judge Hylan broke the news gently to some of the men and women who had hoped to get their desire to serve the city gratified by merely letting Judge Hylan know that they were prepared to sacrifice their private business and accept public office under his administration. What they learned was that all appointments will await the return of Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy.

Mr. Murphy is expected back within a few days, according to persons who profess to be familiar with the plans of the Tammany chieftain. In well informed circles it is generally believed that, in accordance with past practice, he will bring back with him a complete slate of prospective appointees for every position of importance in the gift of the incoming Mayor which has not been allotted to Brooklyn or any of the other boroughs. That Mr. Murphy did not go to French Lick Springs merely for his health was indicated the other day by a hurried summons to Congressman Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall and political factotum to the "Chief," to join him forthwith at the Indiana health resort.

That there will be little but crumbs left for the general run of patronage hunters who now haunt the Hylan headquarters is taken for granted by the initiated few. There has been a notable absence of sizeable Tammany men who in the past have always been very much in evidence during the season when jobs are handed out. Tammany's faithful do not come to the Mayor-elect for their patronage. They go to "Chief" Murphy at Tammany Hall, and now that Mr. Murphy is away and there is no breadline at Tammany Hall, they are keeping out of sight, satisfied that their interests will be taken care of by the "Chief," and that what the "Chief" says will "go" with the incoming administration.

One of the problems that are puzzling the patronage hunters is how the jobs are to be divided between Manhattan, Tammany's political demesne, and Brooklyn, which is the political bailiwick of John H. McCooey organization and the home of Mayor-elect Hylan. Brooklyn, according to a leader of Judge Hylan's own political persuasion from that borough, is looking for "something better than a fifty-fifty split, seeing that Brooklyn did so well for Hylan." If the Brooklyn leaders should attempt to act on this theory and get ugly about it a lively scrap between Tammany Hall and what up to the present time has been regarded as little more than its Brooklyn annex will precede the distribution of Judge Hylan's patronage. The Democratic organization in Brooklyn from time immemorial—even when Gaynor was Mayor, though, like Hylan, he was a Brooklynite—has received only the crumbs falling from Manhattan's table. This year, however, there is every indication that the Brooklyn Democrats will demand something more substantial.

The Hylan headquarters these days is crowded with place hunters, but the visitor looking on the busy scene there is seeing only part of the show. The McCooey headquarters in Brooklyn is equally crowded, and so was Tammany Hall until Tammany leader Murphy departed. In Bronx, Queens, and Richmond the Democratic leaders are just as busy as is McCooey in Brooklyn and as was Murphy in Tammany Hall in their attempts to make a little patronage go a long way. At that, it is certain that for every man who lands a job, ten will go away disappointed.

While there is all the usual hectic gossip incidental to the doling out of patronage, there is little authenticated talk regarding prospective appointees. Among persons who are looked upon as certain of appointment by Mayor-elect Hylan is John H. Delaney of Brooklyn, who was Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy at Albany during the Sulzer and Glynn regimes. Mr. Delaney, it was said last night, was reasonably sure of being appointed either Supervisor of The City Record or Commissioner of Accounts. He is regarded as well equipped for either position. He is a practical printer, and at one time was President of Typographical Union No. 6.

Congressman Murray Hurlbut, who was campaign manager for Controller-elect Charles L. Craig, is being mentioned for the place at the head of the Department of Docks and Ferries, with the likelihood that if the necessary legislation can be obtained, the administration of bridges, now under the Department of Plant and Structures, will be transferred to the Dock Department. If the Legislature can be induced to act, the Department of Plant and Structures will be abolished, and the old office of Superintendent of Public Buildings—a borough job—restored to control of the city and borough structures.

A new candidate for the position of Health Commissioner turned up yesterday in the person of Dr. J. Richard Kevin of Brooklyn, who is said to be "seriously considered" for that position. Dr. Kevin, with the backing of the Kings County Medical Society, some time ago conducted a vigorous crusade for a separate health office for the Borough of Brooklyn. The only other candidate for the position who is credited with the necessary political backing is former Health Commissioner Dr. Thomas Darlington, who has been active in the affairs of Tammany Hall for a number of years.

It was learned yesterday that there would be a vacancy at the head of the Parole Board, owing to the prospective resignation of Dr. Katharine B. Davis to become General Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation Bureau of Social Hygiene. This position pays a salary of $7,500 and undoubtedly will be eagerly sought by applicants from the ranks of the newly enfranchised women.

It was said yesterday that Mrs. Leon Boyd of 561 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, was a candidate for the position. Mrs. Boyd has a husband and three children, but it was reported that she regards herself fully capable of giving them the necessary attention without serious interference with any public responsibilities that may be lodged with her. Mrs. Boyd was head of the Women's Hylan League of Brooklyn and at present is engaged in the organization of the women voters in the Seventh Assembly District of Kings for the Young Women's Democratic League of Kings County.

CAN'T FORCE ELECTION.

Mandamus in Senatorial Fight Futile, Attorney General Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 21.—Attorney General W. C. Owen has ruled that no mandamus proceeding can force the Governor to call a special election for the election of a United States Senator.

The sentiment for a special election has been growing in the State. A petition was sent by G. M. Sheldon, a lawyer of Tomahawk, to Attorney General Owen, asking him to begin mandamus proceedings. The Attorney General cites the decision of the Supreme Court that "the Governor, within the scope of his authority, is independent of the Judicial Department of the State. He can neither be compelled to act or not to act, nor his act called in question."

The question now arises, Should the Legislature, in special session, refuse to give the Governor power to appoint a successor to the late Senator Husting, could the Governor be compelled to call an election? The opinion of the Attorney General today would seem to question such proceedings.

Kracke Names Childs as Deputy.

F. J. H. Kracke, Commissioner of Plant and Structure, announced yesterday the appointment of F. Carter Childs as Deputy Commissioner of the department. Mr. Childs resigned from the department last June to work for Mayor Mitchel's re-election. Commissioner Kracke also announced the appointment of Edward C. Beecherer to be his secretary. Mr. Beecherer has been connected with the Bureau of Licenses.

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Amount of Loan	Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor	Stories	Material	Type	Rental	Value of Security
$2,250	5%	2 & Cellar	Brick	Dwelling	$300	$3,750
3,250	5%	2 & Cellar	Brick	Dwelling	420	5,500
8,500	5%	4 & Bas't	Brick	Apts.	1,872	15,000
18,000	5½%	Two 5 & Bas't	Brick	Stores & Apts.	5,208	45,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.
Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 & up, paying 5%.
Free from Personal Taxation.
Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment," and December Investment List.

New York Title and Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000
135 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 6830 Cortland
203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phone 7100 Main

NEW WARNING TO SPITTERS.

Magistrates Urged to Impose Heavy Penalties on Offenders.

Health Commissioner Emerson has issued a public warning that the police will arrest all who spit in public places.

In a letter sent to Chief Magistrate McAdoo he asks that the Magistrate "act with determination in imposing suitable sentences on all such offenders." Last year more than 1,500 persons were arrested and in many instances fines of $5 were imposed.

Commenting on Commissioner Emerson's action, Dr. Guilfoy, Register of Records, pointed out that pneumonia and tuberculosis caused more deaths than all other infectious and communicable diseases combined. "Both of these," said Dr. Guilfoy, "are spread in large measure through the carelessness of infected individuals."

Safe Milk
for
Infants and Invalids
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form.
For infants, invalids and growing children.
Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body.
Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged.
More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc.
Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking.
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

THE famous instrument which won highest score for tone quality at the Panama-Pacific Exposition was

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL

THE HIGHEST CLASS TALKING MACHINE IN THE WORLD

Sonora Phonograph Sales Company, Inc.
GEORGE E. BRIGHTSON, *President*
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(*Evening Demonstrations)

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A Message From The Front

is only the title of one among 40 other original pictures in America's leading humorous and satirical weekly. Whether you speak French or not you will be interested in the "Polley voos Fransay" little girl on the colored cover of this week's

Life

$5.00 a year
$5.52 Canadian
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24 West 31st Street, New York

Number dated Nov. 22, Price 10 cents, for sale to-day at all news-stands.

His Chance To Come Back
What Really Is It?

Every soldier in camp and drafted man wonders. Every wife and mother anxiously asks. One of the highest authorities in Washington now tells: gives actual facts and figures: how many go "over the top": how many come back. The surprising story is in the Christmas Ladies' Home Journal.

Spend 15 Cents on It

Spare-time subscription representatives wanted everywhere. If you need more money, we need you. Address Box 1624, Philadelphia, Penna.

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By The House Of Kuppenheimer

Made with that thoroughness which is characteristic of Kuppenheimer Clothes—Tailored with the precision of an Infantry advance supported by an Artillery barrage and as much superior to ordinary uniforms as a "French 75" is to a pop-gun.

American Standards and Tailoring lead the World—Kuppenheimer Standards make them leaders in America—Kuppenheimer Uniforms are sold in New York by Brill Brothers exclusively.

16 oz. O. D. Uniforms, Special at $37.50
18 oz. O. D. Uniforms, Special at $42.50
30 oz. O. D. Overcoats, Special at $55.00
And Everything Else in Equipment from Puttees to Caps.

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The Exclusive Kuppenheimer Dealers in the Metropolitan Districts

44 East 14th St. — 279 Broadway — Broadway at 49th St. — 1456 B'way at 42d St. — 47 Cortlandt St. — 125th St. at 3d Ave. — 2 Flatbush Avenue Brooklyn
And at 42 United States Avenue, Plattsburg, N. Y.

CUTTING SAYS HYLAN MISUNDERSTOOD HIM

Tells Mayor-Elect Research Bureau Once Got on Well with Tammany Officials.

HIS WARNING IMPERSONAL

Disavows Intent to Impute Unworthy Motives to Judge and His Associates.

R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Bureau of Municipal Research, replied yesterday to an attack made on him and the bureau by Mayor-elect John F. Hylan because of an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday. In a statement, published yesterday morning, Judge Hylan said that the bureau was controlled by the "big interests," asked why it had not stopped acts of the present Fusion administration, which he had attacked in the campaign, and made a supplemental attack on E. P. Goodrich, Director of the Bureau.

In his reply, Mr. Cutting said that Judge Hylan had misinterpreted his statement, that he had not meant to impute unworthy motives to him and his associates, and that the Bureau once got on very well with a Tammany administration. Mr. Cutting's statement follows:

"I am sorry that Judge Hylan has so wholly misapprehended the meaning of my statement in Sunday morning's TIMES. I certainly did not intend to impute unworthy motives to him and his associates, but if the language that I used may be understood to convey such an impression I am sorry for it. The caption of the statement, 'What Tammany Cannot Do,' I am not responsible for. I spoke of future administrations altogether generally and impersonally. As a matter of fact, the experience of the Bureau of Municipal Research with Tammany officials has not been such as to create the apprehension that seems to exist in the minds of many excellent citizens with reference to the incoming administration, and it was to allay that apprehension that I responded to the request for an interview.

Career Began Under McClellan.

"As I stated, the bureau thrived under former Tammany administrations. It commenced its career in the Mayoralty of Mr. McClellan. With him and with Controller Metz it enjoyed cordial co-operation. It was at that time that the segregated budget was introduced and a complete reorganization of the Finance Department effected—a reorganization that met with the unqualified approval of the Chamber of Commerce. When he took office Judge Gaynor was bitterly prejudiced against the bureau. This prejudice was really personal. In his campaign he abused me outrageously, and charged me with defrauding the city, a charge which I understood is now revived. The Judge, however, had not been Mayor very long before he commenced to see it new light. He appointed me on citizens' honorary committees, and ended by inviting me to dinner.

"The Judge certainly did not lack intelligence, and when he came to apprehend the bureau's motives and objectives he not only permitted his subordinates to accept its co-operation, but at his special request, Henry Bruere, then one of the bureau's Directors, undertook a study of the Police Department. The bureau's work went steadily forward under this administration. This certainly does not outrage an indictment of Tammany administrations, but perhaps Judge Hylan thinks that the bureau contaminated Messrs. McClellan, Gaynor, Betz, and many of their department heads.

Denies Reference to Checks.

"But now a word or two with reference to the nature of the statement which I gave out. If anybody will read it thoughtfully he will note that in describing the new methods and principles that have been adopted in our municipal government, very little, if any, reference is made to checks and balances, or to supervisors over supervisors, intended to prevent dishonesty. The theory upon which the bureau was founded and has operated is that the operations of government need to be illuminated and made intelligible to both the public and the chief executives. The old scheme tied the hands of an honest and competent administrator and in no way prevented the hidden hand from moving the pieces at will upon the chessboard of municipal government.

"The object, then, of the new methods has been to bring to the officials the carefully ascertained facts that they need to assist them to conduct the city's business with their eyes open and to discern the consequences of incapacity. I attempted briefly to describe the segregated budget which has contributed so usefully to enable the Board of Estimate to measure the relative social and economic value of specific expenditures and to discover leakages.

"In a word the bureau's single object has been to supply officials with expert co-operation to enable them to attain the greatest efficiency and at the same time to keep the public informed by the intelligibility of administrative operation as to the merits of official conduct. Judge Hylan has arraigned the bureau for permitting many acts of the present administration that he has criticized. He misapprehends the scope of the bureau's activities. It confines itself to matters of administrative conduct and carefully avoids meddling with affairs for the study of which it is not equipped. This limitation has enabled it to keep clear of many policies which have had political significance."

Mr. Goodrich said last night that he would make no reply to Judge Hylan's attack upon him. He said he was not worried about it.

WILL REDUCE TAXICAB FARE.

Westcott Company Accepts Authority of Public Service Board.

The investigation by the Public Service Commission into complaints of overcharging made against the taxicab service of the Westcott Express Company operating from the Pennsylvania Station resulted yesterday in an order by the commission reducing the rates to conform to those fixed by the city ordinance.

Because the company had special privileges within railroad stations its taxicabs were not licensed and were not subject, it was contended, to the ordinance. The company announced its intention to recognize the jurisdiction of the commission and to charge in future only the same rates as those permitted outside of private zones.

A similar order was recently made by the Board of Aldermen, and the significance of the commission's action is that its proceeding has established its authority over taxicabs operating for the accommodation of passengers on trains entering or leaving any of the city stations.

Banker Sentenced to Serve 3 Years.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Harry A. Dubia, head of the Industrial Savings Bank, which failed for $700,000 last Summer, was convicted today of receiving deposits after he knew the bank to be insolvent, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He was fined in addition $800, double the amount of the last deposit accepted.

Willed $40,000 to Masonic Order.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 21.—The will of George M. Rice of Worcester, a thirty-third degree Mason, filed in the Probate Court today, makes bequests aggregating about $40,000 to Masonic bodies of Massachusetts. The will makes the Masonic Home of Massachusetts his residuary legatee.

SEE PEACE A PRICE BREAKER

Business Leaders Expect Psychological Drop When War Ends.

"When Will the Price Break Come?" was discussed last night before 100 members of the Advertising Club, 47 East Twenty-fifth Street, by Saunders Novell, General Manager of McKesson & Robbins; Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia, and President Theodore E. Burton of the Merchants National Bank.

Prices will continue strong, Mr. Novell told the advertising men, until peace is definitely in sight. Then speculators, and even perhaps investors, will lose their nerve, and we may expect a serious drop. This drop, however, will be based merely on "psychology" and not on "real facts," Mr. Novell declared. He said the United States should have good business after the war, but that there would probably be labor troubles, since organized labor would not accept an inevitable reduction of high wages without a fight.

"When the break in prices comes with the sight of peace, the big manufacturers must hold up the market," Mr. Novel declared. "The big business men of the country must help to save the little men."

Professor Seligman pointed out that prices and prosperity in this country went up and down in cycles, and that we were now in what would have been, even with out the war, a period of rising prices, but that we must expect a decline, and even perhaps a periodic panic, in a few years. The great financial danger of the war for all the nations, he declared, comes from much fiat paper money. The United States has not come to this yet, but may be forced to, he said.

"The Government can only get another billion out of the excess profits tax and only another billion from the income tax," Professor Seligman declared. "Then accumulated wealth will have to be taxed. This will reduce the power of inherited wealth, and will increase the influence of ingenuity, forcefulness, and intelligence.

Cyclical depressions will never be so great in the future as in the past, ex-Senator Burton told the advertising men, because better business methods, greater knowledge, and far-sighted laws enable us to cope with such situations. Every twenty-three or twenty-four years, however, prices in the United States seem to change for better or worse. From 1825 prices went down until 1850. They went up until 1873. They went down again until 1896, and will likely now continue to go up until 1919 or 1920, when they will turn to the downward path again.

FREE DENTISTRY FOR POOR.

Children Will Be Treated at New York College Clinic.

Through the efforts of the Faculty of the New York College of Dentistry the children of the poor of this city will receive dental work entirely free of charge. Dr. A. R. Starr, dean, has arranged for a clinic at the college building every Saturday afternoon between 1 and 4 o'clock.

At these clinics the children between the ages of 7 and 14 years will be attended for fillings, extractions, gum diseases, &c., by competent dentists. Dr. Starr believes that if poor parents of children will take advantage of this work a great deal of the disorders of the stomach and digestive organs will be eliminated.

A GUARANTEE WITH MONEY BEHIND IT

THE Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company is behind our Participation Certificates with a capital and surplus of $10,000,000.

These Certificates can be bought now to pay 5% interest on any amount, large or small. When stocks and bonds are falling so fast these remain unchanged.

Do you know of any investment with so good a guarantee that pays so well or is so safe? We do not.

They can be bought at any time at any office of this Company.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

Capital $ 5,000,000
Surplus 11,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., Brklyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

U. S. BATTLESHIPS ABROAD.

Photographic reproduction of United States Atlantic Fleet in battle array, in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

A Business Proposition for Car Owners

YOUR old car is worth more, *now* than it will be next spring

And new cars probably will cost more next spring than today's prices.

Instead of storing your car all winter—letting it cost money from which you get no returns while it depreciates in value—

Trade it in *now* as part payment on an Overland or Willys-Knight Car.

By so doing you are sure to *get* a new car delivered to you when you want and need it next spring. And you get a car of the design and improvements that will be in vogue then.

You will get your new car then at prices now prevailing. This means a *saving* worth considering.

Our wide *variety* of various Overland, Willys Six and Willys-Knight models offers ample latitude from which to select exactly the size, design and priced car you want.

It is *good business* from every viewpoint to take advantage of this offer. We invite you to come in and talk it over with us.

WILLYS-OVERLAND INC.

Broadway at 50th Street

Telephone, Circle 1300

BROOKLYN
Cor. Fulton St. & Bedford Ave.,
Tel. Bedford 8300

BRONX
149th St. & Courtlandt Ave.
Tel. Melrose 156

NEWARK
35-37 Halsey St.
Tel. Mulberry 36.

A single application of Resinol usually relieves skin trouble

As soon as Resinol touches irritated, burning skin, the suffering usually *stops*. The skin rapidly loses its angry-look, the skin ailment clears away, and in a surprisingly short time skin-health is restored. It acts even more quickly if aided by Resinol Soap. The regular use of Resinol Soap keeps complexions fresh and attractive.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap contain nothing that could injure or irritate the *tenderest skin*. They clear away redness and roughness, and form a most valuable household treatment for chafings, cuts, burns, etc. *Sold by all druggists.*

AUDITED FIGURES

of New York, Boston and Chicago Bazaars of 1916 show net profit paid to approved War Relief Societies of

$1,479,459.33

NEW YORK $484,826.27
AUDITORS: DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & CO.

BOSTON $459,339.29
AUDITORS: LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY.

CHICAGO $535,293.77
AUDITORS: ARTHUR YOUNG & CO.

It is confidently expected that the profits of the participating committees in Hero Land will exceed

$1,000,000

Hero Land's revenue to date amounts to over $157,140.36, which should more than cover expenses, so that receipts while open go directly to approved participating war relief societies.

HERO LAND'S PATRONS INCLUDE

HONORARY PATRONS:
Mrs. Woodrow Wilson,
General Pershing,
The Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour,
The Hon. Henri Franklin-Bouillon, French Minister of State;
M. André Tardieu, High Commissioner of the French Republic;
The Right Hon. The Viscount Reading of Erleigh, G. C. B., K. C. V. O.;
Lord Northcliffe,
His Excellency Count v. Macchi di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador to the U. S. A., and Countess Macchi di Cellere,
His Excellency Boris A. Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador to the U. S. A., and Mme. Bakhmeteff,
Viscount Ishii,
His Excellency A. Sato, the Japanese Ambassador to the U. S. A.;
His Excellency E. de Cartier, the Belgian Minister to the U. S. A.;
Commodore Gaunt, R. N., C. M. G.;
Brigadier-General James D. McLachlan, D. S. O.;
Brigadier-General W. A. White,
Governor Charles S. Whitman,
The Hon. John Purroy Mitchel,
Hon. C. Clive Bayley, British Consul General;
Hon. Gaston Liebert, French Consul General;
Hon. L. de Sadeleer, Minister of State for Belgium.

THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE:

Mrs. Wm. Astor Chanler,
Mrs. Frank Crowninshield,
Mrs. William Adams Delano,
Miss Diane del Monte,
Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson,
Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim,
Mrs. Oliver Iselin,
Miss Winifred Ives,
Mrs. Wm. Goadby Loew,
Mrs. John Magee,
Mrs. Charles H. Marshall,
Mr. John Moffat,
Mrs. Gifford Pinchot,
Mme. G. E. Poccardi,
Marquise de Polignac,
Mrs. Charles H. Sabin,
Mrs. Ralph Sanger,
Mrs. Felix M. Warburg,
Mr. H. J. Whigham,
Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney,
Mrs. Payne Whitney,
Mr. Louis Wiley,
Mrs. Roger Winthrop,
Mrs. Walter E. Maynard,

None of whom receive any compensation from Hero Land for their services.

HERO LAND'S TREASURER IS CHARLES H. SABIN

HERO LAND'S AUDITORS ARE MARWICK, MITCHELL, PEAT & CO.

PARTICIPATING COMMITTEES

American Red Cross—New York Chapter
A. E. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief Fund
Aid for Destitute Belgian Women and Children and Disabled Belgian Soldiers
Aide Civile Belge
American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief
American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France.
American Committee of the British Red Cross
American Defense Society
American Friends of Russian Prisoners of War
American Fund for French Wounded
American Godmother's League
Red Cross Auxiliary No. 1/9
American Red Star Animal Relief
American-Swiss Committee (Interned Prisoners of War in Switzerland)
American Students' Committee of the Musée des Beaux-Arts
American Women's Hospitals
American Women's War Relief Fund
An Army Girl's Transport Tobacco Fund
Appel Aux Artistes
Appel Belge and Appel au Foyer
Arlberg League Fund
Belgian Children's Milk Fund
Belgian Prisoners in Germany
Blind and Crippled Relief Fund
British American War Relief Fund
British Patriotic Fund
British Recruiting Mission
British War Relief Association
Blue Cross Fund
Cardinal Mercier Fund
(Also Duchesse de Vendome Hospital)
Charities of the Queen of the Belgians
Comforts Committee of the Navy League
Commission for Relief in Belgium
Committee for Men Blinded in Battle
Committee France-American for the Protection of the Children of the Frontier
Committee of Mercy
Duryea War Relief
Edith Wharton's War Charities in France
Endsleigh Palace Hospital
Fatherless Children of France
Food for France Fund
France Reborn (Tilloloy Fund)
French Asters' Fund
French Bureau
French Heroes' Fund
French League in America
French Restoration Fund
French Tuberculosis War Victims' Fund
Good Samaritan
Imperial Order Daughters of the British Empire
Italian Red Cross and War Relief
Joint Distribution Committee of the American Fund for Jewish War Sufferers—14 committees.
Junior Patriots of America
La Fayette Fund
Le Bon Gite
Le Bien-Etre du Blessé
Le Paquet du Soldat
Lithuanian Central War Relief Committee
Lord Charles Beresford's Fund
Mayfair War Relief
Mercy Committee of New Jersey
Millicent Sutherland Ambulance
Militia of Mercy
National Allied Relief Committee
National Booth Comfort Committee
Navy League of the United States
National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild
National League for Woman's Service
National Special Aid
National Security League
Naval and Merchant Marine Corps
Needlework Guild of America
New York Public Library (Books for Soldiers and Sailors)
N. Y. Surgical Dressing Committee
Polish Reconstruction Fund
Polish Victims' Relief Fund
Red Cross Work Shop
Refugees in Russia
Russian War Relief Committee
Serbian Aid Fund
Serbian Relief Committee
Shamrock Fund
Stage Women's War Relief
The Hospital Under Three Flags (Johnstone Reckitt Foundation)
The Women's Musical Alliance, Inc.
Trench Comfort Packets for U. S. and the Allies
Union Des Arts
U. S. Army Recruiting Service Station
Vacation War Relief Committee
Venetian Fund.
Vestiaire des Blessés
Volunteer Hospital Social Service
War Babies Cradle
Women's Advisory Committee on Navy Auxiliaries in the Red Cross Council
Women's National Health Association of Ireland
Women's Naval Service, Inc.

These organizations have raised for War Relief over

$100,000,000

NO FEES ARE PAID TO PROMOTERS

ONE HUNDRED CENTS in every dollar raised at each of the participating booths goes to that participating committee.

ALL SURPLUS PROFITS, after the payment of expenses and payments to participating committees, are divided between sixty of the committees who have underwritten the expenses of HERO LAND.

ALL EXPENSES in connection with obtaining advertisements in the program have been privately donated, and consequently the entire amount received for advertisements in the program, which exceeds $11,000, goes to HERO LAND.

The relief organizations with headquarters at 360 Madison Avenue have always advocated, and will welcome, State licensing of war charities. Such a system already exists in the State of Illinois, and all the war charities with headquarters at 360 Madison Avenue are already licensed in the State of Illinois by the Illinois State Council of Defense.

All the committees with headquarters at 360 Madison Avenue have been approved by the Charity Organization Society, to whom they submit audited statements of their accounts.

PLEASE DO NOT CONFUSE HERO LAND

With other Bazaars or Entertainments

FIRST SHOT FIRED BY 6TH ARTILLERY

Brig. Gen. Hoyle Proudly Announces Honor Won by His Old Command.

GOT WORD FROM THE FRONT

Dr. Iyenaga Points Out Menace to Japan if Germany and Russia Should Combine.

The identity of the artillery regiment which fired the shot that heralded America's entrance into the war was revealed in this country for the first time last night by Brig. Gen. Eli D. Hoyle, Commander in Chief of the Department of the East, at a dinner of the Fifth Avenue Association at the Waldorf. The General said he learned the details of the action from an army officer recently from France.

"It was Battery C of my old regiment, the 6th Field Artillery, the finest drilled outfit in the country at the beginning of the war," said General Hoyle," which had the honor of beginning America's part in the war." The General had not expected to be asked to speak when he came over from Governors Island to the dinner last night. Nevertheless, when Willard V. King, the toastmaster, called on him, he said he was glad of the opportunity to say something about the spirit of our army in France.

"I'd give ten years of my life," he said, "to be ordered to France. You can't imagine if you haven't seen it the magnificent spirit in which our men are going into this war. I know that some persons have said that we have been blundering a lot, but if those same persons will take into consideration that last April when the war started we had only about 100,000 men in the ranks of the army, counting the non-fighting units, the Hospital and Quartermaster Corps, and when they realize that today we have about a million under arms, they will hesitate to cast slurs at the organization and administration of our troops.

"Let me tell the story of the regiment that fired the first shot in this war—the shot from the shell which was later sent to President Wilson. It has not been known in this country, and I myself just learned of it a few days ago when an officer from France called on me on Governors Island. This officer, a Captain of artillery, started from France on the Antilles, and was one of those saved when she went down. He said he came to see me expressly to tell me the news that the old regiment had fired the first shot. You know I was Colonel of the Sixth Field Artillery before the war, and this officer was one of the men of my command. He said that it was Battery C of our old regiment, his battery, which had the honor of beginning the actual fighting for America.

"The 6th Field was the finest drilled body of men, I think, I ever saw before the war, and it nearly broke my heart to see the regiment split up into new commands when the war started. I asked this Captain if he didn't think that the regiment suffered in morale by having so many new men take the places of our veterans." He said that such was not the case, but that the old men had inspired the recruits with the old spirit of the regiment, and it was doing grand work on the firing line. He told me that the spirit of our soldiers in France was splendid all the way through."

Before General Hoyle spoke, Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General here, made a short address, in which he said that his position in this country had been rendered extremely pleasant by the sincere love for France he found everywhere among all Americans. Following M. Liebert, Dr. T. Iyenaga, from Japan, Director of the East and West News Bureau, spoke of the relations of Japan to the Allies. Dr. Iyenaga declared that Japan had fulfilled the mission intrusted her by the Allies when she entered the war by keeping peace throughout the Far East and watching over the interests of her allies in that part of the world. The speaker said that insurmountable difficulties had kept Japan from the trenches in Europe so far, but that if the need arose she would be ready to risk all for the common cause. He then mentioned the menace to Japan of a possible combination of Russia and Germany, saying:

"Perchance—and you will note I say perchance—Russia might come under the domination of Germany and the combined forces of the two greatest military powers in Europe cross the Ural. Japan will have to re-enact again the tragic drama of 1904-5 on the fields of Manchuria."

Charles C. Kurzman proposed a plan where the quota of persons now working on Red Cross supplies might be augmented by from 75,000 to 100,000 people. He proposed that men and women who were working in the daytime should give two hours in the evening to Red Cross work. Employes of different firms could take an evening a week, he said. Workrooms could be equipped and men and women of every industry could give of their skill and energy to the Red Cross. Mr. Kurzman said he had been in France recently and had seen the need for unimagined quantities of Red Cross supplies. This fact, he declared, had prompted him to suggest his plan.

The association announced that this year its medals for the best building erected during the year as follows: Gold medal for the Postal Life Building, at Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, and silver medal to the Guaranty Trust for its new building at Sixtieth Street and Madison Avenue. For the best altered building the gold medal was awarded to Cartier Brothers for their building at 653 Fifth Avenue. The silver medal was given to the Union Trust Company for their building at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.

TELL NEED FOR MEN IN MERCHANT MARINE

Speakers at Luncheon Discuss Problems of the Nation in Operating the Fleet.

W. L. Saunders, Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board; Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, and Felix M. Warburg, at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club yesterday, discussed the problems confronting the United States in obtaining sufficient men to man the merchant fleet which is now being built. Immediate steps toward upbuilding the merchant marine were urged.

In speaking of the need of a merchant marine, Congressman Fitzgerald said:

"We never can make the position of the United States what it should be in the world's trade unless we rehabilitate our merchant marine and have American commodities carried in American ships, operated by American citizens."

Felix M. Warburg spoke of the necessity of awakening in the American youth a feeling for the "poetry of the sea." "There are thousands of workmen in various industries with mechanical skill who could be used in the merchant marine if the opportunities were made attractive to them," he said. "A board should be established to rate such men as to experience and fitness for such positions. Many of them, I am sure, would willingly turn their activities to the sea if their experience and skill would count toward lucrative employment."

Freed of Letter Writing Charge.

Frank Haungs, a young engraver, who was arrested in October on a charge of having mailed an improper letter to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, was acquitted yesterday by a jury in the Federal District Court. Judge Mayer ordered the dismissal of the case because the Government's evidence was not conclusive.

WAR SERVICE COUNTS ON CARNEGIE PENSION

Foundation Votes That Professors Who Enlist Will Retain Full Privileges.

LAUDS COLLEGES' SACRIFICE

President Pritchett Reports Payment of $547,000 in Nine Months to Teachers and Widows.

Teachers in the seventy-three colleges and universities affiliated with the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching, who are in line for retirement pensions after twenty-five years of teaching service, will be allowed to count in that twenty-five years any time that they may spend in the army, navy, or other national service during the war. This decision was reached at the annual meeting of the trustees of the foundation, held yesterday at the offices at 576 Fifth Avenue. It is said that a very large number of the members of the faculties of these affiliated institutions, which include several of the largest universities in the country, are already in military service. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the colleges of the United States and Canada are felicitated over the offerings which they are making of their teachers, their sons, and their students to the great war in securing the freedom of the mind of man, enlarging human vision, the deeper appreciation of human rights—purposes which are the undying aims and endeavors of the higher education.

Considerable progress was reported toward the gradual transformation of the present pension system into a plan of insurance and annuities, to be supported, except for the overhead charges, which will be defrayed by the Foundation, by contributions from teachers and from the colleges or universities. This will extend the benefits, which will then be on a contractual basis, to a large number of teachers, and will do away with the economic unsoundness which was discovered in the pension system two or three years ago.

The reports of Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Foundation, and Robert A. Franks, its Treasurer, showed that during the nine months ended June 30 last $547,000 had been paid out in pensions to 357 professors and 148 widows of professors. Seventeen allowances have been terminated by death, and 64 new recipients were added to the list. In the twelve years of the Foundation's existence 571 professors and 178 widows, representing the seventy-three affiliated institutions and eighty-seven others, have received a total of $5,459,000. The general endowment of the Foundation is now $13,150,000, the surplus accumulated from income $1,335,000, and the income for the nine months ended June 30 was $625,000.

Charge Your Blood With Iron

Is your work chasing you, instead of you chasing it? Are you getting nervous and irritable? Have you lost courage and energy? Do you have many "off days?" Are you run down?

Then you are probably suffering from blood poverty—your blood is poor in iron and red cells.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Thin Blood gets thinner, poor blood gets poorer. An anemic tendency is very dangerous. Check it promptly. Take a course of Pepto-Mangan; it will soon help you unless you have a serious organic disease.

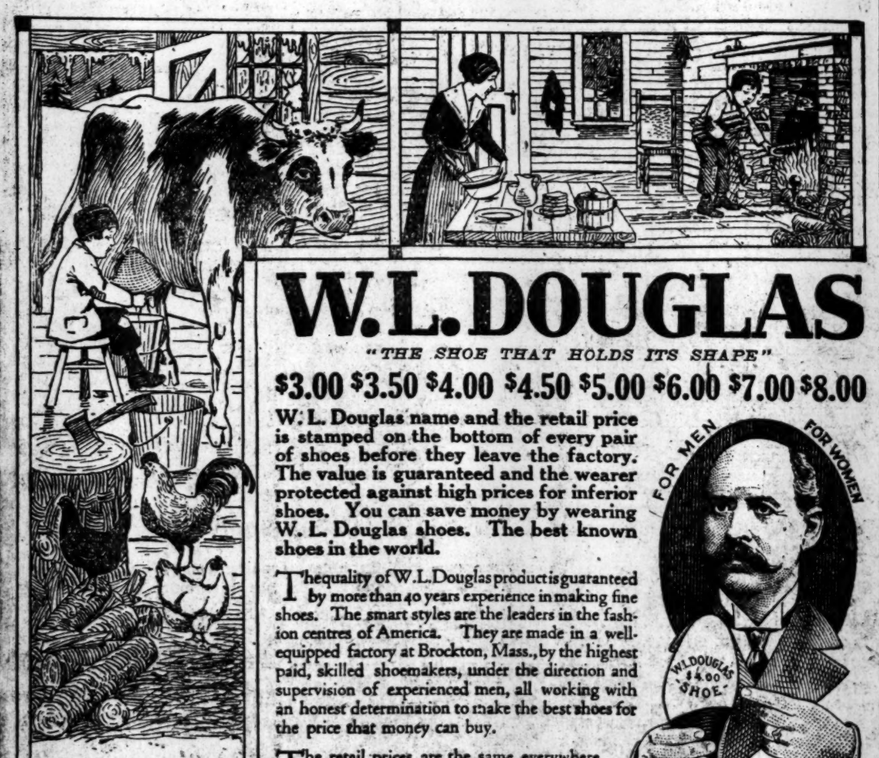
Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

For, Pepto-Mangan makes new, strong, healthy blood by charging it with iron and by creating millions of new, sturdy red blood cells. Blood that is strong in iron and rich in red cells scours out the poisons which cause the run down condition. And, the reinforced blood invites the easy return of good health.

Pepto-Mangan cannot disorder the stomach. Its taste and appearance are pleasant. For sale at all drug stores.

Friendly Warning:—There are many counterfeits—reject them all. *Gude's* is the only genuine Pepto-Mangan. It is sold only as pictured here—never in bulk.

Pepto-Mangan is made by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists New York.



The early boyhood days of W. L. Douglas were spent in hard work with long hours. Besides perring shoes all day he was obliged to gather and cut up wood for the fires, milk the cow and take care of the horse, working early mornings and until after dark at night by the light of a smoky whale oil lamp.

CAUTION—Be sure the price stamped on the bottom has not been erased or raised.

Copyright, W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

W.L.DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 $6.00 $7.00 $8.00

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of every pair of shoes before they leave the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. You can save money by wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. The best known shoes in the world.

BOYS SHOES
Best in the World
$3.00 & $2.50

The equality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

Sold by over 9000 shoe dealers and 105 W. L. Douglas stores. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for them. Take no other make. Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

W. L. Douglas President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

BEWARE OF FRAUD
None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

W. L. Douglas Stores in Greater New York:

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th St.
*1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Square)
*984 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
*1274 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
*HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—122 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas Shoes for Women.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The Brewers to the Public

Our Federal Laws, now for the first time in our history, absolutely prohibit the distillation of ardent spirits—such as whiskey, brandy, gin and the like. In so doing they make a clear distinction between distilled spirituous liquors and mild beverages—such as beer and light wines.

This distinction sets a precedent in our national treatment of the question of Intemperance. It is in line with the teachings of history and of science. It is in harmony with the experience of other countries now at war. It is through such a distinction that the real solution of this vital problem will be found.

Inasmuch as the brewers have reduced the alcoholic content of beer until it is today only fractionally in excess of 3 per cent. they have earned the right to call their product a ***True Temperance Drink.*** Yet, in general popular opinion, it is still associated with ardent spirits.

The true relationship of beer is with light wines and soft drinks—***not with hard liquors.***

For this false mental association the brewers are largely responsible. Keen competition in the early days of the brewing industry, before the perfection of modern bottling methods, led the brewers as individuals to encourage the establishment of saloons, which were at that time the only agencies through which their product could be lawfully sold. This unwise individual action on the part of many led to an undue multiplication of the saloon—a form of retail distribution which dealt not only in malt beverages but also in intoxicating liquors, and established a business affiliation that has since created the false mental association.

Thus our product has been unjustly and improperly linked with those influences—over which we have had no control—that have actually promoted Intemperance.

For years we have hoped, with the wine growers, that some factor might intervene which would enable us to sever, once and for all, the shackles that bound our wholesome products—light wines and beer, the handmaidens to ***True Temperance***—to ardent spirits in popular mental association and actual business practise. The Federal enactment prohibiting the distillation of spirituous liquors has broken those chains at last.

Freed now to speak for the great moral truth of temperance that we have long realized was ours—heartened by the action of Congress and the President—we welcome the opportunity that is thus afforded us to promote ***True Temperance.*** Further, we pledge ourselves to co-operate with the spirit of the law by adding our utmost efforts to ***dissociate beer from distilled liquors*** in every way, in popular thought and in the saloon.

Thus will the Federal laws and our practise operate to eliminate the evils of Intemperance and to place our country upon a basis of Temperance—***REAL Temperance,*** which means sobriety and moderation; ***not*** Prohibition, which has proved a fallacy and a failure.

The United States Brewers' Association.

GERMAN OPERA BAN IS LIFTED IN 'MARTA'

Von Flotow's Work Sung in Italian, by Italians, with Exception of Frieda Hempel.

SHE DELIGHTS AS HEROINE

A Vivacious and Brilliant Performance, with Caruso in Excellent Form as Lionel.

MARTA—Opera in four acts and six scenes. Book by W. Friedrich, (in Italian.) Music by Friedrich von Flotow, at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Lady Harriet.....Frieda Hempel
Nancy.....Flora Perini
Lionel.....Enrico Caruso
Plunkett.....Giuseppe De Luca
Sir Tristan.....Pompilio Malatesta
The Sheriff.....Mario Laurenti
A Servant.....Vincenzo Reschiglian
Three Maids.....Lavinia Fuglioli, Nazzarena Malaspina, Emma Borniggia.
Conductor, Arturo Bodansky.

Although the management of the Metropolitan Opera House has formally banned German opera from its stage for the season, German opera crept into the repertory there surreptitiously last night in the shape of "Marta." It was given, to be sure, in an Italian translation, but the house program did not attempt to palliate or to conceal the fact that the composer was Friedrich von Flotow, and might have called him Baron, or that the librettist was one W. Friedrich.

The audience was cheerfully disposed toward the performance, which was an unusually vivacious one, under the direction of Mr. Bodansky, in former times the conductor of the German performances, and, we believe, himself an Austrian. The performance was given by Italians—with the very important exception of the heroine's part, taken by Miss Frieda Hempel, whose nationality need not again be dwelt upon.

Considerably more important in the minds of those who heard the performance, apparently, than these questions of nationality, was its excellence. If the music, overflowing as it was with tunes, sounds old-fashioned oftener than not, it is given a new lease of life by the elasticity and brilliancy with which it was carried off last evening.

Miss Hempel's singing was of delightful quality in the fine finish, the fluency and freedom of her coloratura. Its tonal beauty, if not quite of her best in her higher tones at the beginning of the first act, increased as the performance went on. There are few artists of established repute who realize as she has realized that even a prima donna may learn something more and make a further step toward perfection. Miss Hempel's art has gained uninterruptedly since her first coming to the Metropolitan.

Mr. Caruso's Lionel has become one of his familiar parts in late years; and he sang last evening in excellent form with prodigal voice, with warmth and power of expression, though with some of the unfortunate mannerisms in style that have grown on him in recent years. Mme. Perini as Nancy, Mr. de Luca as Plunkett, Mr. Pompilio Malatesta as Sir Tristan were other members of the cast who shone with considerably less effulgence, in varying degrees.

LECTURES ON THE WAR.

An Interesting Series of Free Talks Planned for Hero Land.

A series of free war lectures will be given by distinguished military experts and other prominent speakers, under the auspices of the British War Relief Committee, at Hero Land, when that opens at the Grand Central Palace, next Monday, so that Americans may get a first hand knowledge of the present situation. George Haven Putnam will speak on "The Spirit of the Republic," at 4:30 o'clock Monday afternoon. In the evening, at 9:30, Arthur Pollen is to speak on "Naval Strategy in the Baltic."

The lectures are to be delivered in the midst of scores of war relics that have been sent here by the British Government. There will be gas masks, the motor of the first German airplane ever downed in England, Bibles with bullet holes, enemy helmets, swords, guns, bullets, &c. The Savage Arms Company is sending a model of its latest machine gun.

Mrs. William Astor Chanler is Chairman of the British War Relief Committee and associated with her are John E. W. Gardiner, Harrison Rhodes, and Geoffrey Butler.

Relief Work for the Blue Cross.

Fremont Meurice, Commandant of the Blue Cross in France, located at Moret-sur-Seine, has sent a cablegram to Mrs. Lucy Maitland of 55 East Ninety-third Street, who is to have a booth at Hero Land, in aid of the Blue Cross work for horses wounded in war, expressing interest in the relief work under way.

"We all follow with deep interest and gratitude," the message states, "the important efforts you are making to give us the help that we so much need. The number of wounded and sick horses given to our care is increasing daily."

Commandant Meurice, in speaking for the Minister of War, also states that the Blue Cross is accepted and recognized as a society for the aid of wounded horses, and has been given the exclusive use of the military hospital for dogs.

LETTER OF ROOSEVELT SOLD

Original Communication Pertaining to David B. Hill Brings $26.

At a sale yesterday, by Scott & O'Shaughnessy, 116 Nassau Street, of autographs, manuscripts, broadsides, and pamphlets, left by Dr. John W. Francis, author of "Old New York," and other works, James F. Drake paid $26 for Catalogue No. 334, a letter by Theodore Roosevelt, dated July 1, 1911, addressed to State Senator Thomas F. Grady, relative to David B. Hill. It reads in part:

"As Governor and afterward as Senator, Mr. Hill showed himself to be a born leader of men and one of the ablest and most forceful of the long line of distinguished public servants who have served the State of New York in similar capacities."

The letter is a holograph. Such letters of Colonel Roosevelt are rare. Other items, with catalogue numbers, prices paid and the names of the successful bidders, were as follows:

No. 1—A letter by John Adams, dated London, Feb. 21, 1787, referring to the United States Constitution, Shay's rebellion, and other subjects; Mr. Wall.....$56
No. 3—A letter by John Quincy Adams, dated London, Jan. 28, 1796, to his brother about friends at home and abroad; Mr. Wall.....35
No. 175—A letter by Nathaniel Hawthorne, dated Lenox, Dec. 31, 1852, relating to Peabody's "Life of Cotton Mather" and to the extremely cold weather at Lenox; Charles Scribner's Sons.....25
No. 191—Series of letters written by Dr. David Hosack, referring to the New York University and to his contemporaries; Robert H. Dodd.....2
No. 301—A letter by Franklin Pierce, dated Washington, Feb. 9, 1842, addressed to General O'Neil and referring to conditions in Washington; James F. Drake.....25
No. 22?—A historical letter by James Madison, dated Montpelier, Nov. 7, 1837, referring to the transfer of Louisiana from France to the United States; James F. Drake.....16
No. 383—A letter signed but not written by George Washington, dated Nov. 12, 1778, and addressed to Major Gen. John Sullivan; P. F. Madigan.....78

The total of the sale amounted to $1,221.

SANTA CLAUS PRACTICAL.

War Conditions to Change Character of Gifts Made by Police.

Santa Claus, in the blue uniform of a policeman, is going to be a little more utilitarian in his gifts this year. No candy, because sugar is scarce; preferably no toys, for clothing and food are necessities and toys must, rather regretfully, be described as luxuries. These are the recommendations made by Police Commissioner Woods to those who would contribute to the second Christmas given by and through the police to thousands of poor children who would not otherwise be reached. This year, as last year, trees will be set up in every police station, and part of the duties of the men on the beats will be to find out the children who have been forgotten by Santa Claus in his other incarnations.

Meanwhile, Commissioner Woods has written a letter for the guidance of persons who want to contribute to help this Christmas celebration, in which he says:

"Last year we arranged to give each child, as nearly as possible, an article of clothing, a toy, some fruit, and candy. This year, while we plan to make the occasion as festive in spirit as before, I feel that the character of the gifts should be somewhat changed. We have all been asked to save sugar, and many of us have given up having candy in our homes. Probably toys had better not be given this year, either, for we should try to make every dollar contributed go to supply a necessity. Clothes and food are necessities, and we plan to include these in the gifts, so far as possible. The Christmas party will thus mean just as much to the small people and will be a material help to their parents.

"Please send all contributions to me at Police Headquarters, 240 Centre Street, and not later than Dec. 10. On this date the fund will have to be closed, as it will then be too late to adapt our arrangements any further."

GERMANS IN SHAW COMEDY.

"The Doctor's Dilemma," with Hedwig Reicher, at the Irving Place.

The German Players at the Irving Place Theatre, augmented by Miss Hedwig Reicher as a visiting star, last night offered an interesting production of Shaw's comedy, "The Doctor's Dilemma."—in German, "Der Arzt am Scheidewege." The production was the first presentation of the piece here in German, and only its second production in America, the first having been made by Granville Barker some two and one-half years ago.

Under the capable direction of Richard Feist the German company extracts full value from the play, and the unusually large audience which attended last night's performance was interested even during the most discursive passages, and found much at which to laugh during the rest of the piece. Miss Reicher gave a thoroughly satisfactory performance in the rôle of Hennifer, and Director Christians supplied an unusually good characterization of Louis Dubedat. Among others who gave good performances were Richard Feist, Heinrich Marlow, and Ernst Holznagel.

"The Doctor's Dilemma" will be performed at the Irving Place for the remainder of the week and on Monday and Tuesday of next week.

Laurette Taylor Next in 'Happiness'

Laurette Taylor's New York season will be interrupted at the end of next week, when "The Wooing of Eve" will be withdrawn from the Liberty Theatre. Miss Taylor will then be absent from New York for a month, and on New Year's Eve will be seen here for the first time in "Happiness," a four-act comedy by J. Hartley Manners. The theatre for this appearance has not yet been selected. The succeeding attraction at the Liberty will be "The Grass Widow," a musical comedy, which will have its first performance on Dec. 3.

Miss Katharine Drayton, "Disease."

Miss Katharine Drayton, who has essayed here before the rôle of "Disease," appeared as such again yesterday afternoon in the Punch and Judy Theatre. Her program was varied, including "American minstrel songs," folk songs of various nations, and some other songs. The art is a difficult one, and demands not much skill but a peculiar natural endowment, a rich humor, a certain suppleness of mind as well as of body, of feature, and of voice. Miss Drayton does not possess these all yet.

The Century to Give Summer Revue.

The management of the Century Theatre, in conformity with a plan announced some time ago, decided yesterday to follow the production of "Miss 1917" at the Century with a Summer revue, and to keep both the theatre proper and the roof theatre open the year around hereafter. The Summer revue will be entitled "The Summer Girl," and will be continued until "Miss 1918" is produced the following Fall.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The current program of the Washington Square Players will be continued at the Comedy for only one more week, and a new bill of one-act plays will be offered on Monday, Dec. 3.

C. F. Coghlan, son of the late Charles Coghlan, has been added to the company which will be seen with Ethel Barrymore in "Camille."

Lady Duff-Gordon will make her vaudeville debut in a fashion display which will be a part of the program at the Palace next week. The profits of the production will be devoted to the Secours Franco-American Pour La France Devastee.

George Alexander has succeeded Vincent Serrano in the cast of "De Luxe Annie" at the Cort Theatre.

American Red Cross night will be celebrated at the Hippodrome on Sunday, Dec. 16. William H. Taft will preside.

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle taking from six to seven years of time.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

Paintings ANCIENT and MODERN at the Scott & Fowles Galleries 590 FIFTH AVENUE Between 47th and 48th Streets

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Mats. at 2.
Doing Our Bit
An Extravaganza of Superlative Splendors.
Sunday Night Concert
Another Monster Bill of Knockouts.

PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. PHONE 40 BRYANT
BEGINS TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
THE STAR GAZER
Comedy With Music—With JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
Beth Lydy, John T. Murray.
PRICES 50c TO $2.00

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanksgiving.
Smartest of Musical Comedies "Oh, Boy"
PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.
POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

PLAYHOUSE W. 48th. Evs. 8:30 sharp. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanks'g
GRACE GEORGE
in HENRY BERNSTEIN'S GREAT PLAY
"L'ELEVATION"
(The Heights)

BROADHURST 44th, West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20.
MATINEES TUESDAY & SATURDAY 2:20.
DONALD BRIAN in "Her Regiment"
By Wm. Le Baron & Victor Herbert.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

44TH STREET THEATRE —ROOF— THEATRE Phone Bryant 61
WED., NOV. 28 Box Office Open Today
Over the Top
Lee & J. J. Shubert Musical Production
T. Roy Barnes
Justine Johnstone
Craig Campbell
50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls.
Prices $1.50 to $2.50. Only Mat. Sat.
REGULAR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE. NO RESTAURANT. NO SMOKING.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44th ST. THEATRE Tonight 8:15.
Matinees Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving Day.
SECOND EDITION
New Songs, New Dances, New Specialties.
HITCHY-KOO
with RAYMOND HITCHCOCK, ROCK AND WHITE, LEON ERROL, IRENE BORDONI

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanksgiving.
George V. Hobart's Farce with Male Hamilton.
WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING?

48TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanksgiving.
"QUITE ADEQUATELY, EVEN NOTABLY CAST."—Times.
JOHN MARGARET
Drew Illington
IN PINERO'S COMEDY The Gay Lord Quex

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanksgiving.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S
MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME Tingling Music. Charming Story. 100% Talent.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.
"A Credit To Our Country Is Maytime," says Rev. Thomas Dixon, author of "The Birth of a Nation."

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Saturday & Wed. 2:20.
Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation with LEO CARRILLO
LOMBARDI, Ltd.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanks'g.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanksgiving.
The Very Idea
Ernest TRUEX. Richard BENNETT.
"Unreasonably laughable. Unqualified."—Tribune.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25 Wed. 2:15. Sat. 2:30
EXTRA MAT. FRIDAY, NOV. 30th. (Day After Thanksgiving.)
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

COMEDY Thea., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
4 BIG ONE-ACT PLAYS.
"In the Zone." "The Avenue." "Blind Alleys" "His Widow's Husband."

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:20.
—LAST 18 PERFORMANCES.—
—with—
"De Luxe Annie" JANE GREY

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today 25c & 50c. THE 13TH CHAIR
Next Week—"EVERYWOMAN."

LOEW'S 7th Ave at 124 St. Evs. 25c to $1
Mat. To-day 25c & 50c. "THE MAN WHO CAME BACK."
Next Week—"DAYBREAK."

"Cheer Up" Seats Now Eight Weeks Ahead, Incl. All Holidays.
MAT. TO-DAY BEST SEATS $1.00 Evgs. at 8:15
At the HIPPODROME

IRVING PLACE Evenings and Sat. Mat. IRVING PLACE & 15TH STREET
HEDWIG REICHER in "Doctor's Dilemma," by Bernard Shaw

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 85th St. nr. Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 8888.
TONIGHT 8:15. First Time Adolf Philipp Presents JEAN GILBERT'S OPERETTA AUTOLOVE With Mizi Gill & Ex. Cast

CARNEGIE HALL, NEXT TUES. at 8:15.
KITTY GHEATHAM Assisted by SOLLER and her Male Symphony Orch.
Tickets 50c to $2. Boxes $15-$18 at Box Office

Loew's American Roof 40 St., W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15.
Raskin's Orchestra, with My-All Seats $2
Vanity, John & Mae Reserved
Burke, Maud Tiffany, 6 others. 25, 35, 50

A NEW ITALIAN OPERA, EVANDRO, by Mario Guerrieri will be presented at the Midison Garden Theatre on the evening of Nov. 23rd. Maestro Nicosia, Director.

OPERA TICKETS Tel. 7283, Bryant 7320. Opera Tickets for to-night CARUSO, GARDEN DELILA; FARRAR in Faust. 41 St. Opera & Thea. Tkt Off., 1449 B'way (Schatt's Cgr. Sre.)

ICELAND ICE SKATING B'way at 42d St. Morn.—Aft.—Eve.

MOTION PICTURES.
LAST 11 DAYS

MAT. TODAY, 25c, 50c.
WILLIAM FOX Presents THEDA BARA
Stupendous. Super-Vampire Photo-Spectacle
Cleopatra
LYRIC Theatre, W. 42nd St. Twice Daily 2:30 & 8:30. Nights 25c to $1. All reserved.
Beginning Dec. 3. Wm. Farnum in "Les Miserables."

RIALTO B'way at 42d St. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS "Reaching for the Moon." Soloists, Comedy. Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.
DOORS OPEN AT 10 A. M. DAILY.

BROADWAY THEATRE Continuous at 41st St. Noon to 11:30.
Double Feature Program All Week.
MONROE SALISBURY, "The Door Between." "The Silent Lady," with Little Zoe Rae.

STRAND Pauline Frederick, "The Hungry Heart." Soloists. Strand B'way & 47th St. Symphony Orchestra.

81 St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3988
DOROTHY DALTON in "The Price Mark"
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. 10, 15, 25c. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
BERT BRICE, "Loyalty," Grey Ghosts.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8:15.
MATS. SAT. and WED. 2:15. All Orch. Seats $2, incl. Saturday Nights.
Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy Triumph
THE RIVIERA GIRL

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
EXTRA MAT. THANKSGIVING DAY. AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

ANN MURDOCK "A complete triumph."—Herald. "Most amusing light comedy I have seen this season."—Louis Sherwin.
"THE THREE BEARS."
"QUAINT, FANTASTIC, APPEALING HUMAN, AMUSING."—Alan Dale.

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE B'way & 43d St. Evngs. 8:30—Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
The Critics unite in saying:
"GREATEST TRIUMPH IN YEARS"
COHAN & HARRIS present
MR. LEO DITRICHSTEIN
IN A NEW COMEDY,
"THE KING"
By Caillavet de Flers and Arene.
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS AHEAD

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. and Wed., 2:30
THE THEATRE THAT PAYS THE WAR-TAX.
LOSING ELOISE
"GORGEOUSLY FUNNY."—Louis Sherwin, The Globe.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
MRS. FISKE
IN A NEW COMEDY,
MADAME SAND by Philip Moeller.
"AN EVENING OF PURE DELIGHT."—Eve. Mail.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25
LAST MAT. SAT. 2:25. LAST 4 TIMES.
GEORGE in his new play
ARLISS 'HAMILTON'
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. Seats Today.
ELEANOR PAINTER In Harold Chapin's Comedy
"ART AND OPPORTUNITY."

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
Alexandra Carlisle in THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY.
The Country Cousin

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. at 2:30.
Laurette Taylor
in J. Hartley Manners' New Comedy
"THE WOOING OF EVE"
Noteworthy Cast includes A. E. ANSON.
Liberty Mats. Nov. 22 & 24—$2, $1.50, $1.
THE PUPILS OF ISADORA DUNCAN
THE BARRERE LITTLE SYMPHONY.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
THE —Renews Your Youth— PIPES of PAN
By the Author of "The Cinderella Man," with Norman Trevor & Janet Beecher.

CENTURY THEATRE. 62d St. & B'way.
10 SHOWS AT PRICE OF ONE
Dress Circle Seats at.....$2.00
Balcony at.....$1.00
2d Balcony (No War Tax).....50c
"Miss 1917"
Greatest of all Successes
DILLINGHAM & ZIEGFELD have produced individually or together.
Next Mat. Saturday—Reduced Prices.
Sunday Night Popular Concert

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. and Wed., 2:30
THE THEATRE THAT PAYS THE WAR-TAX
LOSING ELOISE
SELWYN & CO.'S ANNUAL LAUGH-FESTIVAL.

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
"Red-blooded American play."—Journal.
"Broken Threads"

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
MATINEE TO-DAY at 2:30
DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose

PARK B'way & 59th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
Quinito Valverde's Fantastic Revue
THE Land of Joy
"The Greatest Dancing Show N. Y. Has Seen in Years."—Eve. Sun.
Next Sunday 3d Valverde Concert 50c to $1.50

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Today, Sat. & Tues. 2:30
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
Polly With a Past
EXTRA MATINEE TUES., NOV. 27.

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30
On With the Dance
WITH AN ALL STAR CAST.

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN
GLOBE B'way at 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. and Wed., 2:30
THE THEATRE THAT PAYS THE WAR-TAX.
L'OSING ELOISE
with CHARLES CHERRY VIOLET HEMING LUCILE WATSON

SECOND BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore.
Tomorrow (Friday) Morning at 11.
FRITZ Kreisler MME. Namara
MME. Kalna RUDOLPH Ganz
Res. Seats $3. Box Seats $5. Now at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

"Sparkling Hit of the Season" —Times.

Read What the Critics Say of NORWORTH AND SHANNON'S CHUMMY MUSICAL REVUE

ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917
WITH
Harry Watson, Jr., Lillian Lorraine and Jack Norworth

TIMES:
Possesses tunefulness, humor, sparkle, smartness and more real ideas than it is customary to find in a dozen musical shows. "Odds and Ends of 1917" is distinctly a hit.

TRIBUNE:
Seemed to get hold of the stomach muscles of the most dignified spectators and keep them twitching until the last punch. A big money's worth to the lover of reviews.

WORLD:
And there are moments that make the house roar with unrestrained laughter.

EVENING POST:
An excellent evening's entertainment: Contains not a line or an act that one can imagine as objectionable even to the most squeamish.

HERALD:
Delightful series of up-to-date and novel episodes which were all stylishly accoutred and had bright and varied tinges of originality. The entire revue is clever.

N. Y. AMERICAN:
Boasts every essential quality that makes for success in a girl and musical show.

EVENING SUN:
It's immense—and if you don't laugh at Harry Watson you're hopeless.

THE GLOBE:
Scored a knockout hit; bound to take the town by the ears.

Now Playing at the BIJOU 45th St. W. of B'way
EXTRA MATINEES THANKSGIVING AND RED CROSS DAY, FRI., DEC. 7.
SEATS NOW SELLING FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.

HIPPODROME—SUNDAY NIGHT
SEE THE SEASON'S MOST REMARKABLE BILL &
Help ESTABLISH A CLUB FOR SAILORS AND SOLDIERS
Entire proceeds for the NATIONAL EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND for ARMY and NAVY
Mrs. William Cumming Story, President; Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N. (retired), Honorary President.
AN ARRAY OF STARS MONEY COULD NOT BUY:
MME. EVA GAUTHIER * ELSIE JANIS * LOUIS MANN * JOAN SAWYER * LEO CARILLO * LINA ABARBANELL * NAT M. WILLS * ETHEL HOPKINS * HARRY FOX * SAVOY & ERENAN * FAY FOSTER * JOHN O'MALLEY * VAN and SCHENCK * EDITH JEANNE * LONEY HASKELL * DAVE MILLER * LITTLE BILLY * MARY BRUCE BROWN * KURYLO * HELEN GREENLEAF PATTERSON * DORA HAMILTON & JACK EDWARDS * WILLIAM FULLERTON * CARRIE REYNOLDS * DOROTHY ARTHUR & JACK SQUIRES * MARIE C. BROWNE * FRANK FINNEY & ARCHIE SMITH & LILLIAN MARK * MOULIN ROUGE DUO * FREDERIC MARTIN & HESS & BENTLEY * DIXIE O'NEIL * LEOLA LUCEY & ADA FOREMAN * CAPT. BOYCE'S ARMY TIGERS * AND * JACK NORWORTH.
Master of Ceremonies.
THE NIGHT OF THE YEAR
Popular Prices. Seats on Sale.

Metropolitan OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8:15, Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Althouse, Scotti, Reiss, Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 2, Samson et Dalila. Claussen (debut); Caruso, Whitehill, Rothier, Cond., Monteux.
Sat. Mat., at 2, Francesca da Rimini. Alda, Perini, Swindells, Braslau, Sparkes; Martinelli, Amato, Bada, Malatesta. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sun. Eve. Concert. (50c to $1.50.) Percy Grainger, pianist; Music, Sopr.; Chalmers, Bar, Orch. Cond., Hageman.
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Wed. at 8:15, La Traviata. Hempel; Carpi, De Lora, Bada, Reiss. Cond., Moranzoni.
THANKSGIVING DAY MAT. at 2 ($1 to $5). CARMEN. Farrar, Peterson (debut); Martinelli, Whitehill, Segurola. Cond., Monteux.
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1917.

HAIG'S NEW OFFENSIVE.

The battle of the Somme, which began on July 1, 1916, and did not end until Nov. 18, was planned, according to General HAIG's report, to relieve the German pressure on Verdun and to counteract the vigorous offensive launched by the Austrians from the Trentino into Northern Venetia. In the latter area it is the Germans who are now pressing the Italians hard, and it may be assumed that General HAIG's smashing assault upon the German lines between the Scarpe and St. Quentin on the western front is the strategic reply to the Austro-German invasion of Italy. Doubtless the British operations were hastened by the intelligence that many German divisions were on the way from the Russian front to Flanders.

The success already won by General HAIG is without precedent in any offensive undertaken by him, considering not only the ground gained, but the new tactics he employed. In four and a half months' fighting in the Summer and Fall of last year the British advanced, by swift and very short rushes, from a line running through La Boisselle and Montauban to a line extending from above Thiepval to Le Transloy and Morval. Nowhere were these lines more than six miles apart. In the battle of Arras, (January-April, 1917,) of which the present offensive may be regarded as a continuation, the British front was pushed up to a point about half way between Bapaume and Cambrai, or nine miles beyond Le Transloy. When Sir DOUGLAS HAIG gave the word to go "over the top" on Tuesday morning he was nine miles from Cambrai. In twenty-four hours he gained five miles by the capture of Marcoing, and prisoners by the thousand were going back to the rear. It is to be noted that General Sir JULIAN BYNG, who has broken the HINDENBURG line, is the commander who distinguished himself on a glorious day in the battle of the Somme (Sept. 15, 1916,) by making, with the Canadian Corps, one more drive as light was waning and wresting Courcelette from the grip of the Germans.

Another thing: it was on the same day that the new British engine of war, the Tank, made its first appearance upon a battlefield.

General HAIG's new offensive, so remarkable in the speed and objectives already attained, has been a stunning surprise to the enemy, because no long-drawn-out big gun fire to break down his defenses preceded it. Hitherto we have heard of the destructive effect of the artillery spraying high explosives all over the German lines, leveling barbed wire entanglements and dismantling trenches until the defenders were so dazed and shaken that they could offer but little resistance to the charging infantry. In the battle of the Somme twenty-four tanks were used. In the latest British offensive "a large number of tanks," it is said, "moved forward in advance of the infantry when the attack was opened." After the battle of the Somme the Staff of the Third Group of German Armies reported:

> The enemy in the latest fighting has employed new engines of war as cruel as they are effective. No doubt he will adopt on an extensive scale these monstrous engines, and it is urgent to take whatever measures are possible to counteract them.

Evidently the British are using "tanks" on the "extensive scale" predicted, but the Germans have never devised a means of dealing with the monster. Armor-plated, it bristles with machine guns and field pieces, caterpillars its way over trenches, bursts asunder barbed wire, enfilades craters filled with rapid-fire guns and riflemen, and takes all the heart out of the enemy. He has testified that "our machine-gun fire and hand grenades rattle ineffectively on their 'iron hide.'"

In the battle of Cambrai the tanks, it may be judged, are usurping or performing the function of the heavy artillery preparation, with a demoralizing effect upon the Germans, who were taken completely by surprise. The British army that was organized and trained on the ruins of the "Old Contemptibles," overwhelmed and well-nigh exterminated in the retreat from Mons, introduces one novelty after another to the attention of the Kaiser's army, and by this time it must be convinced that there is something about war to be learned from the British. In the battle of the Somme HAIG's infantrymen proved their superiority in hand-to-hand combat to the Germans. Demoralization crept into their ranks. The deterioration has gone on cumulatively, until at the sight of the devilish "tanks," his Majesty's Landships, spouting shot and shell as they come rumbling on with the swarming and shouting infantry behind them, the Germans often surrender at discretion.

RUSSIA'S POSITION.

A treaty of peace between the German Government and the Bolsheviki who are temporary tenants of some of the Government buildings in Petrograd, a treaty professing to take Russia out of the war, would have about as much value to Germany as King CONSTANTINE's agreement to enter the war against the Allies with all the military power of Greece would have had on the eve of his dethronement and forced departure from Athens. This story is evidently of Teutonic origin, like the Vienna report that the Grand Duke NICHOLAS was placing himself at the head of the forces opposed to the Bolsheviki with the purpose of restoring the Empire with himself as ruler. That invention had the perfectly obvious purpose of making the soldiers of the Russian army believe that in supporting any movement against the Petrograd gang they were really fighting to put down the revolution. The report of a separate peace made by Russia is but the repetition of a story often heard.

We may suppose that the report about a separate peace does not misrepresent the disposition of LENINE and TROTZKY. It has been repeatedly charged and it is generally believed that they are German agents in German pay and there is much supporting evidence. The important point is that they are quite without power to commit the Russian nation. As the remarkable dispatch from our Petrograd correspondent printed yesterday makes clear, Russia is in a condition comparable to that of the human body in suspended animation. The vital processes go on, there is nothing to stop them; but the power of thought and voluntary action is no longer capable of being exerted. At the moment Russia is without a Government, it is incapable of making peace. It is unlikely that the majority of the people will heed a declaration that the war is ended coming from the Bolsheviki. Russia's allies would pay no attention to it, they would decline to consider Russia a neutral nation. Our Government has very wisely decided to withhold supplies of all kinds from Russia until some responsible government has been established with which we can do business. Potsdam might, for effect on the German people, declare that Russia has made peace, but in view of the great danger that Russia might again soon be at war it is extremely probable that large numbers of German divisions would remain upon the eastern front.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AS THE HIGHEST DUTY.

Wisdom was not justified of her children on the "Victory Night" of the State Woman Suffrage Party. Rejoicing and pitiless, the suffragists are to make a campaign in every Congress district and Legislative district against candidates who refuse to swallow the Federal amendment, although they publicly renounce their first intention to make reprisals and oppose all candidates who have opposed woman suffrage in the past. Colonel ROOSEVELT pleaded for a "concrete" patriotism. He reminded the jubilant sisterhood that "the country is at war for its own vital interests, and also for the vital interests of mankind."

The patriotism of the suffrage ladies is to take the concrete form of "a concerted drive on Congress this Winter," as Dr. SHAW put it, "to show the men there the earnestness, the sincerity, and the desire of the women of this country that they may now lay down their arms in the struggle for suffrage, that they may devote themselves, body and soul, without any restrictions whatever, without any consciousness of ingratitude on the part of the Government whatever, that they may devote themselves solely to carrying on the needs of our Government during this terrible war. We must give every power we possess of body and mind and heart." Which is to say, put the Federal amendment through Congress, and we will be patriotic.

Mrs. WHITEHOUSE was even franker in her avowal of conditional and secondary patriotism. "Our greatest duty is"—not to help win the war, nothing so insignificant as that—"to use our new power in every way to obtain suffrage for the women of the country." "If we make this"—moving on Washington—"our first object, we shall be putting promptly to the best advantage, to the service of that same human liberty for which we have worked so long unarmed, our new, our powerful weapon of votes."

While the fate of liberty hangs in the balance, the supreme duty of women that can vote is to force the ballot upon unwilling States.

Turn to England, for more than three years a land of proud mourning, of unshakable resolution, of heroic effort and energy. What is woman's highest duty there? Lord NORTHCLIFFE tells us:

> There are no men doing women's work. The women of the country are engaged in making guns, bombs, and bullets. All the elevators are run by women. They operate the street cars and subways to an immense extent. They have increased the output of England. They and the men who are working longer hours do much more than double what it was before the war.

For such invaluable services, such "concrete," fruitful patriotism, such strong, loyal work, great numbers of English women are to be enfranchised. They deserve everything that their country can do for them. Our woman suffrage leaders are trying to strike a bargain with their country. They will devote themselves to patriotism, with the necessary amount of suffrage politics, if the Federal amendment is thrown at them. Meanwhile, zeal for suffrage outweighs zeal for the United States. In any Congress or Legislative district where there is a Socialist candidate, there let us give him our support against even a patriotic American if he be not pledged to the Cause!

Starvation, suffering, misery, sickness, absolute want prevail over great regions of Europe. A thousand just needs call on every generous, every humane, heart. It was a hard time in which to raise funds for suffrage. It is the more gratifying to know that the New York Woman Suffrage Party was able to collect a campaign fund of more than $400,000. Armenia and Syria, Serbia, Rumania, Poland, Belgium, are not sufficiently interested, at present, in this all-momentous business of woman suffrage.

It is unfortunate that the leaders of the New York Woman Suffrage Party should make a decision so indefensible. The loyal women of this State are bound to do their full duty. The Suffrage Party is but a wing, a division, a minority of the woman voters of New York; and it can hardly be as unwise as its leaders.

UNITY FOR VICTORY.

While England is on the way to acceptance of President WILSON's counsel for co-operation by the Allies we might profitably put ourselves in the frame of mind to act upon Premier GEORGE's like counsel that in our domestic activities unity is necessary for victory. Only a day or two ago the Chairman of the New York State Food Commission declared his intention to resign unless there was an end to the clashing between the Federal, State, and city food authorities. A like intention was imputed yesterday to the local Federal official. This is only a triangular affair, and no particular harm has resulted from it. At Washington it is different.

It has taken the Fuel Administrator's best efforts to repair the damage done by the annulment of action regarding coal, after it had been agreed upon, and, after all, the settlement reached daily assumes greater likeness to the original settlement. The lack of unity in the shipbuilding program has ceased to be as conspicuous as it was too long. In time, perhaps the Industries Board, and the Trade Board, and the Priorities Committee, and the rest of them may also get together in the manner recommended to us by England and to the Allies by the President. Perhaps it was his experience at home that gave him his idea, just as it was certainly domestic trials that brought LLOYD GEORGE into the same frame of mind.

In either case, and as usual, it is easier to advise than to act. There is a beam in the eyes of all nations, but it does not prevent them all from seeing something in German efficiency worth imitation. It can be attained only in the same way. Rivalries and jealousies which lead to antagonisms are not to be extenuated because springing from a desire to lead in a good cause. Subordination is as necessary as authority, for neither can be had without the other. The effort should be to get things done, not to get them done in a particular way or by a particular body. It requires a higher patriotism to efface individualism than it does to swagger and usurp authority.

FACILITATING FEDERAL TAX PAYMENTS.

An indefinite amount of income and excess profits taxes, which may be estimated at perhaps half of the four billions of taxes for the fiscal year, will fall due next June. It would be inconvenient alike for the Government to receive so much at one time and for the taxpayers to make so great payments on the due date. Accordingly, the Treasury offers a method by which it can have the use of the money for the intervening seven months. In consideration of what amounts to tax payment in anticipation, the Treasury offers an issue of certificates receivable for taxes to an amount which remains indefinite and unstated until it appears what amount will be useful for that purpose. The certificates will be better than money in bank, accumulated for the same purpose, in two respects.

They will pay 4 per cent., more than is allowed upon deposits, and they will be exempt from taxes, except estate or inheritance taxes, and excess profits and income surtaxes. The limitation of the exemption is an indication that the broader exemption of the first Liberty bonds is not likely to be repeated hereafter. It was reconsidered in the issue of the second Liberty bonds, and now in this later issue the same policy is followed. There is a likeness between this issue and the English Treasury bills, but also a difference. The British Exchequer bills were placed largely with the banks, and clogged them to an extent which impeded commercial loans. Our Treasury certificates are not intended for the banks. In fact, the tendency will be to reduce banking funds. Ordinarily that would be objectionable, but not under conditions when money is so abundant for approved borrowers and for approved objects that the payment of a billion dollars on account of the Liberty bonds last week caused an "almost imperceptible disturbance of business and financial conditions," to use the phrase of the Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve bank.

The money which might have been withdrawn for taxes from current earnings and profits, and might have swelled bank deposits meanwhile, would have had a tendency to make money too plentiful. The offer of these certificates will have the tendency to reinforce the Advisory Council's recommendation for a general increase of discount rates, if it shall be thought desirable when it comes up for consideration in a fortnight. When the Government and the war need funds so greatly, it is undesirable to allow them to be absorbed in speculation from which they can be recovered only by reactions open to misunderstanding, or to disquieting interpretations.

DISLOYALISTS AND ALIENS.

To all the disloyal in this country a message will be sounded which they can understand through the criminal courts. May God have mercy on them, for they need expect none from an outraged people and an avenging Government.

So Attorney General GREGORY utters the last warning to the disloyalists. The patience of the Government and the country has snapped. Prosecution and stern punishment await the guilty. The task of enforcing the President's proclamation to prevent the injury of our industries and property by enemy aliens is military primarily, and a great force, as many as 100,000 men, will be required to do it. We know from long experience the cunning and persistence of German plotters in the United States. They may be trusted to continue their labors, but henceforth the country will defend itself more effectually.

In some cases regulars may be used, and regular officers be in command, but the imperative need for as many of these as can be spared for other purposes, and the absence of the militia, will impose upon each State, city, and community vigilant defense by its own forces. The city and town police, the State Constabulary, whereof Pennsylvania and New York have excellent, if too small, troops such as every other State should organize and try to surpass, will help; and the mobility of a mounted State Police makes it especially effective in hunting down plotters and in guarding public works.

In this State the Home Guard, to which Adjt. Gen. SHERRILL has given his genius for organization, will have to be depended upon largely; and Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia have excellent forces of this kind. In all States Home Guards should be raised and set to work, and there is a goodly number of local Home Guards that have taken the trouble to drill, have acquired a good state of discipline, and will be locally useful. Registration of enemy aliens and the enforcement of all the provisions of the President's proclamation will have to be looked after by the new 100,000. The Attorney General, whose vigorous purpose appears in the words we have quoted, is charged with the protection of all industries within three miles of rivers or navigable streams, a limit that includes most of our shipbuilding and other war industries. The protection of our own waterfront is one of the most important duties to be attended to.

Each State, though not technically bound to give the protection required, will gladly co-operate with the Federal Government to do it, both for self-defense and for national defense. The various Adjutant Generals should be able to furnish guards enough. Former members of the National Guard, and active men beyond the military age, can be found in considerable numbers, and now is the opportunity of the organized Home Guards.

Of course the Austrians, Bulgarians, and Turks ought to be dealt with as alien enemies as soon as Congress gets to work again.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Situation Beyond Comprehension.

It was not exactly, or quite, despair that was expressed by HAROLD WILLIAMS, the special correspondent of THE TIMES, in the dispatch printed yesterday, describing the present state of affairs in Russia. That dispatch was a remarkable one—remarkable even among the many of no common quality that have already come from the same hand, for it illustrated with a special clearness the literary ability as well as the journalistic competence of its author.

Mr. WILLIAMS has watched the strange progress of the Russian revolution from its beginning, and he was qualified by previous experience and study for understanding what he saw as well, probably, as could any observer whose study of the Sclavonic mind must be objective and not subjective. But evidently he wrote with deep discouragement, and he saw nothing of light or hope except in one curious fact—the situation in Petrograd was not as bad as it would be anywhere else where like conditions prevailed.

"Life," he said, "goes on in an unintelligible way," meaning, of course, unintelligible to an Occidental like himself, "in an unintelligible way, defying bold plots and amazing negations, cheating all prophets and baffling all calculations." But it does go on, and with far less disturbance of customary activities than would naturally be expected where government had for months practically ceased to exist, and none, so far as can be seen, is developing. "Trains still run," said Mr. WILLIAMS, "the electric light still burns, tradesmen still hand over goods in return for scraps of paper that are called money, and even the postman does his daily round."

In other words, habit and momentum combine, as yet with an astonishing measure of success, to save Russia from the consequences of the madness that marks most of the men in the constantly changing groups who aspire to guide her new destinies, of the ignorance that binds the majority of her people, and of the treachery that moves not a few of her self-chosen leaders to earn the German money they have taken by betraying their country. There is disorder, but not as much as anarchy is supposed necessarily to produce, an equal futility marks the efforts to ruin and the efforts to save, and of the problem of Russia's future Mr. WILLIAMS could only say that it was "now a matter not for speculation, but for liveliest imagination, and the probabilities are fantastic."

Such Tales Must Be Run Down.

A valuable suggestion is made by an officer in the Intelligence Office at one of the Long Island camps. Like everybody in the army, and all good citizens out of it, he has been disquieted by the mysterious circulation of stories about the troops and the Government's activities—stories the great majority of which are without the slightest foundation in fact and evidently originated for the purpose of producing exactly the public alarm and distrust that they do produce.

One day it is a grisly tale about the loss of a heavily loaded transport, with the drowning of all on board. Next there is a report of imaginary sufferings from hunger or maltreatment at this or that camp. Again there is a report of a hospital, in one of our ports, filled with men wounded in an encounter that never occurred, or of some highly placed and much trusted official who has been shot or imprisoned for treason, or the morals and discipline of the recruits are impugned by accusations lacking nothing in horrifying details and everything in the way of evidence.

To stop this miserable form of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, it is suggested that, whenever one of us hears a yarn of the sort described, we instantly take out a notebook and pencil, and ask the narrator of it his own name and address and those of the person from whom he obtained his alleged information. That these inquiries would often elicit enlightening replies is not expected, but they would certainly have the effect of convincing those to whom they were addressed, first, that the recipient of the tale had an honest and patriotic determination to do his duty in the way of hunting down the distributers of enemy lies, and, second, that the circulation of those lies may have serious consequences.

In case the requested data are supplied, the thing to do is to forward them at once to the Intelligence Office of the camp or bureau or department that is affected. There action will be promptly taken, and it will be energetic action. Especially open to suspicion are strangers who proffer gratuitous revelations of misfortune or crime as coming from the army or navy. They, in all probability, are spies and plotters, and for such jail looms near, if all of us do our duty, and a firing squad at sunrise at some not distant day may be prepared for them.

West Virginia Really Has a Grievance.

As it is a constitutional requirement that every State shall give faith and credit to the acts of every other State, it is easy to understand the resentment felt in West Virginia at the refusal of the Governor of Massachusetts to honor her request for the extradition of a man charged with grave crime. For the refusal is based on the assertion that the accused man, if handed over to the West Virginian authorities, would not get a fair trial.

The involved reflection on a sister State is of the most serious sort. It is, in effect, a charge that the courts of that State are not willing or not able to administer law by due process. That such should be the fact, at times and in places, is conceivable, but certainly it should not be proclaimed on less than undeniable evidence.

There have been instances before now when one State has declined to honor the requisitions of another. Indiana long refused to give up TAYLOR to Kentucky, and New Hampshire kept HARRY THAW out of what were described as "the clutches" of New York and of a prosecutor who was called a persecutor. But Indiana had real excuse in the notorious bitterness of Kentucky politics at that time, and as for New Hampshire—well, her action was almost as amusing in its silliness as it was irritating, and nobody really minded it much.

The position of West Virginia is different. That State is not given to lynching men accused of crime, either black or white men, and the indignation of her Governor at the affront to which he and his fellow-citizens have been subjected seems to be justified.

The International Anthem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was glad to read Major General Bell's fine little suggestion, the singing of the British anthem, or, better still, the international stanzas, to the tune of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," at public gatherings where the French and Russian anthems are used. It is high time the people recognized the service of Great Britain to this country during the more than three years of the world-war. We have been too long under the spell of the South of Ireland agitators and their allies, the pro-Germans.

H. A. S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1917.

Correction by Lieut. Col. Collins.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The story printed in your issue of Nov. 18 relative to the acts of vandalism of German troops in Peking in 1900 is incorrect in so far as it pertains to me personally. I never served on General Chaffee's staff, nor was I in China in 1900. The incident was, I believe, quite generally known throughout the service, and your correspondent in writing of it evidently confused me with some one else.

EDGAR T. COLLINS,
Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry.

Camp Dix, N. J., Nov. 20, 1917.

ART NOTES.

Exhibition of the American Society of Miniature Painters.

The American Society of Miniature Painters is showing the work of its members at the Babcock Art Galleries until Dec. 1 inclusive. The exhibition is more than usually agreeable, the number of exhibits having been restricted to meet the requirements of dignified and effective hanging, and their character having been the determining influence in selecting a representative group.

Of technical felicity there is quite extraordinary amount. The student of miniature should find his particular pleasure in the painting of the fabrics in the two portraits by Laura Coombs Hills, in Maria J. Strean's "Miss Bunnet," with its films of thin drapery over a flowered silk; in the fleshlike quality of Mrs. Pattee's "Portrait of Mrs. M. S.," in the glowing reds of Margaret Foote Hawley's "By Lamplight," in Helen Winslow Durkee's fish study, with its attention to ichthyoid physiognomy, and in other examples of punctilious and dainty craftsmanship. If there were something more of breadth and soundness of structure upon which to throw this charming cloak of cleverly indicated detail there would be only satisfaction to express; and as it is there is a clear tendency on the part of the stronger workers in the field of miniature to appreciate the fact that bigness and force are not matters of scale, that the most miniature surface embroidery is not incompatible with anatomical accuracy and artistically significant construction. Occasionally a miniaturist seeks to affirm this view by the use of a free technique. "Aunt Liza," by Lucy M. Stanton, is a case in point, and very well combines breadth of touch with a small scale, combining breadth and rightness of construction with refinement of execution.

A delicate appreciation of character is seen in Alice Beckington's "Frederika Knitting"; an entertaining experiment in background is undertaken by Clara F. Howard, who calls her portrait of a woman seen against a group of city roofs "The Roofs of Florence"; Lydia Lonsacre achieves a salient likeness in her portrait of Jules Turcas; there is character in Sa E. Cowan's "Miss Verplanck," and the "Mrs. Warner Taylor," by W. Sherman Potts, has much charm of composition. The other contributors to the exhibition, all of whom send work marked by conscience and personality, are William J. Baer, Sally Cross, Annie Hurlbert Jackson, Anna Lynch, Katharine S. Myrick, Jean Arnot Reid, Carlotta Saint Gaudens, Mabel R. Welch and William J. Whittemore.

The Van Horne Collection.

Word comes from a Canadian source that the collection of the late Sir William Van Horne, valued at $6,000,000, is to be sold in New York, following the sale of the Drummond collection. Montreal has been a Mecca for American art students and it will be a distinct advantage to the United States to absorb into its collections the finer examples acquired by the ardent Canadian collectors.

A Contemporary Group.

At the Scott and Fowles Gallery is an exhibition by a group of artists who manage to live together in harmony in spite of the most fundamental and obtrusive differences. Here, for example, is Nadelman, suave and firm and energetic, in the same room with Everett Shinn's "Harlequin," gleaming and daintily theatric. Maurice Sterne's "Lilies" are not to be compared with the less schematic cluster that hung a year ago in another gallery. Robert Chanler's "The Azure Screen" is a triumph in its kind, a rippling mass of unfathomable blue across which dart fishes on sudden eager errands of the sea, arrows of blithe mysterious color. Henry Golden Dearth has felt the influence of the ancient lacquers also in his "The Offering to Buddha"; Hunt Diederich's "The Start" is Constantin Guys in bronze; Salvatore Lascari's portrait of Hilda Kristina is like an early Italian picture beautifully painted within outlines that were left to the hand of a copyist and failed to record the reactions of the sensitive artist to living contour. The realization of surface and texture could not go much farther, but undeniably the contour fails to respond to the breath of life. It has a scissors quality unworthy of the distinguished talent responsible for it. Maxfield Parrish has a panel in black and red and gray that echoes old Japan; Gertrude V. Whitney's graceful and lovely Chinoise is descended from the Kwannon type clothed in lotus petals. The whole room murmurs of antique civilizations sending their messages to our contemporary world, and the modern mind has its moment of dissociation until from a not too conspicuous corner a canvas by J. Alden Weir speaks to it of the pleasant outdoor world frankly seen and modestly interpreted, in a voice that has an indescribable American note of freshness and sturdy quiet conviction.

Other Exhibitions.

At the Folsom Galleries until Dec. 1 seven American painters are showing their work—Howard Giles, William Ritschel, Frederick Hutchinson, Ann Bremer, Harry F. Waltman, Everett Warner, and Charles Bittinger. Mr. Hutchinson's "Provincial Quebec" is the most individual of the canvases, a sturdy, well composed, and not too picturesque view of a region that has its personal accent and a kind of worn yet enduring beauty.

At the Knoedler Galleries until Nov. 24 is a group of portraits in black and white by Mary Tobey which have the qualities of vivacity and saliency. The device of inclosing the features within the geometric constructional line as in the portrait of Mr. Tosti Russell savors of affectation; and the quieter interpretations of character seem to promise longer satisfactions. Among the sitters are Mary Garden, R. Richard Alexander, Gordon Knox Bell, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., and Miss Angela Morgan.

At the Milch Gallery is an exhibition by the "Painter Friends," Robert H. Nisbet, Edward C. Volkert, George M. Bruestle, Guy C. Wiggins, Wilson Irvine, and Carl J. Nordell. All the pictures shown are landscapes except Mr. Nordell's "The Summer Girl," a remarkably tranquil beauty whose charm may be trusted to last through more than the impressionable season. The tonic quality of Mr. Bruestle's Summer greens is inspiriting. It says that Summer has its vigorous and crisp moods, when the northern sunshine is hot but the winds are bracing, and the blood courses as briskly in the veins of humans as the sap through the hardy verdure of New England pastures. Mr. Wiggins insists upon his snow, and there is a shivering prophecy in his Fifth Avenue scene, with the red, white, and blue of the flags bombarded by snowflakes of extraordinary size and energy. Mr. Nisbet's Winter is a milder affair, with charming robin's egg skies and snow at rest. Mr. Irvine gets the peculiar quality given to gray by the salt air in his "Sea Mists," and Mr. Volkert paints sunshine caressing the appreciative hides of contemplative cattle that browse and rest from browsing. It is a pleasant little show that lasts to Dec. 1.

VICTORY IN PATRIOTISM.

Americans Coming to See the War Means Individual Effort.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The idea seems to be gaining ground that the way the war will be won will be by hard fighting and by decisive military victories.

During the months I was in London, I was in constant touch with military men, many directly from the allied fronts, and the various opinions which I heard expressed, associated one with the other, gave me the final conviction that the above statement was true.

In all the addresses I have made since my return to this country, I have iterated and reiterated this statement. In the beginning I found no belief in that fact here, but now there appears to be a growing conviction that the only way we shall win the war will be by hard fighting and decisive military victories. This is not a time for any man or men to say or think that their particular efforts shall win the war. It is, to quote President Wilson, "A moment when it is every man's duty to forget himself, forget his own interests, and fill himself with the nobility of a great national and world conception and act upon a new platform elevated above the ordinary affairs of life."

It is not statistics, but effort and fighting that is needed; when all should work together for one object—our country. All our force and energy should be exerted to form a strong and powerful organization which will accomplish results. There should be a great determination to fight and win regardless of self. We have a strong and unscrupulous antagonist arrayed against us, and we need all of our own forces, our determination, energy, self-sacrifice and devotion to win. As Mr. Rathom says "this is not a war of beautiful speeches and poetic declarations, not a war of fighting by proxy or of vicarious suffering."

There is one thing we should always keep before our eyes and in our minds, and which should be brought constantly to the attention of the nation, that is, patriotism will win the war.

T. B. DAWSON.

Providence, Nov. 20, 1917.

Cadging by Telephone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The scandalous revelations of foolishly wasted funds in the recent Army and Navy Bazaar prompts me to say a word against charity cadging by telephone.

Two or three weeks since my secretary informed me that "General ——" of the Army and Navy Bazaar was on the phone requesting a contribution for the charity. As I did not know the important person, and had no personal interest in the affair, I asked my secretary to say that I would be glad to send $30. The answer was that the "General" expected a more substantial contribution from me. The idea that the fixing of the amount of my gift by anybody but myself not being pleasing, I had word telephoned to the "General" that I would make no contribution, and that ended the incident.

From the revelations now running in the newspapers I am more than glad that I stood by my dignity and repelled the importunate demand, for from my suggested gift I learn that $29.70 would have been wasted by the "administration" of the bazaar, leaving but 30 cents for the needed kits of the soldiers and sailors, for which the fair pretended to be held.

The touting for charity by the telephone is to me extremely obnoxious, and henceforth I mean to listen to no appeals, and I wish that all New Yorkers might take the same stand. Telephone subscribers can surely give this form of annoyance its death-blow, and there can be no better time to inaugurate the reform than the present.

A REASONABLY GENEROUS GIVER.

New York, Nov. 20, 1917.

A Welcome for Knitted Garments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just after reading your editorial article regarding the bad effect upon the knitting activities of the Red Cross of the statements made in a previous article, that much of the knitting was superfluous and that Uncle Sam's soldiers were well provided with all that was necessary, I happened to receive a letter from a nephew of mine who is stationed at Camp Quantico, to whom I was sending knitted articles, both for himself, and, where needed, for his neighbors. He writes:

> If any one says the Red Cross sweaters, neckpieces, &c., which the women knit are purely useless articles, let him visit any one of our camps. I think I can safely say that two-thirds of the men here have the sleeveless sweaters, and they are worn underneath the O. D. shirt constantly, because it is contrary to rules to wear any non-regulation clothing in view. From my personal experience they are splendid on cold mornings, and will be more so in Winter, helmet included.

I thought this from a boy in the ranks might help to allay the rumor that this work is superfluous and spur us on to do still more.

ELIZABETH JARRETT, M. D.

New York, Nov. 20, 1917.

Bayonne Does Well.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial article in your paper some two or three months ago you severely criticised the decision of the Bayonne voters in not accepting the Bush Terminal project.

That your readers may form a more favorable impression of the intelligence with which Bayonne residents act upon matters of importance it will interest them to know that both the Liberty bond issues were considerably oversubscribed, and the Y. M. C. A. War-Word Fund allotment of $30,000 oversubscribed to the amount of nearly $85,000. For a city of about 76,000 residents I doubt if there is a parallel instance.

JAMES L. ROBERTSON.

New York, Nov. 20, 1917.

A CERTAIN WAR MAP.

To Any Unconcerned.

This is a map you have not seen before.
Look how a Black Beam from the North Sea shore
Drops to the South, then, Eastward far extends—
One might well say to where our "known world" ends!

You like it not. It darkens as it goes,
On many, many lands its shadow throws;
On smoking towns, waste coasts, and foundering ships.
You say, with dread, "It looks like an eclipse!"

It is eclipse—of all we knew as Light.
It settles down on Freedom, Mercy, Right. . . .
'Tis partial now, but onward creeping still,
It should all gazing eyes with terror fill—

Lest total it become—lest, strengthening thus,
The horror—Time's most hideous incubus—
Should carry down, and, crouching close above,
Crush all that man has based on Human Love.

It reaches you, at last! Almost you feel
Across your path the chill penumbra steal.
This Black Beam from a Black Star doth proceed
Until the Star shall fall—no heir, indeed!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

WHITE BOOK REFUTES GERMAN CHARGES

No Munitions or Troops Ever Carried on Hospital Ships, British Assert.

FLIMSY RUMORS ACCEPTED

And Innocent Hospital Ships Ruthlessly Attacked by U-Boats in Violation of Hague Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Copies of the British White Book, containing the correspondence of that Government with the German Government regarding the alleged misuse of British hospital ships, were received in Washington today. The document contains evidence furnished by the German authorities and the British Government's comments on it. A memorandum by the London Foreign Office accompanies the correspondence, and, as received at an Entente Embassy today, follows:

"In replying to the accusation brought forward by the German Government, his Majesty's Government desire, before all, to call attention to the remarkable fact that German submarines and other warships have never once exercised the right of inspecting British hospital ships, which is given to them by Article 4 of The Hague Convention for the application of the principles of the Geneva Convention to maritime warfare. So far as can be ascertained, they have only once stopped a British hospital ship long enough to examine her papers. This occurred on the 23d of February, 1917, when the hospital ship Duniuce Castle was stopped by a German submarine in the Eastern Mediterranean. Her papers were found to be in order, and the vessel was allowed to proceed.

"It might have been expected that the German Government, seeing that they had reports in their possession, which they profess to regard as reliable, pointing to the misuse of British hospital ships, would not have completely neglected the obvious and well recognized method of inspection for the purpose of verifying their suspicions. Instead, they have preferred to appeal for support of their charges to conjectural statements of persons who never had an opportunity of ascertaining whether there was any real foundation for their assumptions, and, on this flimsy basis, without making any attempt to discover the value of the hearsay evidence which they had collected or giving his Majesty's Government any opportunity of refuting their allegations, they have proceeded to the extreme step of ruthlessly attacking innocent hospital ships engaged in their humane task of serving the sick and wounded.

Germany's Charges Grouped.

"His Majesty's Government have now made inquiry into the allegations contained in the German memoranda so far as they concern British hospital ships and so far as the charges made are not in such vague terms as to preclude any possibility of investigating their foundation. Generally, the charges group themselves under four heads, viz:

(1) Alleged excessive number of hospital ships in relation to the Gallipoli campaign.

(2) Changes in the list of hospital ships, with supposed intention to deceive.

(3) Alleged transport of munitions.

(4) Alleged transport of troops.

"As to (1,) the number of hospital ships employed was not excessive, having regard to the number of invalids to be evacuated from Gallipoli. On the contrary, the accommodations on hospital ships proved to be inadequate to meet requirements, and it was necessary to employ ordinary transports in addition for the conveyance of sick and wounded. These transports were, of course, not protected by The Hague Convention, did not fly the Red Cross flag, and were not fitted out as hospital ships.

"As to (2,) no rule exists under which a hospital ship, once notified, must remain in hospital service for the duration of the war. It is perfectly true that certain ships were notified as hospital ships and later on were removed from the list. This was due to alterations in the requirements for the various classes of tonnage caused by the sinkings of ships by submarines and to changes in the military situation.

"There is no ground for the somewhat nebulous suggestion of the German Government that the aim of the changes was to produce uncertainty and confusion in regard to the character of the ships, and no evidence is adduced to show what military advantages could be gained by such confusion, which, in fact, would probably be disadvantageous rather than otherwise, since it would be injurious to the safety of the hospital ships themselves.

Carried No Munitions or Troops.

"As to (3) and (4), alleged conveyance of munitions and troops, to which nearly all the evidence relates, a detailed examination of the particular instances alleged is given below. It may, however, be stated at once that British hospital ships have never been used for the carriage of munitions of war or of combatant troops. Red Cross stores and personnel of the Royal Army Medical Corps, (who are protected by the Geneva Convention,) have been embarked, and it appears probable that the German Government have been misled by fallacious deductions of their witnesses, who apparently were unable to verify their assumption that cases of Red Cross stores were really munitions of war and bodies of the Royal Army Medical Corps in khaki uniform were detachments of combatant troops.

"The statement in the second German memorandum to the effect that, while His Majesty's Government had denied that British hospital ships had carried either troops or munitions, the British Admiralty had merely declared that no troops had been conveyed in such ships, without denying the carriage of munitions, is curiously devoid of point. Both in the statement issued by His Majesty's Government on the 1st February, 1917, and in a note addressed to the United States Ambassador in London on the 31st January, the allegations of the German Government were contradicted in respect both of troops and of munitions.

"The discrepancy which

RESOLUTION BLOCKED BY WOMAN TEACHER

Principal Protests Action Demanding Fair Trial for Suspended Instructors.

WITHDRAWN BY CHAIRMAN

Objection Made Because Members of the Board of Education Were Not at Protest Meeting.

What was intended to be the climax of a meeting held last night at Terrace Garden, under the auspices of the Public Schools Neighborhood Federation and the Teachers' Interests Organization, to "protest against disloyalty and autocracy in our schools," became an anticlimax when a resolution, put to the 500 persons present placing them on record as "demanding the immediate replacement of the six teachers transferred and a fair trial to the three teachers suspended" was blocked by one woman. She was Miss Clara C. Cortland, principal of the Nathan Hale Junior High School in Brooklyn, and as a "firm believer in fair play" she protested against a vote being taken on the resolution because no representative of the Board of Education had appeared to present the side of the education authorities before the meeting.

Charles Rozelle, the Chairman, declared that under the conditions he thought it best not to put the resolution to a vote and withdrew it. He said, however, that the fact that the meeting had been held would be sufficient notice to the Board of Education that the public would demand fair play in the trial of the accused teachers.

The three suspended teachers, Thomas Mufson, A. Henry Schneer, and Samuel D. Schmalhausen, are scheduled to appear before the High School Committee at the Board of Education this afternoon to answer the charges made against them by Dr. John L. Tildsley, Associate Superintendent of Schools.

There was disorder precipitated at the meeting when a man who said he was Edward A. Nyland, a court attendant, demanded that he be permitted to speak. When he refused to give his name a cry of protest went up, but he described himself and then announced as unfit to be a teacher a man who permitted a student to write a letter attacking the President.

"There were hisses and cries of 'That's not so!' What do you know about it?" Later Abraham Lefkowitz said that the accusation made against Schmalhausen, was "the foulest and blackest lie." Lefkowitz explained that the teacher never saw the letter in question until two weeks after it had been written, because his superior officer had taken it, along with others, from the class room and given it to the Principal. When Schmalhausen was asked to correct the letter, Lefkowitz added, he wrote caustic criticism of it.

Appeal for Fair Play.

Mr. Schmalhausen, who was one of the speakers, declared that the suspended men are going to face "a packed jury" today and asserted that their counsel had been unable to obtain a postponement of the case from the officials. He made an appeal to the public for a "fair jury" of impartial educators.

Chairman Rozelle asserted that many persons feel that the teachers in the high schools have not been treated in a democratic way by certain persons in the educational system. He said he felt that both organizations under whose auspices the meeting was held were determined to do all they could to root out disloyalty in the schools.

Other speakers were Henry R. Linville, President of the Teachers' Union; Cornelia Cleaveland, Morris Barasch, and Joseph Jablowoner, the latter three of the suspended teachers; Mrs. Sophia M. Loebinger, President of the Greater New York Civic League; John Rosenbrook of the Allied Civic Association; Estelle M. Johnson, and Mrs. J. J. Wolf.

Miss Cleaveland said that since being transferred she has received threatening letters. Speaking of the transferred teachers she said:

"We have been subjected to the mob spirit. The newspapers have been allowed to say who they liked of us, and we have been besmirched."

Barasch said that before he reached the Commercial High School, to which he had been transferred, a petition had been circulated asking that he be barred from the school. He asserted that the most radical statement he had uttered in his interview with Dr. Tildsley was that poverty was not a blessing. This he added, he told the principal, who was present.

"Patriotism is used as a camouflage for a sinister purpose," Mrs. Loebinger declared. It was a question in her mind, she said, which was more loyal, the accused teachers or the education officials.

Statement by Tildsley

Dr. Tildsley said yesterday that the assertions given out by the nine teachers as representing his views did not represent accurately his position. He declared he never said that teachers had no right to resort to publicity to censure an official superior. What he objected to was that the teachers who censured John Whalen, Chairman of the High School Committee, represented themselves as the Faculty of the DeWitt Clinton High School when they were not acting as the faculty.

"I never said that any teacher who voted for the Whalen resolution was disloyal to the authorities," he added. "Neither did I say that the pupils should have no right to determine school policy or school administration. I said that the Board of Education as representatives of the citizens determines the school policy. I did say that the President should not exempt Quakers, and I stand by that.

"As for my believing in freedom of thought and not in freedom of expression, what I said was that I do not believe in complete freedom of expression in the classroom. I do not believe that a teacher who sets no limits to discussion in the class is fit to be a teacher. The question of socialism did not come up.

A committee composed of the Vigilance Corps of the American Defense Society and of seventy members of the Boaru of Education, Board of Superintendents, and District Superintendents, and Board of Examiners of Greater New York yesterday issued an invitation to all the teachers of the city to attend a mass meeting and patriotic rally on next Tuesday evening at the De Witt Clinton High School, where President William G. Willcox and Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education, Cleveland Moffett, Dr. William T. Hornaday, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise will speak.

The Faculty of the Flushing High School has adopted a resolution providing that only persons of undoubted loyalty to the Government be permitted to teach in the New York schools. Other loyalty resolutions were adopted yesterday by the Brooklyn Teachers' Association and the Commercial High School of Brooklyn.

MISS LOUISE FLINT WEDS.

The Bride of James Lanman Hubbard of U. S. Naval Reserve.

The marriage has been announced of Miss Louise Elliot Flint, daughter of George E. Flint and a granddaughter of the late Dr. Austin Flint of this city, and James Lanman Hubbard, U. S. N. R., of Norwich, Conn., which took place quietly on Tuesday at noon at the home of the bride's aunt, Miss Annie Flint, 116 East Nineteenth Street.

Mr. Hubbard, who is stationed at New London, Conn., as an officer in the Ordnance Department, only received forty-eight hours' leave of absence for his marriage. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Darlington, a son of Bishop Darlington, and was witnessed by the immediate families and a few intimate friends.

The bride wore a gown of ivory satin and old rose point lace, an heirloom in the family. Mrs. Huntington Lee, a sister of the bridegroom, was her matron of honor.

The couple's engagement was announced early this month. The bride has lived with her aunt since girlhood. Mr. Hubbard is the son of Charles L. Hubbard, President of the Thames National Bank of Norwich, and was graduated from Yale, class of 1907.

MISS FABBRI BETROTHED.

Her Fiance, James C. Clark, Is an Aviator in Signal Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri of 7 East Ninety-fifth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Teresa Fabbri, to James Cameron Clark, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. William Clark, of this city and Bernardsville, N. J.

Miss Fabbri was introduced to society last season. She is a great-granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, a niece of Mrs. William J. Schieffelin and Mrs. Henry H. Morris, and a grandniece of William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and Mrs. William D. Sloane. On the paternal side she is a granddaughter of the late Ernesto G. Fabbri.

Mr. Clark is a graduate of Harvard, and is now at San Antonio, Texas, with the aviation section of the Signal Corps. His brother, William Clark, married Miss Marjory B. Blair.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Dove-Pilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Washington had another war wedding today when Edward Stelwagen Dove, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Maurice Dove, and Miss Marguerite Pilson, daughter of the late Benjamin F. Pilson, were married at noon in the rectory of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, with Mgr. Mackin officiating. Mr. Dove, who was one of the Washington young men to enter the army as privates, has recently received a commission, and is under orders to take a course of instruction at the United States Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Only the immediate relatives of the two young people witnessed the ceremony, at which there were no attendants.

Bridegooms-to-Be Are 60 and 69.

Two weddings are to be celebrated on Lang Island, the bridegrooms being 60 and 69 years.

The Rev. William G. Jones of Woodhaven, L. I., who has been connected with the New York Bible Society, and Mrs. Marian H. Kneis are to be married this evening at the bride's home, 329 Eads Avenue, Woodhaven. Mr. Jones is 60 and his bride is 42.

Edgar A. Martin, who is 60, is to marry Miss Martha A. Voss, aged 42, of Bayside, L. I., on Dec. 5. Mr. Martin is a widower and resides in Flushing, being a retired expert accountant. Miss Voss is a sister of Charles J. Voss of Bayside.

Miss Praeger Weds A. L. Bobbe.

Miss Minna Praeger, daughter of Mrs. Fannie Praeger, was married to Arthur L. Bobbe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bobbe of 562 West 148th Street, yesterday at her home, 235 Fort Washington Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Maurice Thorner.

Lieutenant Leon Praeger, who came from Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., for the wedding, gave his sister in marriage. Master Louis Heyman, a nephew of the bride, acted as page, and George L. Bobbe was best man.

After the reception the couple left for the South on their honeymoon, and will reside in this city city on their return.

Comings-Lewis Wedding Saturday.

Miss Marjorie Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Lewis of Shore Drive, Douglas Manor, L. I., and Henry Emerson Comings, an explorer, of 531 West Twenty-first Street, this city, will be married at Zion Episcopal Church, Douglas Manor, at 4:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Miss Lewis will be attended by her sister, Miss Jennica Lewis. Henry E. Tuttle of New Haven, a cousin of Mr. Sonings, will be best man. Mr. and Mrs. Comings will reside at Douglas Manor.

Miss Hostler to Wed Capt. Dowling.

Mrs. Frank Towle Swaih of Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J., announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Lillian Marguerite Hostler, to Captain Herbert Montrose Evans Darling of Montreal, late of the Royal Canadian Field Artillery. Captain Darling has received honorable discharge, after three years in the trenches, where he was wounded. Miss Hostler makes her home with her aunt.

To be Lieut. Walker's Bride Dec. 4.

Hastened by the expectant call of the bridegroom for service across the sea, invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. William C. Overman of Orange, N. J., for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Baldwin Overman, to Second Lieutenant Frederick E. Walker, Jr., of Short Hills, now stationed at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. The ceremony will be performed on Saturday evening, Dec. 4, at the home of the bride's parents.

Block-Martin Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley S. Block of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Allene Allen Block, to E. Cornell Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar W. Martin of Providence, R. I. Miss Block has taken an active part in social affairs in Brooklyn. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mayor Mitchel Gives Theatre Party.

Mayor Mitchel, with Mrs. Mitchel and a party of friends, occupied two boxes last night at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre and saw George V. Hobart's comedy, "What Is Your Husband Doing?" In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Lamar Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Chapman, and Lieut. Commander Bristol of the United States Navy.

Women Will Knit While Skating.

A knitting-skating party is one of the newest forms of entertainment for wartimes. The Delta Gamma Alpha Sorority of Teachers College, Columbia University, is to inaugurate the knitting-skating party tomorrow night at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink. The guests will bring their knitting as well as their skates and will manipulate the needles while resting, although some of the young women have become so proficient in the art of knitting that they can knit while skating.

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FEDERAL MILK BODY NAMED FOR CITY

Commission Will Hold Public Hearings in New York and Fix Prices.

NO RISE PENDING ACTION

Reasonable Profits to be Guaranteed to Producers and Distributers—Food Conference Held.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Federal Commission which will handle the milk situation in the territory supplying New York City was named today by Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, and it is planned to hold public hearings in New York within a short time. On the testimony thus obtained and other information a report as to the cost at which milk can be sold at a reasonable profit will be made not later than Jan. 1.

The producers and distributers have agreed voluntarily that there shall be no increase in the price of milk to consumers in New York City while the commission is conducting its inquiry. When the report is made it is expected by the Food Administration that it will be accepted subject to any readjustment which the commission might later direct. The Food Administration, it is said, will not hesitate to enforce the edict of the commission or recommend further legislation if necessary where producer or distributer balks.

The following composed the new commission:

John Mitchell, New York State Food Commission; Dr. L. P. Brown, New York City Board of Health; Dr. W. H. Jordan, Director New York Agricultural Experiment Station; John T. Galvin, New York City Board of Water Commissioners; Jacob H. Schiff, New York City; Miss Mabel Kittredge, New York City; Eugene Schoen, New York City; Charles L. Dow, Jamestown, N. Y.; Bradley Fuller, Utica, N. Y.; C. S. Shedrick, Buffalo, N. Y., and Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for New York City.

The Food Administration made the following statement:

This commission is empowered to determine, after hearing, the reasonable prices of milk to be paid by purchasers to producers, and to be charged by distributers to such purchasers, such prices to be based upon the cost of production and distribution, with a reasonable profit added.

The Administration believes that the controversy regarding the price of milk in the milk-producing territories and large consuming centres cannot be settled until all the facts bearing on the subject are presented to a competent and impartial tribunal for consideration and decision. This commission will consider the evidence presented by all parties having an interest in the question, whether producers, distributers, manufacturers of milk products, representatives of consumers or representatives of State and municipal governments, and base its findings upon that evidence.

After recent conferences of representatives of the interests named, it was their opinion that the plan suggested by the Food Administration was the only one that could properly solve the problem, and the commission was appointed with their full approval, the agreement being made to abide by its decision. The producers and distributers have voluntarily agreed that no increase in the price of milk to consumers in New York City will be made while the commission is conducting the inquiry.

Since adherence will be required to the future prices that may be fixed, no one desires that this commission shall set such prices at less than the cost of production or of distribution, with a fair profit added. If it is found that present prices which are being maintained during negotiations do not equal the cost of production or of distribution and a reasonable profit, common fairness requires that the commission should make provision whereby the loss can be recouped in future periods during which producing and distributing costs are generally less.

Conferences held here today in an effort to bring about co-ordination in the work of the officials, Federal and State, who will control the food situation in New York State, ended without definite result. It was intimated, however, that after Governor Whitman had again been consulted, an agreement might be expected. John Mitchell, head of the State Commission, who attended the conference here, left tonight for New York to see the Governor.

At the conference were Arthur Williams, Federal agent for New York City; Mr. Mitchell, Henry Moskowitz, Commissioner of Foods and Markets for New York City, and F. C. Walcott, representing the United States Food Administration. Herbert C. Hoover talked with the conferees for a few minutes and then left them to find a settlement of their differences.

NEW FOOD COUNCIL FOR CITY PLANNED

State Commission Names Committee on Organization—Russian Sugar Seized.

The State Food Commission announced yesterday the following members of a committee to develop plans to organize a "Food Council of Greater New York": Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch of Greenwich House; Mrs. Frederick L. Cranford, 470 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn; Mrs. Daniel A. Palmer, 631 East 168th Street; Mrs. John K. Robinson, 97 North Thirteenth Street, Flushing, L. I.; William G. Wilcox, 115 Davis Avenue, West New Brighton, S. I.; Dr. Jonathan Day of the Labor Temple; John H. Love of the Merchants' Association; William Collins of the American Federation of Labor; Mrs. Louis Slade of the Woman's Suffrage Party; E. K. Baird of the Men's City Club, and Algernon Lee of People's House.

The sugar shortage throughout New York State will be greatly relieved within a few days, according to local Food Administration officials, through the seizure yesterday by these officials of 16,000 tons of sugar which has lain unclaimed and unused for the last two months in four warehouses in or near New York City.

The warehouses holding the sugar are conducted by Grace & Co., and the owner of the sugar was recently reported to by Nicholas Romanoff as head of the former Imperial Russian Government. According to Food Administration officials, however, there is nothing on the warehouse receipts or records to show the sugar's ownership. The attorney who performed the technical act of seizure for the local Food Administration said that the owner would either be reimbursed or the sugar would later be replaced.

The seizure was made under the direction of George M. Rolph, head of the Sugar Committee of the local Food Administration, who issued this statement:

Russian sugar, which has been stored here for some time, was seized today by the United States Government, and will be distributed to the trade through the American Refined Sugar Committee in the same as the neutral sugar was distributed last week. The distribution of the sugar will relieve the situation temporarily. Twenty-five cars of beet sugar, amounting to 25,000 sacks, each containing 100 pounds, are also on the way from the West to Boston and New England points. In addition, 100 carloads of beet sugar, amounting to 100,000 sacks of 100 pounds each, are now being loaded into cars in California, and will be shipped to the port of New York via Galveston, owing due to arrive here within the next twenty days. This sugar will also be distributed through the American Refiners' Committee in this section of the Atlantic Coast States, where it is most needed. These deliveries, it is hoped, will afford considerable relief to the consuming public in this section shortly.

The actual act of seizing the 35,000,000 pounds of so-called Russian sugar in the name of the United States Government was performed by Edward P. Shattuck, a lawyer, of 26 Exchange Place. Two warehouses in which it was found were in New York; a third was in Yonkers, and a fourth in New Jersey.

Benjamin Naumberg, a lawer, of 30 Broad Street, representing the Marine Transportation Service Company, which has made a large claim for damages against the former imperial Russian Government for alleged breach of contract, conferred with Mr. Rolph yesterday over the seized ownership of the sugar.

Trade experts said yesterday that there were fewer big turkeys in the local markets than last year, but that many thousands of pounds of turkeys would arrive tomorrow and Saturday. United States Quartermaster's Department officials are paying 30 and 31 cents a pound for turkeys for camps in New York and New Jersey.

DUFFIELD OSBORNE DEAD.

Author and Lawyer a Victim of Pneumonia in His 60th Year.

Samuel Duffield Osborne, an author and lawyer of this city, died of pneumonia late Tuesday night after two days' illness at the home of Dr. B. H. Richardson, 516 Madison Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Osborne, who was in his sixtieth year, was born in Brooklyn and was the son of Samuel S. Osborne and Rosalie Duffield Osborne, who was a direct descendant of Surgeon General Duffield, a member of George Washington's staff.

Mr. Osborne was a graduate of Columbia College and took his degree of law at the Columbia Law School in 1883. He practiced law in Brooklyn for thirteen years, during which he was acting Secretary of the Department of Public Works in that city for two years. Eventually, however, he moved to New York, where he devoted himself to literature and became a member and Secretary of the Authors' Club. Among his writings were "Engraved Jewels," a work on the history and engraving of gems, and several novels, "The Spell of Ashtaroth," "The Lion's Brood," and "The Angels of Messer Ercole."

Mr. Osborne was unmarried and left no relations with the exception of a cousin, the Rev. Richard B. Pope of Westbury, L. I. The funeral will be held on Friday at 10:30 A. M., at St. Bartholomew's Church, Brooklyn.

CAPTAIN R. H. GORDON DIES.

Commander of Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York Was 73.

Captain Richard H. Gordon, a veteran of the Confederate Army, who had been Commander of the Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York for the last three years, died on Tuesday at his home, 107 West Eighty-second Street, in his seventy-fourth year.

He was born in Williamsport, Tenn., and joined the Confederate Army at Columbia in April, 1861, and later was Captain of a company in Colonel W. S. Hawkins's Tennessee Cavalry. He took part in several battles until he was captured by General Joe Wheeler's Scouts and imprisoned on Johnson island, where he remained until released under parole on June 10, 1865.

Captain Gordon had lived in New York for the last twenty years and is survived by four children. His funeral will be attended by members of the Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York, Daughters of the Confederacy, and members of the Southland Club.

Theodore Moore, Financial Editor.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 21.—Theodore Moore, financial editor of The New York Sun, died here today at the home of his brother, L. D. Moore. Mr. Moore was a native of Red Rock, Dutchess County, N. Y., where he was born Feb. 12, 1870. He was a son of the Rev. John Wells Moore, an Episcopal clergyman. He studied at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., and upon leaving school went to New York and to work in New York City. He was a reporter on a number of New York papers, and later he was at different periods financial editor of The Tribune, The Press, and The Sun. Three brothers and a sister survive Mr. Moore.

Ex-Police Inspector Flood Buried.

The funeral of the former Police Inspector John F. Flood, who died on last Friday at Palm Beach, Fla., was held yesterday at St. Denis's Roman Catholic Church, Yonkers. A solemn requiem mass was said by the Rev. Richard O. Hughes, rector of the church. Many police officers from New York were present, including Inspectors Thomas Ryan and James Kelly. The interment was in St. Mary's Cemetery.

President at W. S. Young's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—President Wilson and other high Government officials attended the funeral today of Warren S. Young, for thirty-six years social secretary at the White House. Mr. Young died Sunday at the age of 73.

Obituary Notes.

ERNEST MATTHEOS, a hotel man who was recently employed as manager of the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, Japan, died last night at his home, 243 East Sixty-first Street. He was born in Hungary forty-five years ago and came here as a boy and learned hotel work at the Waldorf-Astoria and the Knickerbocker.

MRS. MARY A. HALLIDAY, wife of Mitchell Halliday, and one of the oldest residents of Flatbush, L. I., died on Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George McKever, in that city. She celebrated the sixty-second anniversary of her wedding last April.

FRANK W. VANIER, head of the drug firm of Vanier & Imgard of New York, died on Monday at his home, 120 West 126th Street, in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Germany.

The Rev. FREDERICK D. BUCKLEY, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Waterbury, Conn., for the last twenty-five years, died in Waterbury yesterday. He was a graduate of Trinity College and Berkeley Divinity School. In church circles and the Masonic fraternity Dr. Buckley had wide acquaintance.

The Rev. EDWARD F. SMELL of Winnetka, Ill., a prominent settlement worker in Chicago, died in Somerville, Mass., last night. He was born in Lawrence, Mass., June 8, 1860.

GEORGE A. BACHMAN, Chairman of the local Examining Board of Rochester, (N. Y.,) City Division No. 8, was found dead in bed yesterday from heart disease. Mr. Bachman was born at Carthage, N. Y., in 1868, and was educated at the Cortland Normal School. He was graduated from New York Homoeopathic Medical College.

MRS. ELIZA REDDY WATSON, wife of Henry Watson and mother of Percy S. Watson, artist, died yesterday at her home in Bordentown, N. J., in her seventy-sixth year.

CLARENCE WALTON VAIL, a teacher of dramatic art at the Manual Training High School for the last twenty-one years, died on Tuesday at his home, 238 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, in his forty-eighth year. Mr. Vail received his education at Columbia University, where he won a fellowship in languages. He was a member of the Brooklyn University Club, Anglo-Saxon Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Knickerbocker Yacht Club.

WILLIAM HISE HARDING, a trustee of the Brevoort Savings Bank, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,233 Dean Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-second year. Mr. Harding was formerly a resident of St. Louis, Mo., and had been retired from active business for the last ten years, owing to his ill health.

ADOLPH SCHMIDT, 77 years old, founder of a chain of dry goods stores in Brooklyn, died at his home, 538 Grand Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. Mr. Schmidt was a native of Hanover, Germany, but had lived in Brooklyn for half a century. He left a son and a daughter.

JOHN CANTY, a retired brush manufacturer, died at his home, 107 Clymer Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, aged 78 years.

SAMUEL SHARP, one of the oldest residents of Sayville, L. I., died at his home there on Tuesday at the age of 90 years.

Mrs. REBECCA F. EASTBURN, widow of William Eastburn, and one of the oldest members of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, is dead at the home of her grandson, Dr. Frank H. Knight, 59 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 88 years old.

Mrs. CATHARINE A. M. TOMFORD, wife of William H. Tomford, a real estate dealer in Brooklyn, died in her fifty-ninth year on Tuesday at her home, 456 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

FRANK P. WHITE, 80 years old, a hatter for thirty-five years in the employ of Dunlap & Co., died from pneumonia on Monday at his home, 54 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn.

CHARLES S. BARKMAN, a photo engraver, formerly for many years in the employ of The New York Herald, died on Tuesday at his home in Woodhaven, L. I., aged 59 years.

TERENCE J. McMAHON, Secretary and Treasurer of the Moody Manufacturing Company, in Manhattan, died in the Central Sanitarium, Brooklyn, on Monday from pneumonia. He was 54 years old and lived at 85 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Rev. CHARLES S. GATELY, S. S. J., a native of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday in Galveston, Texas, where he was rector of the Holy Rosary R. C. Negro Mission. Father Gately received his education at Epiphany College, Baltimore, and St. Mary's Seminary, La Porte, Texas, and was ordained by Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore on June 21, 1911. He was a member of the Josephite Order, which carries on work among the negroes of the South.

GEORGE P. LAWRENCE JUMPS TO HIS DEATH

Ex-Congressman Leaps from a Window on the Eighth Floor of the Hotel Belmont.

ILL WITH NERVOUS TROUBLE

Former Representative from Massachusetts Left a Note Asking That Senator Crane Be Notified.

Ex-Congressman George P. Lawrence of North Adams, Mass., committed suicide early yesterday morning by jumping from a window on the eighth floor of the Hotel Belmont at Forty-second Street and Park Avenue. In a note he stated that he could no longer resist the impulses to end his life and thus relieve himself of the constant worry caused by failing health. He was sorry to annoy his friends and the management of the hotel by his act, he wrote, but the pressure had become too great.

With his brother-in-law, Myles Bracewell, and the latter's wife, Mrs. Lawrence had engaged a suite at the Belmont last Monday. They came to New York from Atlantic City so Mr. Lawrence might consult Dr. F. S. Mera, a specialist for neurasthenic diseases. Mr. Lawrence was in a highly nervous state, and had been ailing for some time. Apparently giving up all hope of recovery, Mr. Lawrence, on awakening yesterday morning, went to the window and without disturbing his relatives threw himself from it to the pavement of the rear court, where he was picked up by a house detective. The hotel physicianss declared death was instantaneous.

After his identity was established it was found that his note concluded with a request that Mr. and Mrs. Bracewell be notified, as well as Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, and Mr. Lawrence's secretary, Hugh P. Drysdale. Senator Crane, for many years a personal friend of the dead man, was stopping at the Biltmore. As soon as he had been informed of what had happened, the Senator hurried to the Belmont.

Mr. Lawrence was 58 years old. He was born in North Adams, and entered the practice of law soon after his graduation from Amherst College in 1886. Prior to his election to Congress from the First Massachusetts District, he served as a Judge of the Federal District Court for Northern Berkshire. In 1896 he was President of the Massachusetts State Senate. He held his seat in Congress from 1899 until 1913. In 1910 he received from Amherst College the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Lawrence left no family, for his wife died a year ago. Following her death, Mr. Lawrence continued to live in North Adams, but divided his time largely between that city and Washington.

Recently Mr. Lawrence had been serving on a local exemption board in North Adams, but was compelled to resign because of the condition of his health. His friends stated yesterday his nervousness and failing health were to be attributed to overwork.

William Eugene Partridge.

William Eugene Partridge, a writer for many scientific publications, died yesterday at his home, 42 Ascension Street, Passaic, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Monroe, Me., and after graduating from Wesleyan was associated as editor with The Iron Age, Mechanics and Metal magazines, The Anthony Photographic Bulletin and the J. G. Brill Company of Philadelphia. He was a charter member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and member of the American Institute of Jew York. Mr. Partridge left a widow, the daughter of the late B. F. Fell, known as Passaic's oldest citizen, who died last year at the age of 101.

Dr. John Clark Murray.

Dr. John Clark Murray, for thirty-one years Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy at McGill University, Montreal, and for ten years at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., died on Tuesday at his home in Quebec. He was born in Paisley, Scotland, and had lived in Canada since 1862. Dr. Murray was an authority on Scotch ballads and Folklore and was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

BOCK—BAGGSTROM.—Grace Baggstrom to Arthur W. Bock.

Married.

HUBBARD—FLINT.—On Nov. 20, by the Rev. Henry Darlington, Louise Elliot, daughter of George Elliot Flint, to James Lanman Hubbard, U. S. N. R. F.

MATHEWS—LONGHURST.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Longhurst announce the marriage of their daughter, Germaine M., to Dr. William F. Mathews.

Newark.

BUCKLEY—CARTER.—Nov. 18, Mary Carter to Charles Buckley.

Died.

ANDERSON.—In Brookline, Nov. 21, Caroline Faile, the beloved wife of Dr. James H. Anderson and daughter of the late Edward G. and Ann D. Faile of New York City. Services at her late residence, 1,065 Beacon St., Brookline, Saturday, Nov. 24, at 2 o'clock. Burial private.

BECKWITH.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1917, Carrie M. Wallace, wife of Charles L. Beckwith, aged 55 years. Funeral services at her late home, 34 North Maple Av., Saturday, Nov. 24, 3 P. M.

BEEBE.—Wednesday, Nov. 21, William Worthington Beebe, husband of Lillie S. Beebe. Funeral private.

BEITZ.—On Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1917, Margaret U., Glogger, wife of Herman Beitz. Funeral services at her residence, 656 East 175th St., Bronx, on Thursday, Nov. 22, at 8 P. M.

BENSEL.—Suddenly, at Arlington, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1917, William H., husband of Lucy Goodrich Bensel, in his 67th year. Funeral service will be held at his late home, 104 Stewart Av., Arlington, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 23, at 2:30 P. M.

BERENS.—Suddenly, near Champaign, Ill., on Nov. 17, 1917, Katherine Simpson, wife of Captain Conrad Berens, Jr., M. D., of Orange, N. J. Funeral services at family residence, 53 Berkley Av., Orange, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 22, 3 P. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

BJORNSTAD.—Nov. 20, at Long Branch, wife of Ivar Bjornstad. Services at 159 Main St., Asbury Park, Nov. 22, 7 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, Friday, Nov. 23.

BOGERT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1917, Edward Meyers Bogert, in his thirty-fifth year. Services at his late residence, 523 Summit Av., Hackensack, N. J., Thursday evening, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock.

BUND.—Charles. Funeral from John J. Fox's Chapel, 1,708 Bathgate Av., on Thursday, Nov. 22, at 9:30 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

CAMP.—On Wednesday, Nov. 21, Theodore Henry Camp, son of the late Samuel Kellogg and Mary Welles Camp. Funeral services in Wilton, Conn., on Friday, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock.

CLARKE.—Suddenly, Monday, Nov. 19, George Lemist Clarke. Funeral was held at Arlington Street Church, Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

COOK.—At Paris, France, on Sunday, Nov. 18, Virginia Pharo Cook, widow of the late Elijah Lewis Cook, in the 77th year of her age.

ELLIOTT.—Miss Lydia Caroline Elliott of 13 Grant Av., Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, on Nov. 12, 1917; interment was in Evergreen Cemetery Nov. 14. Miss Elliott was born in Boston, Mass., and was formerly a resident of the East New York section of Brooklyn, where she was an active member of the New Lots Dutch Reformed Church. She was the daughter of the late Captain Samuel and Mary Jane Collins Elliott. She is survived by a sister, Mrs. Bessie Halley, with whom she resided.

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Died.

FREEBORN.—Entered into rest, Nov. 21, 1917, Adelaide Yates, widow of Dr. George C. Freeborn and daughter of the late Charles and Cordelia Roe Yates. Funeral services at her late residence, 161 East 70th St., Friday afternoon, Nov. 23, at 2:30.

GALE.—On Nov. 21, Phebe, daughter of the late Nathaniel H. Gale, in her 79th year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Friday, Nov. 23, at 11 A. M.

GORDON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 20, at his residence, 107 West 82d St., Richard H. Gordon, Commander of the Confederate Veterans Camp of New York. Funeral services at St. Matthew's Church, 28 West 84th St., on Thursday, Nov. 22, at 3 P. M.

GORDON.—The members of the Daughters of the Confederacy are requested to attend the funeral service of Major R. H. Gordon, which will be held at St. Matthew's Church, 28 West 84th St., at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

GORDON.—Confederate Veteran Camp of New York, Attention. You are hereby summoned to attend the funeral services of our late Commander Richard H. Gordon at St. Matthew's Church, 28 West 84th St., on Nov. 22, at 3 P. M.

CLARENCE R. HATTON, Adjutant.

GORDON.—The members of the Southland Club are requested to attend the funeral service of Major R. H. Gordon, which will be held at St. Matthew's Church, 28 West 84th St., at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, at the request of the President, Mrs. Simon Baruch.

Mrs. ADOLPHUS REAGAN, Sec.

HAGAN.—On Nov. 20, 1917, Matthew Hagan. Funeral from residence of his niece, Mrs. Robert Peterson, 402 East 79th St., on Friday, at 9:30 A. M.; to the Church of St. Monica. Interment Calvary.

HARDING.—On Nov. 22, 1917, at his residence, 1,233 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y., William Hise, beloved husband of Sallie P. Harding, in his 62d year. Services at his late residence Thursday, Nov. 22, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers. St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Boston papers please copy.

HUTKOFF.—Nathan, on Nov. 20, in his 82d year, dearly beloved husband of Rachel and beloved father of Isaac, Samuel, Louis, Alfred Hutkoff, Mrs. Minnie Hirschfeld, Mrs. Jennie Henry, Mrs. Frances L. H. Hepner, and Mrs. Bessie C. H. Goodman. Funeral services from his late residence, 121 East 80th St., on Thursday, Nov. 22, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends, also Directors and members of Beth Israel Hospital, Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, Agudath Achesaed Shel Emeth, Hebrew Free Burial, Uptown Talmud Torah Daughters of Jacob, Machzikel Talmud Torah Central Jewish Institute Kehillath Jeshurun, East 85th St.; Joshua Lodge, No. 21, are invited to attend. It is earnestly requested that flowers be omitted.

HUTKOFF.—Nathan. At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of Beth Israel Hospital, held Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1917, to take action on the death of their fellow-Director and former President, Mr. Nathan Hutkoff, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors, expressing the deep personal sorrow felt by every member of the Beth Israel Hospital Association, desires to record the peculiar honor and affection in which Mr. Hutkoff has been held.

We have been made richer by his animating presence. He was in harness working for the Beth Israel Hospital, till the end.

His generosity and untiring and devoted service can never be replaced.

His memory and our pride in his career will be among our most treasured traditions and an inspiration to those he leaves behind.

To his bereaved family we tender our heartfelt sympathy in the irreparable loss which they have sustained.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this board, an engrossed copy presented to the bereaved family and a copy to the press for publication.

JOSEPH H. COHEN, President.
MELVILLE J. SCHOLLE, Secretary.

HUTKOFF.—The Montefiore Hebrew Free School, 40 Gouverneur St.

With the deepest of sorrow and regret we mourn the loss of beloved and esteemed Director, Mr. Nathan Hutkoff, who departed from us to eternal life on Tuesday of the instant week at his residence, 121 East 80th St.

The distinguished deceased was the starter and organizer of our institution, and has always devoted a great part of his time and funds in maintenance of our institution, and

BAN JOHNSON PLANS AN EFFORT TO PROCURE EXEMPTION FOR BIG LEAGUE PLAYERS

TO ASK EXEMPTION FOR BALL PLAYERS

Johnson Says Freedom from Military Duty Will Be Sought for 18 on Each Team.

TENER'S STAND IN DOUBT

140-Game Schedule for American League—Griffith Declines to Sell Walter Johnson.

President Ban Johnson of the American League sent out the surprising statement from Chicago last night that both major leagues would ask the Government to exempt 288 players from the draft, so that baseball could be continued next Summer. The American League President can speak for his league only, and as President Tener of the National League was in Washington last night, no information could be obtained from him on the attitude of the older organization. Johnson says that the high standard of the game would be destroyed if the players were indiscriminately drafted for military service.

Whether the Government will make an exception in the draft regulations for ball players is a moot question. On account of their unusual physical fitness, baseball players are better suited for military service than men in other walks of life. While the Government officials are in favor of the continuance of baseball as a diversion for the public in the present crisis, special discrimination for players is improbable. A few of the major leaguers have already enlisted.

It is known that some of the club owners in both leagues would rather go along next season with the players who were exempt for regular reasons than to invite public disapproval of special exemptions. Thousands of men have been refused exemption from the draft who submitted far more legitimate excuses than ball playing.

President Johnson said the American League would willingly sacrifice the remaining players on its roster if the clubs were permitted to retain eighteen selected men. As the player limit was twenty-five last season, seven men from each club would be available for military duty.

The American League executive stated positively that the league would play a 140-game schedule next season, instead of 154 games, as has been the rule for years. The season probably will open about May 1—three weeks later than usual.

Manager Clarke Griffith of Washington absolutely refused to sell his star pitcher, Walter Johnson, and, according to the Old Fox's latest decision, it will be useless for the Yankees and others to try to persuade him to part with the speedball king. The St. Louis Browns had a nicely laid plot to nab Johnson before the Yankees got him if Griffith had been susceptible to a big money offer.

Phil Ball, owner of the Browns, sent his business manager, Bobby Quinn, to Louisville last week to the minor league meeting to tempt Griffith with a flattering offer for Johnson. He was offered money and players in a deal which, if it had gone through, would have caused the baseball surprise of the year. It is understood that Quinn had authority to name a sum greater than any previous offer for Johnson.

Griffith told Quinn plainly that there wasn't a chance of Phil Ball, Jacob Ruppert or any one else getting Johnson, and he informed Quinn that this decision was final. This statement by Griffith disposes of all rumors to the effect that the Yankees might get the great pitcher next season.

Johnson, as far as a drawing attraction goes, is the greatest asset the Washington club has, and if Griffith parted with him he might just as well dispose of his ball park also. Johnson is also a great attraction on the road, and without him in the Washington lineup Griffith's club would not be the drawing card that it has been in the past. Realizing this, the Washington manager has turned down all offers for Johnson and says that he will keep him as long as the big fellow is able to pitch.

The minor leagues have invited no end of trouble from the ballplayers by passing a vote at their recent meeting in Louisville to insert a new reserve clause in the players' contracts, which gives them the right to hold the services of a player until the end of the 1918 season, even if the minor leagues do not finish the season. This is taken as a precautionary measure to insure the minors against losing the services of their star players in case they are unable to weather the financial stress of another season. The new clause is to be void only in case less than half the schedule is played.

The clause has already set the minor league world agog, and the players are prepared to make a loud and long protest. If the minor leagues with which they are signed are not able to pay them for the full amount of their contracts they want to be declared free agents and play where they choose, as they have done in the past. In addition to this additional string which the minor leagues have placed on them is also sure to bring a protest from the National Commission.

The highest court of the national game has always endeavored to protect the player. Many of the minor leagues, which disbanded before their schedules were completed last season, endeavored to hold their players, but the commission, after having ruled time and again that the only way to hold players to their reserve clause was to pay them the full salary of their contracts, denied the request. All the minor league cases which have been appealed to the National Commission in the past have been settled in this way.

Now the minors have passed this new legislation of their own, which gives them the right to hold a player whether or not they are able to pay him his full season's salary. As this is contrary to the policy of the commission, it is not likely that an exception will be allowed now.

As the unity of the Players Fraternity has been broken little aid can be expected by the players from this source, and they will be thrown entirely on the decision of the commission in the matter. This additional reserve clause is far more sweeping in its effect than the reserve clause which is now included in all players' contracts, and which has already been the basis of prolonged legal litigation and dispute. The new contract which the minor leagues will attempt to impose on the minor league players is regarded as highly prejudicial to the rights, interest, and privileges of the players. In fact, the players maintain that such a clause in a contract infringes upon the constitutional rights of a man to earn a livelihood at his chosen profession.

If the National Commission should sustain this latest action of the minor leagues, a minor league could disband at any time after the schedule was half completed, pay the player up to the time of disbanding, and while prohibiting him from obtaining employment elsewhere still be able to reserve his services for the following season. The gross injustice of the latest move of the minors is just dawning upon the minor league players, and they are sure to rebel against it.

It has occasioned no little surprise that so many baseball players have been turned down in the draft because of physical defects. One of the reasons some of them have not been accepted is because of the deformity of their fingers. There is hardly a player in the game who at some time or another has not had his fingers and thumbs broken or dislocated. Most of them resumed their duties on the diamond before the injured digits had a chance to get back to normal, and as a result they have fingers which are badly twisted and knotted.

Benny Kauff of the Giants was not accepted in the draft because his fingers are so badly twisted that the army physicians maintain he would be under a handicap in using a rifle. Tragressor, the catcher of the Boston Braves was turned down by the examining board for the same reason. The latest player to be exempted for damaged fingers is Heinie Groh of Matty's Cincinnati Reds. Catchers get their fingers smashed up more often than other players and there is not a catcher in the major or minor leagues who has perfect hands. Catchers like Jimmy Archer, George Gibson, Chief Meyers, and other veterans have hands which closely resemble corkscrews.

President Charles H. Weeghman of the Chicago National League club announces that he has practically completed an important deal for the exchange or purchase of a number of players, but the names of the clubs and players involved will not be made public until after the National League meeting here in December.

"It isn't one deal, but three deals," says Mr. Weeghman. "We are working on them now, and for that reason I can't give out any facts, but I am sure the trades will materialize. When they do the announcement will rock the baseball world. At present I am not at liberty to tell the clubs involved or the players to be shifted."

TO CLARIFY GRIDIRON PLAY.

Coach Williams Thinks Football Rules Committee Will Act.

Dr. Harry L. Williams, the former Yale athlete who is now football coach at Minnesota, predicts that the Football Rules Committee at its next meeting will suggest some new device by which the spectators will be better able to understand the plays as they are made on the football field. Dr. Williams, who is one of the strongest opponents of numbering players, admits that the spectators are completely at a loss most of the time to grasp the methods of advancement of the ball, the penalties and identity of the players.

The inventor of the famous Minnesota shift hints that the Rules Committee should suggest some scheme of making the plays clear to the spectators after they are made. He deplores the use of numbers because it places the identity of one player above the team. Dr. Williams says that football is essentially a team sport. The individual should sacrifice his prowess for the good of the eleven. The object of the game is unity of action of twelve men.

The Minnesota coach says that the only ones now benefited by the use of numbers are the scouts. He claims that the numbers make it easy for the scout to diagnose plays when the players have numbers on their backs. In the present-day game with its shifts and intricate formations, Dr. Williams says that the individual should be masked as much as possible. He believes that numbers completely spoil a play like the Minnesota shift which was widely used a few seasons ago and variations of which are still widely used.

Dr. Williams says that the newspaperr make a mistake in making heroes of football players. He says it is an injustice to the other players to praise the work of one individual player to the skies for making a great play, because it is usually owing to the concerted action of the other ten players that one man is able to make a spectacular play. Football, he says, is a game in which eleven players should share equally in the honors of victory.

When the Rules Committee meets in this city after the first of the year, Dr. Williams says that some system will be devised by which the spectators will get all the information possible about the different plays. While it isn't within the province of the committee according to their own verdict to pass a rule compelling the elevens to number players or anything of that sort, they can recommend a plan to give the crowds the necessary information about what is going on in the game.

President Wilson is one of the strongest advocates of football at the army camps and he is so deeply interested in the elevens at the various cantonments that he will attend the game at Washington Saturday between Eddie Mahan's League Island eleven of Philadelphia and the team representing the 319th Regiment, of Camp Lee, Virginia. Secretary of War Baker will also attend the game. The Camp Lee eleven is captained by Ray Sanock a former Carlisle Indian player. Ralph Johnson a former Minnesota player and Highley who played end on Princeton are members of the team.

SOLDIERS HOLD BIG MEET.

About 200 Men Compete on Fort Hancock Field and Track.

About 200 soldiers stationed at Fort Hancock competed on the improvised athletic field and track at the camp yesterday, and in a program of fourteen events recorded some interesting performances. The soldier athletes of the 13th Company showed to the best advantage, and carried off the point honors of the day with a tally of 21 points. Second place went to the 24th Company with 15 points, and third to the 21st Company with 12. To the 13th Company also went the individual laurels, Sergeant Barer of this company accounting for victories in the obstacle race and 220-yard dash, and carrying off second place in the 100-yard dash.

In the 440-yard run in heavy marching order, the equipment race, and the rescue race the closest competition was furnished. The meet was run off under the supervision of Lieutenant Al Journey, the former Pennsylvania athlete, who is athletic director at the camp; Colonel John J. Byrne as referee, and Colonel Theyer and Captain Walsh.

TO SHOW SHEPHERD DOGS.

Record Number of German Breed Entered for Saturday's Exhibit.

The net proceeds of the German Shepherd Dog Club Show, in the Madison Square Garden club room, on Saturday, will be sent direct to the Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C., to be forwarded promptly to the American Field Ambulance Corps. The show promises to present the greatest assembly of the war, police and scout breed ever seen in America.

There are 119 dogs nominated, fifty-one more than were benched at the Westminster Kennel Club show last February, which held the record for a big entry of the breed. Duplications make the entries total 245. There are seven entries for the brace class and five in the team class.

CYCLE TEAMS ARE FORMED.

Madden and Corry and Grenda and Piercey Pair for Race.

Eddie Madden and Frank Corry, winners of the recent six-day race in Boston, were signed last night for the coming cycle grind in Madison Square Garden the week of Dec. 2 to 8. Alfred Grenda also entered the field yesterday and was teamed with Charles Piercey, while Victor Linart and Mike Debates form the tenth pair to enter the race.

Madden and Corry are among the best of the younger crop of endurance riders and are expected to give a good account of themselves in next month's race. Corry showed the best form of any of the participants in the Boston race. He was sought as a partner by Eddie Root and Bobby Walthour, but refused to break up a winning combination. Madden was the surprise of last year's Garden race, in which he and Root grabbed second prize.

Grenda, who has accounted for numerous races, is a two-time winner of the New York race, having won with Alfred Goullet in 1914 and with Freddie Hill in 1915. He and Hill hold the world's six-day record of 2,710.8 miles.

Harvard Athletes Follow Flag.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 21.—A census of Harvard athletes, made public tonight, disclosed that of the seventy-three men who won "H's" last year only six are now at the university. All others are in war service.

FOOTBALL, EBBETS FIELD, Sat., Nov. 24, 2:30. Rutgers vs. Cupid Black's Naval Reserves. Tkts. at Spaldings, Baker, Murray's, Imbrie, N. Y., DeMill, Sterling Piano, Ebbets Field, Bklyn. Adm. $1; res'd & Box seats $2. Few choice ones left at $3.50.—Advt.

ROAN HAL BRINGS $4,000 ON BLOCK

Eckert Pays Top Price for Pacer at Old Glory Sale in Madison Square Garden.

The high-water mark of the Old Glory sale in Madison Square Garden was reached yesterday afternoon when Roan Hal, one of the most brilliant pacers of the last two seasons, was knocked down to the bid of W. B. Eckert of Reading, Penn., for $4,000. Roan Hal has won more than $9,000 on the half-mile tracks this season and has captured fourteen of the big free-for-all events. He has a record of 2.00¾, and on a half-mile track paced a mile at Kutztown, Penn., in 2.03¼, which is a record for a gelding.

There was spirited bidding for what is considered the prize of the sale and one that is likely to become a competitor of the great Directum I. S. S. Shurter, who owns Directum I., was the chief contender of Mr. Eckert in the interesting session for the possession of the speedy pacer. Bids jumped quickly until Mr. Eckert finally made all others quit with the figure that exceeds by $1,500 the price paid for any other horse at the sale. The new owner of Roan Hal is no novice at the racing game, as he already owns the pacer Peter Stevens, 2.01¼, one of the very few horses that has shown the way in a race to Directum I.

Prices ruled much higher than on any other day of the sale. Pacers appeared to be in demand, for Homer D., 2.06½, which has a good winning record, brought $2,400. He was bought by James Clark of Buffalo for a sportsman in Columbus, Ohio, and will join the string campaigned by Speck Erskine.

The best sales follow:

Peter Hall, b. g., by Peter the Great-Miss Hall; George Hornan, Middle Granville, N. Y. $400

Mary Lewis, 2:14¾, b. f., by Rhythmic-Lady Pauline; W. G. Lyraugh, Corning, N. Y. 675

King Neb, 2:11½, ch. s., by Peter the Great-Valentine Dillard; W. R. Cox, Dover, N. H. 560

Poorman, 2:07¾, br. c., by The Northern Man-Mary Lloyd; Speck Erskine, Columbus, Ga. 575

Coldstream, 2:11¼, blk. c., by J. Malcolm Forbes-Valentine Dillard; A. L. Derby, Wichita, Kan. 1,000

Todd Work, b. g., by Mr. Work-Todd Bird; W. H. Leese, Brooklyn 750

Zombro Cap, 2:09, br. m., by Zombro-Queen Hoover; James Clark, Buffalo 1,950

Homer D., 2:06¾, b. g., by Starlight-Dolly; James Clark, Buffalo 2,400

Glenwood B., 2:06¾, b. g., by Ben Burns-Daughter of Glenwood M.; Fred Jannison, Arden, Penn. 650

Betsey Hamlin, br. m., by Lorenzo Hamlin-Kate Spencer; Sunshine Stable, Boston 450

Wedgewood Burns, 2:14¼, ch. g., by Fred S. Wedgewood-Daughter of Bobby Burns; Sunshine Stable, Boston 600

Roan Hal, 2:00¾, b. g., by Peter the Facto-Maud C.; W. B. Eckert, Reading, Penn 4,000

Marcella, b. f., by Moko-Binetta; W. L. Snow, Bayside, N. Y. 500

Don Aristocrat, br. c., by Peter O'Donna-Katherine S.; C. S. Saxton, Pittsburgh 500

Ella Watts, b. f., by General Watts-Ella; W. H. Leese, Brooklyn 400

Amelia B., b. f., by Peter Glitner-Moon Maiden; William B. Hoffman, New York City 525

Phillips, b. c., by Sliko-Axalea; John H. Dillon, New Haven 750

Betina, br. m., by The Clansman-Bet; J. H. Dillon, New Haven 1,000

Sunny Smiles, b. f., by Peter Glitner-Bell G.; F. N. Weeks, Jr., Akron, Ohio 1,000

John Spencer, blk. g., by Early Riser-Bessie Posy; F. N. Weeks, Jr., Akron Ohio 1,000

TROISE RIDES WINNERS.

Pilots Wheat Cakes and Felucca to Victory at Bowie.

BOWIE, Md., Nov. 21.—Lightweight jockeys rode the winners of most of the races on today's card, which brought out large fields in which class was lacking. R. Troise started the day by riding R. H. Shaffer's Wheat Cakes to victory in a five-and-a-half furlong dash for two-year-olds. The result was a surprise, as Wheat Cakes was making her second appearance under colors and had to meet several fillies that had won races. Later in the afternoon Troise piloted E. T. Zollicoffer's Felucca, the favorite for the fourth race, at a mile and twenty yards, and had little difficulty in scoring his second victory.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; purse $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

Wheat Cakes, R. H. Shaffer's blk. f., 101 pounds, by Hapsburg-Ethel Wheat, $15.80, $7.30, and $3.90, (R. Troise) 1

Little Boy, K. Newman's ch. c., 110, by Sweep Donna Ramona, $71.50 and $21.90, (J. Mooney) 2

Dissocride, E. B. Ackerman's br. g., 112, by Querido-Dogmatic, $3.30 third, (R. Troise) 3

Low Degree, Boy Blue, Garonne, Poor Joe, Portia, Supermaid, Dick Miller, Thamar, Orianda, Dryer, and Kokoshi also ran. King of the Wind, Don Jose, Tolerance, Sabretash, Lady Small, and Wichaka scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; selling; purse $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 4-5.

Tea Party, J. F. Flanagan, Jr.'s b. f., 100 pounds, by Watervale-Toggery, $13.90, $7.30, and $5.40, (C. Kummer) 1

Lady Gertrude, F. Housman's br. f., 106, by Meddler or Pits Herbert-Lady Winifred, $8.30 and $3, (W. Collins) 2

Babette, F. R. Doctor's b. f., 111, by Hanola-La Primera, $12.90 third, (L. Butwell) 3

Tread Lightly, H. L. Killarney, Vocabulary, Oneco, Celtira, Tit-for-Tat, Elizabeth H., Dalrose, Flying Dart, and Sister Marjorie also ran. Miss Sweep, Millrace, Flapper, and June Bug scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:20.

Waves, Quincy Slade's blk. g., 3 years, 104 pounds, by Sain-Black Tail, $5.10, $4.10, and $3.30, (G. Walls) 1

Refugee, W. Fenwick's b. g., 4, 114, by Hamburg-First Flight, $9 and $5.20, (W. O'Brien) 2

Onwa, J. J. Fitzgerald's ch. c., 3, 100, by Dalhousie-Thistledown, $2.90 third, (W. Collins) 3

Sandel, Balgee, Alex Gitez, Short Ballot, Miss Gayle, Earlymorn, Fielder II., Resistible, Shrapnel, Radiant Flower, and Andes also ran. Cuddle Up, Joe Finn, Flare, Rey Ennis, Encore, and Cachet scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; purse $600; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:43 4-5.

Felucca, E. T. Zollicoffer's ch. f., 3 years, 111 pounds, by Trap Rock-Frizgig, $4.40, $3, and $2.80, (R. Troise) 1

Merchant, R. L. Breseler's ch. s., 107, by Star Shoot-Danceress, $5 and $3.40, (G. Walls) 2

Firing Line, J. J. Farrell, Jr.'s blk. c., 3, 106, by Star Shoot-Royal Gun, $3.50 third, (C. Mergler) 3

Kilts, Dan, Tarquin, and Frea also ran. Top O' Th' Wave and Master Karma scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $600; one mile and an eighth. Time—1:58.

Luther, W. H. Cooper's b. g., 6 years, 115 pounds, by Oddfellow-Commena, $5.80, $3, and $2.40, (T. Rice) 1

Rakeoff, F. C. Frisbie's ch. g., 4, 103, by Reehampton-Yodler, $8.30 and $3.90, (R. Troise) 2

Cousin Dan, J. Edwards's b. c., 3, 100, by Heno-Sanci, $3.20 third, (G. Walls) 3

Ella Ryan, Huda's Brother, Batwa, Goodwood, Ed Weiss, Muckross, and Hickory Nut also ran. Lady Little and Buzz Around scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 4-5.

Greetings, F. J. Coleman's ch. f., 4 years, 101 pounds, by Glorifier-Glad Tidings, $12.20, $5.30, and $3.60, (J. Mooney) 1

Richard Langdon, W. Murray's blk. g., 109, by Dick Welles-Lass of Langdon, $6.90 and $4.20, (T. Rice) 2

Lady Little, W. T. Anderson's ch. f., 104, by Trap Rock-Gold Lady, $3.60 third, (E. Campbell) 3

Maxim's Choice, King Hamburg, Carlton G., Harry Hauler, and Cuddle Up also ran. Pierrot, Lohengrin, Booth, Doctor Charcot, Ed Weiss, and Rose Water scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50 3-5.

Ed Bond, W. L. Oliver's br. g., 4 years, 111 pounds, by Mint-La Detta, $22.50, $5.70, and $3.80, (H. Hanmer) 1

Blue Thistle, W. Cahill's b. g., 8, 109, by Blues-Wild Thistle, $3.40 and $2.60, (C. Kummer) 2

Handful, Olympic Stable's ch. c., 4, 104, by Royal Flush III.-Modesta, $4.10 third, (C. Mergler) 3

Jabot, Dartworth, Old Ben, Old Pop, Masters, Charles Francis, Little England, and March Court also ran. Sam Slick, Galway, and Pharaoh scratched.

Weather cloudy; track fast.

HUDSON PUTS OUT SHARMAN

Medalist Beaten in Autumn Golf Tourney at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 21.—The surprise in today's first match play round of the Autumn tournament at Pinehurst was the defeat of R. R. Sharman, the medalist, by C. B. Hudson of New Suffolk, at the nineteenth hole of a well-fought match. Franklin H. Gates, who won the recent Carolina tournament, was 2 down to John R. Goodall of St. Louis at the turn, but finally won by 2 and 1. Clarence Hobart, the well-known tennis player, who took the medal in the Carolina tournament, defeated Gordon F. Wood of Richmond by 3 and 2 today.

Weather conditions were perfect today and all the first sixteen finished within the eighties, a decided improvement on yesterday's qualifying round. Only two of the sixteen broke 90 yesterday.

The second division match between Daniel Good of Buffalo and W. H. Foster of Youngstown, went to extra holes, Good finally winning at the twentieth.

The summary:

First Sixteen.—S. A. Hennessey, Cooperstown, beat R. C. Shannon, 2d, Brockport, 5 and 3; C. L. Decker, Ekwanok, beat Howard Wonn, Ermoor, 3 and 2; C. M. Howard, Halifax, beat J. D. Armstrong, Shennecossett, 4 and 3; Clarence Hobart, Belair, beat Gordon F. Wood, C. C. of Virginia, 3 and 2; Franklin H. Gates, Moore County, beat John R. Goodall, Belle River, 2 and 1; F. J. D. Mackay, C. C. of Virginia, beat W. M. Crooks, Mount Everett, 3 and 2; C. B. Hudson, North Fork, beat R. R. Sharman, Youngstown, 1 up. (19 holes); H. G. Phillips, Moore County, beat T. F. Kelley, Southern Pines, 1 up.

BOXING BEFORE MAGISTRATE

Decision on Club Membership Plan Is Expected Today.

The report of Inspector T. F. McDonall of the Ninth Inspection District, Brooklyn, on the boxing exhibitions held last Saturday night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, ushering in the club membership plan, is now under the consideration of a Brooklyn Magistrate, and an opinion or decision on the legality of that plan is expected to be handed down today. This was stated yesterday by Inspector McDonald in discussing the developments of the case.

Upon this decision of the Magistrate the future of the boxing sport in this State depends. The officials of the Broadway S. C., indifferent to the action which will be taken by the Magistrate who has Inspector McDonald's report under consideration, have gone ahead and arranged a show to be held next Saturday night, but if the judicial action is adverse to the sport it is not likely this show will be permitted.

STAR WRESTLERS TO MEET.

Leaders in Country to Engage in Tourney Here Beginning Dec. 3.

A catch-as-catch-can wrestling tourney, which will bring together many of the great exponents of the sport, will start Monday, Dec. 3, at the Lexington Theatre, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-first Street. These monster contests will continue for three weeks, and at the end of that time the public will have been able to judge who is the leader among the mat men. The event will be conducted on the progressive system.

In the entry list is the name of Earl Caddock, who created a stir when he easily conquered Joe Stecher, who was considered next to invincible. Caddock is a product of Iowa, and just now is at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa. Caddock has never appeared in the East. Wladek Zbyszko is also entered. Wladek appeared in the two Greco-Roman tournaments and made an enviable reputation. His long battle to a draw with Alex Aiberg was one of the most thrilling matches ever seen in this city. Strangler Lewis will also be in the struggle. Lewis several times challenged Zbyszko, but the latter declined, waiting to make sure that Frank Gotch would never again defend his emblems. Now that Gotch has retired, Zybszko will grapple Lewis.

In addition to these well-known wrestlers there will be America of Baltimore, Demetrus Tofalos and William Demetral, both of whom claim the Greek championship; Dr. Benjamin F. Roller, Jess Westergard, the Swede; Yussiff Hussane, and Cyclone Burns. Then there will be found striving for the crown the majority of those who appeared at the recent tournaments. The entry list is open to all anxious to take a test, but will close next Monday, Nov. 27.

YALE HARRIERS WITHDRAW.

No 'Varsity Team Will Compete in Intercollegiate Run.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—It was announced tonight by Coach Queal of the Yale cross-country team that no Yale 'Varsity runners would compete in the intercollegiate cross-country run in New York on Saturday. The freshman team, however, will be allowed to start, it was found that there was a lack of material among the reserve officers' training corps here to form a 'Varsity cross-country squad, and only such runners as have taken up military work are eligible under the rules in force at Yale.

DIVING EXHIBITION ADDED.

Misses Pennypacker and Bartlett to Appear at Winter Pool Saturday.

Followers of swimming will have an opportunity Saturday night to see two of the best girl amateurs of the East in an exhibition of diving at the Winter pool, Brighton Beach. Helen Pennypacker of Philadelphia, who holds the Middle Atlantic championship, will give an exhibition from a medium height board, and Josephine Bartlett, the Metropolitan diving champion, will perform from a high board. Later in the season these two girls will be brought together in a special match contest.

These exhibitions are part of the program which includes a match race at 100 yards between Charlotte Boyce of Sea Gate, and Elizabeth Ryan of the First Regiment swimming team of Philadelphia, and a forty yards race between the two juveniles, Aileen Regan, 10 years old, and Helen Wainwright, 11 years old.

No Post-Season Game for Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 21.—All hopes of a post-season for the midshipmen was abandoned here this afternoon when Georgia Tech finally declined to accept the date offered by the midshipmen. Arrangements were at once made to close the season in an informal way, with a game between the 'Varsity and the scrub teams of the Middy squad.

BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Corydon, 114 pounds; Nominee, 107; Sunny Hill, 105; *Vocabulary, 104; *Juanita 3d, 100; Green Grass, 100; Umatilla, 106; *African Arrow, 108; Starwort, 104; *Ruthie M., 97; Phalerian, 100; June Bug, 105; *Moosehead, 104; *Amackassin, 104.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a furlong. Malheur, 114 pounds; Amphion, 111; *March Court, 106; †Goodwood, 111; Billy Oliver, 111; *Lady Edwina, 103; †Maxim's Choice, 111; Star Gaze, 111; *Buzz Around, 108.

†Watts entry.

THIRD RACE.—The Flight Handicap; for all ages; six and a half furlongs. Startling, 124 pounds; Water Lady, 110; Mellora, 102; Haupers, 120; *Between Us, 104; Sandale, 100; Fesmouse, 114; Babcock, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—The Capitol Handicap; for all ages; one mile. Gex, 118 pounds; Shooting Star, 107; Barry Shannon, 110; Airman, 107; Woodstone, 108; Right, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and twenty yards. Sky Pilot, 114 pounds; *Christie, 100; *Bond, 103; Master Karma, 101; *Peep Sight, 103; *Ringling I., 101; Lady Bob, 91; *Tie Pin, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a furlong. Sam Slick, 114 pounds; Batwa, 111; *Rose Water, 103; Little England, 114; Baby Sister, 108; Stalwart Helen, 103; King Hamburg, 111; Nannie McDee, 103.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Captain Ray, 110 pounds; *Comacho, 102; †Dalrope, 102; Lucky B., 110; *Tie Pin, 103; Early Morn, 110; *Progressive, 103.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

PRINCETON CHOSEN FOR AQUATIC MEET

The Intercollegiate Swimming Championship Will Be Held There, but Date Is Undecided.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 21.—It has been definitely decided to hold the intercollegiate swimming championships at Princeton this year. No date has yet been set for them. There had been some discussion of holding them at the New York Athletic Club and donating the proceeds to some organization, such as the Red Cross, but the league authorities have decided that it is more desirable that they be held at Princeton.

Bedros Kazanjian, Jr., of New Rochelle has been elected Captain of the Princeton team. He has represented the Tigers in the fancy dive since he entered college. The Captain of the water polo team, as well as the Captains of the freshman swimming and water polo teams, have not yet been chosen.

Princeton's schedule, which has only recently been officially ratified, contains ten dual meets and several intramural meets. Besides the meets which are included in the regular schedule of the league Princeton is to meet the Navy at Annapolis.

The schedule follows:

Dec. 7, 'Varsity vs. Freshmen; Dec. 14, interclass swimming championship; Jan. 4, C. C. N. Y. at Princeton; Jan. 11, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; Jan. 23, Navy at Annapolis; Jan. 14, 15, 16, all-around swimming championship; Feb. 15, C. C. N. Y. at Princeton; Feb. 22, Columbia at Princeton; Feb. 28, Columbia at New York; March 1, Yale at New Haven; March 8, Pennsylvania at Princeton; March 16, Yale at Princeton.

CLINTON SWIMMERS LEAD.

High School Boys Defeat C. C. N. Y. Freshies by 25 to 19.

The Clinton swimmers defeated the freshmen of City College yesterday in the lower classmen's first meet of the season by the score of 25-19, in the City College pool. Rudolph Sacke of Clinton was the star, capturing two events in good time. Every event except the relay was won by the high school boys. The summaries:

Fifty-Yard Swim.—Won by Rudolph Sacke, Clinton; Philip Holler, C. C. N. Y., second; Leo Langer, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—0:28.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Daniel Loewy, Clinton; Leo Lehrman, C. C. N. Y., second; Harold Hartman, Clinton, third. Time—3:04.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Samuel Fried, Clinton, 60 feet; Joseph Jacobs, Clinton, second, 57 feet 6 inches; Louis Hochman, C. C. N. Y., third.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Rudolph Sacke, Clinton; Fred Lubell, C. C. N. Y., second; Daniel Loewy, Clinton, third. Time—1:06.

Relay, 800 Feet.—Won by C. C. N. Y. freshmen, (Fred Lubell, Irwin Rottenberg, Leo Langer, and Leo Lehrman); second, Clinton, (Harold Hartman, Samuel Koenig, Bertram Fitzgibbons, and Peter Freasman. Time—2:52 2-5.

CORNELL WORKS IN SECRET.

Coach Sharpe Prepares for Penn Game Behind Closed Gates.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Unusual precautions to guard from public view the new plays that Cornell is to use against Pennsylvania on Thanksgiving Day were taken by the Cornell football coaches today. Not only did they give the team a secret signal drill in the baseball cage, but as soon as the squad came out on Schoellkopf Field the gates were closed and only persons connected with the team were admitted to the practice. Reports in circulation that most of the plays Cornell has used this year, including a number that have been Dr. Sharpe's pets ever since he came to Cornell, had been discarded, and that a new system in which speed and accuracy replace straight football is being taught to the players. A good deal of time was spent again today in working up a defense against the Penn system, and the forward pass is going to figure prominently in the Cornell scheme.

Encouraging developments as to the physical condition of the squad were forthcoming today. Two more men who have been out of the lineup for some time, Ackerknecht, left tackle, and Reuther, centre, were in togs, thereby bringing the football squad up to its maximum strength. Spiegelberg, right end, limped about the field, and Carey was in the game for a short time.

Reports of a shift in the team proved unfounded, the only changes being at right end where Eisenbrandt continues to replace Spiegelberg, and at left tackle, where Harris and Wipperman are being used because of Ackerknecht's condition. Dr. Sharpe is not quite certain as to his backfield selections, but the only possible change there is that Carry may alternate with Cross at left half back.

FORDHAM TEAM KEPT BUSY.

Members of Eleven Work Hard on Gridiron Attack.

The Fordham players went through a long offensive drill yesterday afternoon, although no other contest except Saturday's game with the Pelham Bay naval reserves is scheduled. The team has taken heart as a result of the Cornell game, and there was a gingery aggressiveness in evidence yesterday that augurs well for a successful windup of the season's activities.

There was little scrimmaging done yesterday, but Coach McCaffery had the two teams rehearse the forward pass from a number of formations for nearly an hour. Galligan, Brennan, and Mullan figured in the punting duel. O'Connor, the substitute end, did good work at receiving the passes. Matty Golden is continuing his good work at centre. The Brooklyn boy has played at end, guard, and in the backfield this season, but Coach McCaffery thinks he has finally secured a fixture for him in the pivot position.

If Fordham fails to secure Rutgers for Thanksgiving Day a game will probably be played with the Fort Slocum team.

Maranville in Football Togs.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 21.—Rabbit Maranville, shortstop of the Boston National League Baseball Club, and now a yeoman in the United States Navy, came out for football practice with the Boston Navy Yard's eleven on Soldiers' Field today. He will try quarter back, a position he played before devoting his energies to baseball.

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To build up strength, enriching the blood and fortifying the system against colds, physicians recommend Bass Stout as the supreme malt extract.

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Bass & Co., Importers, 90 Warren St., New York.

FORT SLOCUM ELEVEN WINS.

Defeats Fort Jay Team—Pelham Bay Naval Reserves Victors, Too.

The soldier football players of the Pelham Bay Naval Reserve Station and Fort Slocum pulled out victories yesterday in two games held in the New York Athletic Club's Soldiers' Football League.

The Fort Slocum team triumphed over Fort Jay in a nip-and-tuck battle at Governors Island by a score of 7 to 0. This contest was the better of the two, and, with the issue in doubt almost up to the last minute of play, furnished an interesting spectacle. The lads from Fort Jay, many of them just back from France, put forth stiff opposition to the efforts of the stronger Fort Slocum team, but the latter aggregation, led by Pete Maxfield, who gained gridiron fame through his work at Mercersburg Academy and subsequently at Lafayette, managed to ward off threatened danger, and held the lead gained in the second quarter.

Maxfield was the chief figure in the Fort Slocum score, cross-bucking effectively in the second quarter until the opposing eleven was forced back to its own one-yard line, when Smith went over for a touchdown. Maxfield then kicked the goal. In the third quarter Fort Jay threatened to score, but an intercepted forward pass ended their hopes.

The Naval Reserves of Pelham Bay triumphed in convincing fashion over the Fort Totten eleven on the Pelham gridiron by the score of 21 to 0. The most spectacular feature of this game was a run of ninety yards from the kick-off by O'Boyle, the Naval Reserves' right half back. O'Boyle's run came in the third quarter, and gave his team a touchdown. Subsequently, in the fourth quarter, he caught a forward pass and ran forty yards for another touchdown.

The lineups:

Fort Slocum, (7.)	Position.	Fort Jay, (0.)
Smith	L. E.	Vaughn
Lightbody	L. T.	Woodrow
Ritter	L. G.	McGuire
McDonald	C.	Greene
Krahnert	R. G.	Scott
Burrows	R. T.	Aster
Pastoria	R. E.	Joyce
Whitmess	Q. B.	Hampton
Charles	H. B.	Sawyer
Hackbash	L. H. B.	Miller
Maxfield	F. B.	Quick

Touchdown—Smith. Goal from touchdown—Maxfield. Substitutions—Jones for Smith, Gilhooley for Burrows, Simms for Woolfington, Medzes for Maxfield. Referee—Lieutenant Erdofy, Columbia. Umpire—Herbert Williams, New York A. C. Linesman—Mr. Miller, Fort Slocum. Time of quarters—Ten minutes.

Naval Res. (21.)	Position.	Fort Totten (0.)
Godie	L. E.	Cunningham
Griffen	L. T.	Royall
Peterson	L. G.	Dean
Mowin	C.	Caldwell
Jacques	R. G.	Kiehofer
Dickinson	R. T.	McKenzie
Hall	R. E.	Lamar
Hull	Q. B.	Cooper
Peacock	L. H. B.	Thompson
O'Boyle	R. H. B.	Wilson
Donnelley	F. B.	McCullen

Touchdowns—Miller, O'Boyle, (2.) Goals from touchdown—Peacock, 3. Substitutions—Hogarty for Griffen, Lewis for Tabor, Miller for Hall. Refer

REPRISAL PLANK DROPPED BY WOMEN

Suffrage Leaders Say Revenge on Old Foes Was "Unfortunate Mistake."

RETAIN AMENDMENT TEST

Convention May See Fight Today Over Plan to Find Where Men Stand.

MRS. CATT'S 'CIVIL SERVICE'

She Prophesies Movement to Educate Women Politically Will Spread All Over Country.

The plank demanding political revenge upon Federal and State officeholders who have opposed woman suffrage disappeared from the proposed platform of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party yesterday. The fact that the reprisal program ever saw the light of day was characterized by the leaders as "an unfortunate mistake." At the same time a prospect that there may develop on the floor of the forty-ninth annual convention today a fight on the companion plank which makes support of the Federal suffrage amendment the only prescribed qualification upon which women voters are to judge candidates for the State Legislature and for Congress absorbed much of the interest of the delegates.

Just secondary in importance was the address of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who declared that the suffragists' efforts to school women voters for the proper performance of their new duties will develop into a great national program of "civil service suffrage," which is to "make democracy safe for the world" by teaching voters to cast their ballots and to allow only those who qualify to vote.

Another feature that attracted attention was the introduction of a series of constitutional amendments designed to effect the proposed reorganization of the party along Congressional district lines so as to preserve its million or more members in an integral body with the national suffrage amendment as its chief reason for existence.

Primaries for the party offices yesterday showed the delegates determined to keep in office most of the last year's leaders who are credited with a major share in the victory of Nov. 6. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse is to be the State Chairman for another year, despite her efforts to dodge that onerous office, and most of her associates are to remain with her.

In lighter mood, following their serious deliberations of the day, the women celebrated again last night—this time with a women citizen dinner at the Hotel Biltmore, at which women only were permitted to sit at the tables. With complete reversal of the long habit of New York dinners, the men were allowed only in the balconies, and then not until informal two-minute speaking had begun in the dining room.

The women were fairly buzzing with excitement over the attention their announced program of revenge had aroused when they began gathering for the open session yesterday afternoon. Chairs had the proceedings opened Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City, which, though affiliated with the State body, is said not always to have had harmonious relations with it, claimed the floor on a question of privilege.

"I would like to know," said Miss Hay, "how the Executive Board in its report could have included in its program of recommendations this: 'At the next primaries and election we should campaign against certain candidates for State and Federal offices who have consistently opposed woman suffrage and whose records show them to have been opposed to the interests of women and children and to humanitarian legislation in general.'

The speaker declared that at the board meeting she had herself moved to strike out the words, "who have consistently opposed woman suffrage," and asserted that the recommendation had been thus amended. Miss Alice Morgan Wright, Secretary of the board, at once rose and admitted that she had been in error in reading the obliterated words and Mrs. Whitehouse added: "The resolution, as passed, did not contain any such clause, although as presented it did. The error was one of our press department and the party does not wish to go on record before the public as determined to carry on any such campaign."

An amended copy of the recommendation then was furnished the press and the incident so far as the floor of the convention was concerned, was closed. Lobby gossip, however, had it that a bitter fight would have developed over the question if Miss Hay, who was openly belligerent in her demand that correction be made, had been opposed. Miss Hay herself explained afterward that she would have regarded such a plan as "narrow, vindictive, and vengeful," and said she did not know who was responsible for endeavoring to get the convention to indorse it. Several of the leaders explained that "a smiling policy" really is what the women contemplate and that it will be with "an air of sweet reasonableness" that they will endeavor to convert legislators and Congressmen to the national amendment project. Their attitude is that as long as there was a suffrage-anti-suffrage question, men had a right to take either side, but now that this State has taken a definite position the men must fall into line gracefully.

If a fight develops over the companion plank which would use the voting power of women as a club to force legislative and Congressional candidates to indorse the Federal amendment, its aim will be merely to soften and to define more specifically that purpose and not to alter the party's purpose of devoting the organization to the national fight. Miss Hay declared last evening that it was possible there would be a fight today after she had been asked if failure of the plank to define any other qualification for candidates who are to receive the support of women meant that that was the sole test of a man's fitness for office in the judgment of the State party. Asked categorically if one of two candidates for Congress was suspected of being disloyal and had indorsed the Federal amendment and the other was known to be patriotically supporting the Government but opposed the amendment, which she herself would vote for, Miss Hay answered:

"I would cast my vote every time for the Government of the United States if it needed me."

An attempt to get Mrs. Catt to answer a similar question brought from her a declaration that no such situation had arisen, that it was improbable any party would propose a disloyal candidate, and that "that bridge had not been reached yet." However Mrs. Catt left no doubt of her own patriotic disposition to support the Government.

Social Questions in Alms.

Mrs. Catt's program for the future part of women in the nation's development was received with an enthusiasm indicative of the disposition of many of the delegates to devote themselves to social rather than purely political questions. Her prophesy of "civil service suffrage" under which only the fit should vote, met with a warm response. She declared the women at last had "gone over the top," paid tribute to the suffrage leaders of the past, and convulsed her audience when she told how the Colorado suffragists, overjoyed with their pioneer victory, decided to "illuminate" to celebrate. They got candles, stuck them in potatoes, and displayed them in all the windows of headquarters. Then they sang "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow."

Her audience laughed again when she said it had been shown "men are the emotional, demonstrative, sentimental sex." She wished the suffragists might have been showed a few days of quiet peace in which to be reverential and to be joyful when they liked, and she declared—though she didn't stick to it—that she would refrain from advice because men were furnishing plenty of it. She took a humorous fling at Colonel Roosevelt's speech of the night before by asserting women were expected to do everything, from providing more milk by forcing every cow to lay two quarts for each one of its past habit, to providing immediate national prohibition, and continued:

"I suppose each and every one of us have had thoughts as to what we would like to see accomplished when women have the vote. We have always said that women would turn their attention to making conditions better for women and children. That will be looked after. I have felt, as long as I can remember, a certain humiliation because I realized that its standards of democracy were so exceedingly crude and low. We enfranchise the new-coming foreigners after a residence of five years. The vote goes to the boys of 21, and nowhere in this land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has State or nation ever done one thing to qualify either the boy or the naturalized citizen for the vote.

Schools of Citizenship.

"I hope I may live to see in every State established schools of citizenship, through which men and women must pass and obtain a certificate before they get their vote—get the kind of education which we apply in everything else. It is a sort of civil service for citizenship, and so I hope and believe that in the effort of the Woman Suffrage Party to start schools all over the State for women I believe you are going to start a movement which will spread all over the country and will finally include men in the training. It is, to my mind, really the greatest thing that we can possibly do in this State of New York, and I hope that most of you will be able to give to that movement the same consecration and devotion that we have given to our cause now that is nearly won."

The "fight" over party offices, which occupied some time, proved to be so entirely a contest to get women to take office that Mrs. Whitehouse from the platform exclaimed: "Yet they say women want political office!" Wherever the delegates by their primary votes put two women on the ticket for one office, those two outdid each other in insisting upon withdrawing, and in the end a slightly augmented up-State representation was the principal alteration. The ticket will be voted upon today. The most important individual change is the replacement of Mrs. Raymond Brown of the metropolitan district by Mrs. William Belknap of Westchester as Second Vice Chairman. Mrs. Brown tried hard to escape a position on the executive board as well, but her great popularity with the mass of the delegates forced her to allow her name to be used. The only real contest will be between Mrs. Henry White Cannon and Mrs. Frank J. Tone of Niagara Falls for Third Vice President, the efforts of those two women to withdraw in each other's favor having proved futile. This is the full slate:

Chairman—Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

First Vice Chairman—Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.

Second Vice Chairman—Mrs. William Belknap, Westchester.

Third Vice Chairman—Mrs. Frank J. Tone, Niagara Falls; Mrs. Henry White Cannon.

Recording Secretary—Miss Alice Morgan Wright.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Charles Noel Edge.

Treasurer—Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid.

Directors—Mrs. Raymond Brown, Long Island; Miss Mary Dreier, New York; Miss Lillian Huffcut, Binghamton, and Mrs. Arthur Livermore, Yonkers.

Mrs. Nordstrom of Warren County proposed the amendments, which are to bring about the district reorganizations. None of the amendments have been voted upon as yet, but all are expected to pass. Her proposal was to amend Article IV., Section 2, and Paragraph A of Section 3 to read:

The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers elected at the annual convention, the Chairmen of Congressional districts outside of Greater New York, the Chairman of the City of New York, the Chairman of the Borough of New York City, and the Chairmen of working committees. The Executive Committee shall constitute the working board in the interim of State meetings.

(a) The Chairmen of Congressional districts shall be appointed by the officers of the organization, subject to the approval of their respective Assembly district leaders.

(b) Sections of committees may be created and their Chairmen appointed by the elected officers.

Section 3. (a) The State Committee which shall meet annually in conjunction with the State Convention or in the interim at the call of the elected officers, shall consist of the Executive Committee, the elected leaders of the Assembly district organizations, the officers of the boroughs of New York City, and the officers of the New York City Committee.

Mrs. Thew Wright of Buffalo proposed amending Article 2 to read: "The objects of this organization shall be to secure equal franchise rights to the women of the United States; to collect and disseminate information upon political and social problems, and to undertake such activities as will further humanitarian legislation, benefit moral conditions, and especially protect the interests of women and children."

Mrs. Dexter P. Rumsey proposed the amendment of Article 3 Section 1, to read: "Every citizen of New York State over 21 years of age may enroll in the Assembly district in which he or she lives and shall be recognized as a member thereof.

Another amendment, introduced by Miss Harriet May Mills, provides for a change in the name of the organization from the New York State Woman Suffrage Party to the New York State League of Women Citizens.

Mrs. Whitehouse replied from the platform yesterday to criticisms directed at the convention for hearing only "Republican speakers"—Colonel Roosevelt and Governor Whitman—at its mass meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House Tuesday night.

"The speakers addressed us as nonpartisans," she declared. "Governor Whitman himself told us he was the only man in the State who officially could welcome us as a great body of new voting citizens. And Colonel Roosevelt spoke neither as a Republican nor as a Progressive—he spoke merely as a patriotic citizen who has supported our cause." She explained further that every effort had been made to get Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, "not exactly a Republican," to speak, and a telegram of regret and congratulation from him was read. The Press Bureau also gave out yesterday a list of other telegrams and letters of congratulation from men, women, and organizations of all kinds all over the country. The list covered several typewritten pages. This statement was issued at convention headquarters in the afternoon:

"The report which has appeared in some of the papers that the fund of $401,000 raised by Mrs. Ogden M. Reid for the suffrage campaign was spent in New York State outside of New York City is incorrect. This fund was spent impartially in both city and State. The largest items were for circularization, for distribution of free literature, for mass meetings, for billboard, street car, and newspaper advertising, of which the city had as large a share as the rural or up-State districts. The Central Committee also financed the entire parade except the City Committee's organization division, and maintained a parade headquarters. It put money into the city for the great net banners seen throughout the metropolitan districts."

REFUSED WOMEN'S REQUEST

The National Woman Suffrage Party in an announcement last night declared that Congressman Fitzgerald refused to promise a delegation of women that he would support the Federal suffrage amendment. The announcement read:

"'You do not understand, and I am not going to start a kindergarten about our theory of government,' was Congressman Fitzgerald's response to questions put to him. 'I do not question the power of the people of the United States to adopt such an amendment, but I do question its propriety. I have no influence with the President and never have had. I have voted against the submission of this amendment to the States because I believe it is hostile to our whole theory of government. It should be decided by each State for itself. I have advocated the State method, and was elected on that platform.'

"Mrs. Robert Adamson pointed out to Mr. Fitzgerald that with 132 other members of Congress he had signed a cable message to Lloyd George urging freedom and self-government for Ireland as a necessary war measure, and yet you have refused to use your power and influence to obtain freedom and self-government for the women of your own country.' Mr. Fitzgerald received the statement in silence and maintained his composure when Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer plead with him to carry to Washington 'that princess Jewish consistency.' The National Woman's Party has invited women voters to join them in a deputation to Congressman Isaac Siegel at his law office, 350 Broadway, today at 4:30."

SUFFRAGISTS DINE, PUT MEN IN GALLERY

Reverse Usual Conditions at Joyful Celebration of Victory at the Polls.

MRS. WHITEHOUSE CROWNED

Gathering Pays Standing Tribute to Susan B. Anthony—Women Have Hooverized Menu.

A young woman carrying on a satin cushion a crown whose laurel leaves were fashioned of gold walked slowly down the aisle between the tables in the ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore last night. Another woman, her cheeks flushed and her eyes sparkling with happiness till she covered them with her hand, bent her head at the speakers' table. The crown found a resting place and gleamed in her dark hair. And from women's throats came a chorus of cheers for "Mrs. Whitehouse! Mrs. Whitehouse! Mrs. Whitehouse!"

Thus ended a very "different sort of dinner"—the Woman Citizens' dinner of the forty-ninth annual convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, at which the solemnity of the more formal celebration in the opera house and the seriousness of daytime deliberations were forgotten in a great wave of jollification.

It was Mrs. Whitehouse's night. The dinner was to have been a farewell to her, but in the afternoon the convention had said no to her desire to retire from the State Chairmanship. So the crown was not only a thank offering, but a token of another year's reign as well.

The celebration dinner lasted from 7:30 o'clock until nearly midnight. There was no wine drunk, and not a single wreath of smoke arose from the tables. There were men there—some seventy-five of them—but they were relegated to the gallery, and they were not admitted there until the speaking began. There were many two-minute speeches, but the formal oratory of other occasions was absent. Instead there was a bubbling spirit of rejoicing that made even the occasional fling at the lonesome men looking down at the scene lose its sting.

The men didn't seem to mind. Occasionally one slipped outside to steal a puff or two, but he always came back, perhaps to be laughed at when some witty speaker flung a gibe at man in general and then to join, as good-naturedly as he might, in the laugh.

History will never tell who those men were. There were elaborately compiled lists of the women diners and of the women guests who disputed even the balconies with the men, but in all the lists given to the reporters there was no mention of a man.

With the women the men arose to their feet at the only solemn moment of the night, when the whole gathering paid tribute to the memory of Susan B. Anthony, and with the women they cheered when Mrs. Whitehouse was crowned and applauded with the delegates when a lesser crown of real laurel leaves was placed on the brow of each district Chairman who had carried her district.

Dinner Was "Hooverized."

The dinner itself was "Hooverized," costing $3 a plate and bearing all the marks of war-time simplicity, except that some one forgot it was wheatless Wednesday, and served bread and cakes.

It was 9:30 o'clock when the galleries were thrown open and the speaking began. Mrs. Whitehouse in her opening address said the dinner was held under false pretenses since she wasn't retiring after all, and that it was shattering a precedent right at the start, because the guest of honor was presiding at her own feast. That she explained was so she could stop persons from saying things about her she didn't like.

"There are no regular speakers," she said, "and that breaks a precedent, but there has never been a dinner of women citizens of the State of New York before, so precedents are broken anyway.

"Mrs. Raymond Brown," she went on, "says we've broken another precedent because many of us have left our husbands at home to take care of the children and we don't have to conceal that fact any more."

Rose Young, the first of the two-minute speakers said that as it was a "different dinner" she would pay no attention to the Chairman's orders. So she proceeded to pay the first of a long series of graceful compliments to Mrs. Whitehouse.

"It's not really so hard to make a woman citizen as you think," she added, "but I don't pretend the woman citizen will be a model—you see she hasn't any model to pattern after."

Marie Jennie Howe, the next speaker, pointed to the handsomely gowned women at the Executive Board table, described them as the "hardest working working girls in the world," and said that now that they had won suffrage for the women of New York they had undertaken a lifelong job of making the women fit to use the ballot.

Stand on Chairs to Speak.

It was then that things began to get livelier, and the Chairman laughingly suggested that the speakers climb on their chairs. Many of them did, making a queer picture in their evening gowns as they balanced on the little gilded platforms.

Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, and E. P. Wheeler, all leading antis, came in for a good-natured fling or two from Mrs. Frederick Nathan, who said whenever a man asked her, "What are you going to do with the ballot?" she replied:

"What have you done with your vote? Have you stopped the I. W. W. outrages, or the trust scandals, or any of those things?" She declared that the question was a poser. Then she paid her respects to President Wilson for his aid, though asserting "our own Whitehouse did more than the White House in Washington."

Mrs. Nathan said she felt certain the women would prove so loyal and patriotic they would "satisfy even the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, another of the speakers, said she "agreed with the Chairman on one thing," a remark that brought much laughter because City Party and State Party, although allied, have not always been perfectly friendly.

"Yes," she went on as the laughter died away for a moment, "there were some things we didn't agree on, but I do agree with her on this—I kept on saying we would win, and so did she. But I can't agree with her when she says we all left our husbands at home to mind our children. I only wish I had—I only wish I could say that. And then she said now that we had the vote we all could say what we pleased about the men in future. I can't. I think too much of them. I have always liked the men very much; yes, I have always liked them very much—collectively."

One of the few serious speeches of the evening was that of Miss Lillian Wald of the Henry Street Settlement, who said the women whom she knew the best, the women of the east side tenements, would never be boss-ridden, and that they were showing themselves eager to learn how to vote.

There were a score or more of speakers—all women, and most of them well-known workers in the suffrage cause. Those at the Executive Board table were Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Henry White Cannon, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Miss Alice Morgan Wright, Mrs. Charles Noel Edge, Mrs. A. L. Livermore, Miss Harriet May Mills, Mrs. Dexter P. Rumsey, Miss Adelia Potter, Mrs. Charles Knoblauch, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Willis C. Mitchell, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Miss Mary E. Dreier, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. William H. Hayes, Mrs. John Blair, Mrs. Henry Bull, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Miss E. D. Blake, and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip.

King of Belgians Thanks Americans

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Herbert C. Hoover received an autographed photograph from King Albert of Belgium today, accompanied by a message requesting him to extend to the people of the United States the gratitude of his country for the work that had been done in aid of Belgium.

TO 'AMERICANIZE' WOMEN.

Civic Education for Immigrants in Each Election District.

To provide for civic education to enable the hundreds of thousands of immigrant women who soon will wield the ballot in this city to vote intelligently, a thorough and extensive "Americanization service" will be inaugurated immediately under the auspices of the National Americanization Committee and the Federated Neighborhood Associations in this city. Every Assembly district will have its Americanization leader and every election district its election district Americanization Captain. The work is to begin in the Gramercy district, which takes in a section of the city situated between Seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, Fifth Avenue, and the East River. In this densely populated neighborhood only 20,000 persons out of a total population of 210,000 are said to use the English language in their homes.

The plan was projected at a conference held last night in the Russell Sage Foundation Building, at 130 East Twenty-second Street, under the auspices of the National Americanization Committee, the Federated Neighborhood Associations, and the Gramercy Neighborhood Association. Miss Frances A. Kellor of the Americanization Committee was the principal speaker and sponsor for the plan.

"One essential feature of the work," she said, "must be tuition in the English language. There must be only one language, the language of America, for those who live in America. There should be no person left in New York City, when we are through, with whom we cannot converse in the language of America. That does not mean that we should encourage the immigrants to forget their own native tongue. On the contrary, it is essential that they should not."

Under the plan proposed by Miss Kellor there will be in every neighborhood a district board of organizers and speakers on Americanization. These will address clubs and local meetings of every description, in addition to organizing meetings specially for Americanization purposes. A local information service for civic education will also be organized in every district under the auspices of the respective neighborhood associations. Dr. Everett Waid of the Gramercy Neighborhood Association presided at the meeting. W. F. Edwards of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense and Dr. Antonio Stella, who has been active in Americanization work among the Italians, were among the other speakers.

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Y. M. C. A. FUND NOW TOTALS $50,153,054

George W. Perkins Estimates 2,000,000 Persons Made Success Possible.

THE EAST LEADS IN GIFTS

Headquarters Here Reports $20,104,024, Against $18,380,733 for Central Department.

Late returns received yesterday at the national headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association War Fund, at 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, put the final total of contributions at $50,153,054. This increase caused a revision of the authorized figures of the previous day and showed that the drive had overleaped its original mark of $35,000,000 by $15,153,054. The Eastern Department, with headquarters at New York, led the country with a total of $20,104,024, and the Central Department came next with $18,380,733.

At the formal closing of campaign headquarters yesterday George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Finance Committee, expressed the gratitude of the committee to all those who had assisted in achieving the "splendid result." He estimated that at least 2,000,000 individuals made contributions to the fund in the course of the drive, and stated that a surprising amount of assistance had come from the soldiers in the various camps, who made contributions of their own accord in an effort to do what they could toward the success of the fund.

"The men themselves, from their camps," said Mr. Perkins, "have been a very potential factor in the raising of this money. It is almost impossible for the average person to realize what $50,000,000 means. It is a large sum, but more can be used in the necessities of this work.

"What the people have done to back up this work can be appreciated, perhaps, a little more when it is compared with what has been done for the Young Men's Christian Association in this country heretofore. There have been many Young Men's Christian Association campaigns for money to erect buildings, but in this campaign in many of the cities and States there has been raised in seven days a sum of money far larger than all the money invested up to date in the same cities in Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association buildings."

As an indication of the feeling for the Y. M. C. A. among soldiers of all creeds, Mr. Perkins cited the following letter received from a Jewish soldier in one of the camps:

"Inclosed please find check for $10 toward the fund. I pray that the Y. M. C. A. fund will be a success, as God only knows what wonderful work you people are doing for the soldiers who have sacrificed their all for their bit for their country. If I wasn't serving my country I would tour from New York to San Francisco to help you all in your undertakings. Will close, wishing that the fund will be oversubscribed and that with the help of God the Y. M. C. A. will go down in history as the most comfortable place for the soldiers to cheer themselves up. Yours truly,

SANDERS A. LEVINDOHN."

The revised totals for the country announced yesterday were as follows:

Eastern Department	$20,104,024
Central Department	18,380,733
Northwestern Department	6,578,923
Western Department	2,175,000
Southwestern Department	1,302,000
Southeastern Department	1,602,372
Grand total	$50,153,054

Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the National War Work Council, sent the following telegram to General Pershing, who had expressed a hearty interest in the campaign:

In a most remarkably popular campaign closed today, the American people subscribed more than $50,000,000 for the work of the Young Men's Christian Association for American Army and Navy and Allies. Let me renew my expression of deepest gratitude to you for your own messages, which exerted wide and profound influence. We are now in a position to afford you the full cooperation desired, and assure you that it will be forthcoming.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—In speaking of the work of the Y. M. C. A. in raising the fund which was completed yesterday, Colonel Roosevelt said today:

"The feat accomplished by the Y. M. C. A. is really extraordinary. Aside from its significance as backing the Y. M. C. A. it has at this time an even greater significance as showing how completely our people are back of the war, and therefore back of the soldiers who are to fight the war through. This is the people's war, and it is the people who have backed up the Y. M. C. A. in this movement."

BUSES QUIT IN BERLIN.

Only Five of the 34 Lines Operating and These Soon to Stop.

Berlin's bus lines are gradually passing into oblivion. German newspapers received in London report that during October three more of the horse bus services were discontinued, leaving only five lines in operation, and say that the omnibus company held out little hope that these would be continued in service during the Winter because of the shortage of fodder and labor.

When the war began there were twenty-two horse omnibus and twelve motor omnibus lines in service in Berlin. The motor buses suspended operations many months ago.

ADOPTS BLAKE'S HOSPITAL.

American Red Cross Will Finance His Institution in Paris.

The American Red Cross announced yesterday that its financial support would hereafter be accorded to the hospital which has been operated in Paris since last May under the direction of Dr. Joseph A. Blake. This result has been achieved after an agreement entered into by Dr. Blake, the War Council of the Red Cross, the Committee of the Hospital, the Service de Santé, and the United States Army.

Under the new arrangement the hospital is to be used primarily for American soldiers and Red Cross personnel, though 100 of the 400 beds are to be retained for the use of French soldiers, as long as they are not needed by Americans. The institution, heretofore known as "the American Red Cross Hospital of France," will be called from now on American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 2.

Dr. Blake was staying in Paris when the war broke out, and at once volunteered for service on the staff of the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, which was an outgrowth of the old American Hospital in Paris. He resigned in September, 1915, after some trouble with Dr. Charles Winchester Duboucher, formerly of Philadelphia, but a resident of Paris for many years, who was head of the staff. Dr. Blake also criticised the social atmosphere imparted to the hospital, as he alleged, by certain wealthy amateurs who were anxious to do something.

Several of the younger surgeons intended to leave with him, but were dissuaded. He went at once to take charge of the British Hospital, organized chiefly by Lady Alan Johnstone, at Ris Orangis, with which he remained until the organization of the new institution last Spring. About two weeks after Dr. Blake's hospital was opened President Poincaré visited it and pinned the Cross of the Legion of Honor on the surgeon.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

I, Wilhelm II.,

German Emperor, King of Prussia,

Realizing.

That man is entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness

That a Government should be with the consent of the governed

A Government should be of the people, by the people, for the people

I, Wilhelm II

Realize the fact that if the War continues

The flower of the youth not alone of Germany

But of the entire World will be destroyed

I do not desire to stand in the way of the peace of the World,

Nor to be responsible for any further destruction of human life

Nor of liberty nor civilization.

I, therefore, on behalf of myself, my successor and my family,

hereby abdicate as German Emperor, King of Prussia.

Should the German Emperor make this announcement

Peace would follow in a day.

Then would follow good times.

A resumption of business,

the growth of the City,

and real estate would rise in value

which it is sure to do anyhow along the line of Broadway.

Examine the 234 Lots to be sold at auction

by a decree of the Supreme Court (Moller v. Codwin et al.)

belonging to the Estate of Jos. Godwin

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For whatever they will bring without reservation or protection,

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14 Wall Street, New York

Tax Examples

Showing how law is applied

Our Federal Tax Department, under the supervision of experts, has prepared a pamphlet of examples showing how the provisions of the Income Tax Law are specifically applied.

These examples will furnish *individuals, partnerships* and *corporations* with a practical working knowledge of the application of the Law.

A copy of this pamphlet, AG-146 will be furnished upon request.

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

Free from Federal Income Taxes and Surtaxes

Columbia, S. C.
(State Capital)

5% Bonds

Due 1941
$1,000 denomination
Coupon Bonds

Price on Application

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

Canadian Government & Municipal Bonds

Yield 5⅜% to 6½%

Principal and interest payable in New York

Send for Circular A-63

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Free from Federal Income Tax

$50,000
Cambridge, Mass., Regd. 3½s
Due Jan., 1944,
to yield 4⅛%

$25,000
Kansas City, Mo., Coupon 4½s
Due July, 1933,
to yield 4½%

$35,000
San Francisco, Cal., Coupon 5s
Due 1921-1924
to yield 5%

Blodget & Co.
84 PINE ST., New York. 60 STATE ST., Boston.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

British Drive in France Turns Stocks from Weakness to Strength.

The smashing stroke by the British troops on the Arras front found immediate reflection yesterday in the security markets, and lent further emphasis to the influence which developments in the war have had on quotations of late. Looking upon the news from France as the most important allied military effort in a long time, investors celebrated the success attained by buying Anglo-French 5s, French Republic 5½s, and the various United Kingdom issues in a fashion to impart considerable strength to the group. The two first named rose more than a point each. At the same time, a downward movement in the stock market was halted and turned into a renewal of the upward tendency of Monday and Tuesday.

The Street was made decidedly cheerful by the overturn of a strong part of the Hindenburg line, supplementing as the news did the British Premier's announcement earlier in the week that the German submarines were being overcome. A collateral factor in supporting optimism was the stiffening of the Italian defense, giving rise to hopes that the German advance would be halted sooner than the public had steeled itself to expect. With the belief rather general that the war will be won on the western front, the English "push" was naturally looked upon as an important step toward the defeat of Germany, and, presumably, the new United States Government bonds, as well as the foreign issues, profited by this feeling. The Liberty 4s gained the better part of a half point from the lowest to the day's highest, closing at 98, with a net rise of about a quarter point. The 3½s were steady, although, like the 4s, a reaction from the maximum price of the session was recorded in the final price of 99.

The stock market gave a rather unusual answer to the good news from France, in that it took some time for prices to move forward. Possibly the reaction which occurred in Pennsylvania Railroad shares to a new low price of 46 early in the day, together with the sagging tendency in evidence nearly everywhere else, caused speculators to move with caution. Whatever the reason, quotations remained almost unchanged for a half hour after the first dispatches reached the Street, and it was not until a full hour had passed that buying became emphatic.

Pennsylvania was able to regain a point of its 1¼ point recession, while short covering imparted strength to Delaware & Hudson and some of the other rails which were the centres of bearish attention prior to the current week. The railroad issues did not, however, give as generous a response to the news as the industrials, certain members of the latter group moving forward from 2 to nearly 4 points. Steel stood out as a marked exception to its companions in late dealings, an increase of offerings edging the price downward in closing operations. A comprehensive view of the day's dealings in the market may be obtained more fully by recourse to the range covered rather than by the tale of net gains. From low to high prices displayed much strength, made all the more impressive because free of spectacular movements.

Outside of the war news, the financial and stock markets had little to affect them one way or the other. From steel trade centres came reports of fuel shortage, which has already seriously affected the activity of blast furnace and mill, and promises more trouble unless relieved. Call money loaned as high as 6% per cent., representing a stiffening of rates over other days of the week, but most of the loans were put through at 5 per cent. The foreign exchange markets supplied no feature outside of the continued decline in Italian rates.

STEADY TONE IN LONDON.

No Special Features and Price Movements Confined to Narrow Limits.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The stock market maintained a steady tone today, but apart from a rally in Argentine rails on better labor news, and a hardening in shipping munition, iron and steel shares under a good demand, there were no special features to the dealings, and price movements were confined to narrow limits.

Money was in increased demand and discount rates were steady. Italian and Scandinavian exchanges were again higher.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 56 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 22 centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 75 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	5	Last	5
Low	4½	Renewals	5

Time Loans.

Thirty days	5	Sixty days	5
Ninety days	5	Four months	5
Five months	5	Six months	5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 90 to 120 days.....5¼@5⅛
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 90 to 120 days.....5½@5¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5½@5¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5
4 to 6 months	5
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	4.75¾	4.75⅛	4.75¼	
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	
France—				
Demand	5.74	5.74	5.74	+ .00¾
Cables	5.72	5.72	5.72	+ .01
Rubles—				
Demand	12.35	12.35	12.35	..
Cables	12.60	12.60	12.60	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76⅛
5.1436 Paris	5.72	5.72
China—		
Hongkong	79.00	79.25
Peking	103.50	105.00
Shanghai	98.00	98.25
19.295 Germany	10.30	10.43
40.19 Holland	43.87	43.94
2.44 India—	44.50	44.50
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1825 Italy	5.91¼	5.90¼
49.84 Japan—	50	50
Yokohama	51.50	51.75
50.00 Philippine Islands—	51.50	51.75
Manila	50.125	50.25
51.50 Russia	12.35	12.40
26.70 Scandinavia—	11.80	11.90
Stockholm	41.60	41.75
Copenhagen	34.25	34.35
Christiania	34.25	34.75
19.305 Switzerland	23.70	23.75
South America—		
42.42 Rio	25.31	25.31
42.44 Buenos Aires	45.61	45.71
57.826 Montevideo	3.91¾	4.27

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers'—	Commercial—
60 Days. 90 Days.	60 Days. 90 Days.
$4.71¾ $4.69¾	$4.70¾ $4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $972,139,643; balances, $148,691,148; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,841,623; Federal Reserve credit balance, $134,595,633.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 12½c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, .3125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¼d, unchanged; in New York, 85¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 66¼c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Days sales	797,903	1,700,005	480,602
Year to date	168,687,563	196,049,730	157,933,865

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
8	10	100	Advance Rumely	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
2⅝	2⅞	1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2¾	3	600	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
18¾	18½	2,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	18	19	18	18½	+ ⅞
70	73	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	72	72	72	72	+ ½
74	80	100	Amer. Agri. Chem.	77	77	77	77	+ 2
74	75	1,700	Am. Beet Sugar	73¾	75¼	73¾	74½	+ 1¼
34⅞	35	11,400	American Can	34¾	36¾	34½	35⅝	..
64⅛	64¾	2,100	Amer. Car & Fdry	64⅞	65¾	64	64½	+ ⅛
26	27	300	Amer. Cotton Oil	25	25⅝	25	25¾	+ ⅛
80	85	80	American Express	80	80	80	80	+ ¾
13¼	13⅝	200	Amer. Hide & L.	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13¼	..
56	57	2,300	Amer. Hide & L. pf.	55¾	57½	55¾	57	+ 2
55½	56¼	2,500	Amer. International	56	56¾	55	56⅜	+ 1
25	25⅜	2,100	Amer. Linseed	23⅞	25⅝	23⅝	25	..
71¾	73½	1,300	Amer. Linseed pf.	71½	72¾	71½	72¾	− ⅛
54⅜	55¼	5,100	Amer. Locomotive	54⅝	55⅞	54	55¼	− 2½
92	93	400	Amer. Malting	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	+ 1½
58¾	59¼	200	Amer. Malt. 1st pf.	58	59	58	59	+ 3¾
76	78½	8,200	Amer. Smelt. & Ref.	75¾	77½	75	76¾	+ ¾
102	104¼	100	Amer. S. & R. pf.	101½	101½	101¼	101½	..
91	94	100	Am. Sm. Sec. pf A.	93	93	93	93	..
54⅜	55¼	1,700	Amer. Steel Fdries.	54⅜	55	54	55	+ 1¼
97	98½	1,300	Amer. Sugar Refin.	96	96	96	96	+ 3¼
54½	55	2,000	Amer. Sumatra Tob.	53¾	55	53¾	55	+ 1½
108¾	108¾	1,000	Amer. Tel. & Tel.	108¼	109	108¼	108¼	..
94	96	100	Amer. Tob. pf new	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ 2¾
42¾	43½	500	Amer. Woolen	42½	43	42¼	43	+ 1½
22	23	200	Amer. Writ. P. pf.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅞
13	13⅛	200	Amer. Zinc L. & S.	13	15⅛	14½	14½	+ 1½
45	47	100	Am. Zinc L. & S pf.	42¼	42½	42¼	42½	+ 1½
58¾	58½	16,000	Anaconda Copper	57¾	59¾	57½	58½	+ ¾
1	1⅝	300	Assets Realization	1	1	1	1	..
55¾	55¾	100	Associates Oil	55¾	55¾	53¾	53¾	+ 1¼
80½	81	1,900	A., T. & Santa Fe	80⅞	86½	85½	86½	..
83¼	85	100	A. T. & S. F. pf.	84	84	84	84	..
8¾	10	100	Atlanta Birm. & At.	9	9	9	9	..
96	97½	300	Atlantic Const Line	96	97	96	97	+ 1
100¼	103¾	4,100	At. Gulf & W. Ind.	98¼	101	98	100½	+ 1¼
60	61	100	At. G. & W. I. pf.	60½	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ¾
57⅜	58	10,000	Baldwin Locomotive	58	58⅞	57	57½	− 1¼
52½	52⅞	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	52½	53	52¾	52⅞	+ ⅜
90	90½	200	Batt. & Ohio pf.	90	90	90	90	..
..	90½	300	Barrett Co.	90½	91	90	90	+ ½
..	100½	280	Barrett Co., pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
82¼	82⅜	1,600	Bethlehem Steel	82	83¼	82	83¼	+ ⅜
97¾	97⅜	58,500	Beth. Sti. cl. B t. c.	82	83¼	81⅝	82¾	− ⅛
45	45½	4,378	Beth. Sti. s. f. 7 p.	98	98	97½	97½	− ½
110½	112½	1,800	Bklyn Rap. Tran.	44⅜	45	44⅜	45	+ 1
17	18	3,500	Burns Brothers	11½	11½	10⅝	11⅜	− 1¼
10	10½	2,900	Butte & Superior	16½	18⅜	16½	18	+ 1⅜
12½	13	100	Butterick Co.	10	10	10	10	..
36½	36½	700	Cal. Petroleum	12⅜	13¼	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅜
135½	136¾	100	Cal. Petroleum pf.	37	37	37	37	+ ¾
..	80	12,300	Canadian Pacific	135¼	136¼	132⅝	133⅜	+ 2¾
24	24⅝	100	Case, (J. I.) Co. pf.	78	78	78	78	− 2
67¼	67¾	300	Central Foundry	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	..
31⅝	32	23,400	Central Leather Co.	64	67¼	63⅝	67⅛	+ 3⅝
92¾	93¼	300	Cerro de Pasco	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	..
..	48½	100	Chandler Motor	63¼	63¼	63¼	63½	+ ⅛
..	7⅛	1,400	Chesa. & Ohio	48	48½	46	48½	+ 2
39	39½	200	Chicago & Alton	8	8	8	8	..
79¾	79¾	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	39	40	39	39½	+ ⅛
96	97	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	75½	76	75½	76	+ ½
19	19¾	4,200	Chi. & Northwest'n	96	96	96	96	+ ½
61¼	62	1,800	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	19½	19¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
..	..	..	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6% pf t. c.	61¾	51⅞	51½	51⅞	+ ⅛
42	42⅛	700	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6% pf t. c.	42¾	42¼	42	42	..
..	..	1,800	Chile Copper	14½	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
..	..	2,500	Chino Copper	41⅜	41⅝	41	41½	+ ⅛
..	..	2,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	34⅛	35	33⅞	35	..
..	..	100	Col. South. 1st pf.	46	46	46	46	+ 1
..	..	1,800	Columbia G. & E.	30¼	31¼	30¼	31	+ ¾
..	..	1,000	Consolidated Gas	84	87⅜	84	87⅜	+ 3⅜
..	..	700	Continental Can	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ¾
..	..	10,000	Corn. Prod. Refin.	29	30	28¾	29½	+ 1
..	..	100	Corn. Prod. Ref. pf.	91	91	91	91	+ 1
..	..	8,300	Crucible Steel	35⅝	38⅜	35⅝	37⅛	+ 1
..	..	6,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	25	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
..	..	70	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	70	70	70	70	+ 1
..	..	13,300	Delaware & Hudson	90	94¼	88½	93	+ 3½
..	..	200	Del., Lack. & W.	183	183	183	183	+ 3
..	..	100	Denver & Rio G. pf.	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
..	..	17,400	Distil. Securities	35⅞	37⅜	35	36	+ 1
..	..	600	Dome Mines	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
..	..	5,300	Erie	15	15⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
..	..	2,800	Erie 1st pf	23¼	24¼	23	24⅛	+ 1
..	..	200	Erie 2d pf	18	18⅜	18	18⅜	..
..	..	200	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	24⅜	25	24⅜	25	..
..	..	200	Gaston Wms. & W.	35	35	35	35	+ 1
..	..	3,400	General Electric	120¾	134¼	120¼	131	+ 13
..	..	7,300	General Motors	87½	90	87½	90	+ 1½
..	..	100	Gen. Motors pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	+ ¾
..	..	100	Goodrich, (B. F.)	36	36	36	36	+ ¾
..	..	100	Granby Consol.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ 1
..	..	500	Gt. Northern pf.	92	92½	92	92½	+ ½
..	..	2,100	Gt. Nor. Ctfs. for G. P.	35⅝	38⅞	35⅝	38⅝	+ 1
..	..	500	Greene-Cananea	37	36	36	36	+ ¾
..	..	100	Gulf States Steel	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¾	+ 1
..	..	200	Haskell & Barker	30	30	30	30	..
..	..	3,900	Inspiration Copper	43¾	44¾	43½	44¼	+ ⅝
..	..	3,100	Interboro Cons.	7	7¾	7	7¾	+ ⅝
..	..	1,200	Interboro Con. pf.	45¼	46	45¼	46	+ ¾
..	..	100	Inter. Agricultural	10	10	10	10	+ ¾
..	..	100	Inter. Agricul. pf.	33	33	33	33	..
..	..	10,800	Inter. Harv., N. J.	103¾	107½	103¼	107½	+ 3¾
..	..	57,090	Inter. Mar. Marine	25⅞	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛
..	..	2,500	Inter. Met. Ma. pf.	97	99⅝	97	99⅝	+ 1½
..	..	1,700	Internat. Nickel	26¾	27½	26¾	27½	+ ⅞
..	..	1,300	International Paper	21½	24	21½	23½	+ 1½
..	..	400	Inter. Paper pf.	55	56¾	53	56¾	+ 1½
..	..	100	International Salt.	60	60	60	60	+ ¾
..	..	100	Jewel Tea pf.	90	90	90	90	+ 1
..	..	1,000	Kan. City South.	16¾	17¼	16½	16⅞	+ ¼
..	..	10,000	Kelly Springf Tire	41¾	41¾	41¼	41½	+ 1
..	..	16	Kennecott Copper	33¾	34½	33½	34	+ ¼
..	..	10,700	Kings Co. E. L. P.	95	95	95	95	..
..	..	100	Lackawanna Steel	76¾	80	76¾	79	+ 1¼
..	..	100	Laclede Gas	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
..	..	200	Lake Erie & West	9	9	9	9	..
..	..	100	Lee Rub. & Tire	12	12	12	12	..
..	..	1,700	Lehigh Valley	54¼	54¾	53¼	54¾	+ ⅛
..	..	300	Louisville & Nash.	116¾	119½	116¾	119½	+ 3
..	..	100	Manhattan Elev.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¾
..	..	500	Maxwell Motor	25¾	24½	23¾	24½	+ ⅝
..	..	600	Max. Mot. 1st pf.	53¾	54⅝	52¾	54⅜	+ ⅜
..	..	600	Max. Mot. 2d pf.	14½	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ⅝
..	..	6,400	Mex. Petroleum	79	80¾	78¾	79¾	+ ¾
..	..	400	Miami Copper	28	28¾	28	28¾	+ ¼
..	..	7,300	Midvale Steel	44¾	45¼	43¾	44¾	+ ¾
..	..	200	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	84	84	84	84	+ ¼
..	..	6,100	Mo. Pacific tr. ctfs.	24¼	25	23¾	24⅝	− ⅛
..	..	1,400	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. ctfs.	41	41¾	40½	41¼	+ ¼
..	..	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	107	107	107	107	+ 1¾
..	..	1,100	Nat. Conduit & C.	22¼	22	22	22¼	+ ⅛
..	..	1,500	Nat. Enam. & Stp.	37½	38¾	37	37	..
..	..	100	National Lead	44¾	44¾	44¼	44½	+ ¼
..	..	1,900	Nev. Consol. Cop.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
..	..	3,200	N. Y. Air Brake	111	114	111	114	+ ¼
..	..	1,400	New York Central	71½	73¼	70½	72	..
..	..	3	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	13	13	13	13	..
..	..	1,900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	28	28¼	28	27⅝	+ ¼
..	..	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½	+ ⅛
..	..	1,000	Norfolk & Western	104	105	104	105	+ 1¼
..	..	4,000	Northern Pacific	86½	88¾	86½	88¾	+ 1⅝
..	..	200	Ohio Cities Gas	36½	37	35¾	36¾	..
..	..	200	Ontario Mining	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
..	..	100	Owens Bottle Mach.	60¾	69¾	68	69½	+ 1½
..	..	11,400	Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
..	..	2	Pac. Tel. & Teleg	16	16	16	16	..
..	..	600	Penn. Railroad	47	47⅝	46	47	+ ¼
..	..	1,000	People's Gas, Chi.	30¼	40¾	39¼	40½	+ 1½
..	..	100	Peoria & Eastern	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Pere Marquette	13	14	13	14	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Philadelphia Co.	28	28	28	28	+ 1
..	..	100	Pierce Arrow pf.	88	88	88	88	..
..	..	2,900	Pittsburgh Coal	45	48¼	45	48	+ 2
..	..	100	Pitts. Coal pf.	80	80	80	80	+ 2½
..	..	1,260	Pitts. & West Va.	22½	23¾	22½	23	+ ⅛
..	..	300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	56	57	56	57	+ 1
..	..	200	Pressed Steel Car	56	56	56	56	+ 1
..	..	1,500	Pullman Company	129	129½	129	129½	+ 1½
..	..	1,000	Quicksilver	¾	¾	½	½	+ ⅛
..	..	1,000	Quicksilver pf.	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
..	..	100	R'way Steel Spring	41	42	41	42	..
..	..	2,400	Ray Consol. Copper	22¾	23¾	22¾	23¾	+ ⅛
..	..	22,500	Reading	71½	72¾	70¾	71¾	− ⅛
..	..	100	Reading 2d pf.	36	36	36	36	..
..	..	11,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	73	73½	72¼	73	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Rep. Iron & St. pf.	94	94	94	94	..
..	..	1,300	Royal Dutch t. r.	72¼	72¼	70¾	71	− 1½
..	..	7,200	St. L. & San Fran.	15¼	15¾	15	15	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Saxon Motor	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Seaboard Air Line	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Seaboard A. L. pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
..	..	300	Sears-Roebuck Co.	143	143	142	142	+ ¼
..	..	500	Shattuck-Arizona	20	20¾	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
..	..	4,900	Sinclair Oil & Ref	31½	32¾	31	32	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
..	..	2,600	Southern Pacific	83¾	84	83	83¾	+ ⅛
..	..	170	So. Porto Rico Sug.	155	155	155	155	+ 3
..	..	4,700	Southern Railway	25¼	25¾	24½	25¼	+ ⅛
..	..	400	Southern R'way pf.	57	58	57	58	+ ¼
..	..	1,200	Studebaker Co.	38¼	39¼	38¼	38¾	− ⅜
..	..	100	Stutz Motor	37	37	37	37	+ 2¾
..	..	1,800	Superior Steel	33¾	35	33¾	34¼	+ 1¼
..	..	300	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	3,800	Texas Co.	140	144	139¾	143	+ 3¾
..	..	2,400	Tobacco Products	46¾	47¾	46¾	47⅛	+ ¾
..	..	200	Transue & Wms.	30	30	30	30	..
..	..	200	Un. Bag & P. new	63	63	63	63	+ 2
..	..	6,500	Union Pacific	115¾	117	115¾	116¾	− ⅜
..	..	300	Union Pacific pf.	73¾	74¼	73¾	74½	+ 1¼
..	..	100	United Alloy Steel	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
..	..	1,700	United Cigar Stores	80¾	87½	80¾	87	+ ¾
..	..	100	United Drug 1st pf.	50	50	50	50	+ ¾
..	..	200	United Fruit	116¼	117¾	116¼	117¾	− ¼
..	..	10,000	U. S. Indus. Alco.	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
..	..	100	U. S. Indus. Alco. pf.	106½	112¾	106½	112	+ 6
..	..	100	U. S. Rubber	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
..	..	100	U. S. Sm. Ref. & M.	50¾	52	50¾	51¼	+ ⅜
..	..	100	U. S. S. R. & M. pf.	43¼	46¾	43¼	46	+ 1½
..	..	196,300	United States Steel	44⅝	44⅝	44⅛	44⅜	+ ¼
..	..	1,400	U. S. Steel pf.	108¾	111	108¾	111	+ 2¼
..	..	8,400	Utah Copper	77¼	79⅝	76¾	79¼	+ 1¼
..	..	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	31	31	31	31	+ ¼
..	..	2,400	Wabash	8	8¾	8	8¾	+ ⅛
..	..	1,200	Wabash pf. A	41	41¾	40¾	41¾	+ ⅜
..	..	3,400	Wabash pf. B	21¾	22	21	22	+ 1
..	..	200	Wells-Fargo Exp.	75	75	75	75	..
..	..	1,000	Western Maryland	13¾	14¾	13¾	14¾	+ ¾
..	..	1,200	Western Md. 2d pf.	28	28¾	28	28¾	+ ¼
..	..	700	West. Union Telegr.	93	93¾	93	93¾	− ¾
..	..	5,800	West'house E. & M.	39	39¾	38¾	39¼	+ ¼
..	..	3,300	Wheeling & L. E.	9¾	11¾	9¾	11	+ 1¼
..	..	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	20	22	20	22	+ 2¼
..	..	200	Wilson & Co.	47¼	48	47¼	47¾	+ ¼
..	..	8,000	Willys-Overland	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	− ¼
..	..	200	Willys-Overland pf.	78	78	78	78	− ¼
..	..	500	Wisconsin Central	37¾	37¾	37	37¾	+ ¼
..	..	600	Woolworth, (F. W.)	110¾	117½	110¾	117½	+ 6¾
..	..	200	Worthington Pump.	30	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
..	..	100	Worth. Pump. pf. B.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ 1¼

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

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MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	59.57	58.54	59.31	+ .50
20 industrials	72.22	70.24	71.56	+ .50
50 stocks	65.89	64.39	65.40	+ .65

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Nov. 21	65.89	64.39	65.40	+ .65
Nov. 20	65.18	63.81	64.75	+ .56
Nov. 19	63.89	62.77	63.77	+1.02
Nov. 17	62.99	62.45	62.75	+ .30
Nov. 16	62.48	61.74	62.09	+ .04
Nov. 15	62.45	61.69	62.13	+ .04
Nov. 14	62.73	61.64	62.09	+ .30

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Nov.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.

Liberty Baby Bonds

At close of business yesterday we were paying to net the seller, including interest:

$49.78 on $50 3½%s
$99.55 on $100 3½%s
$48.53 on $50 4%s
$97.06 on $100 4%s

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

STEEL TRADE FACES INCREASED BURDENS

Feels Fuel Shortage All the More Keenly Because of Active Buying.

ORE SHIPMENTS IMPROVE

Movement from Lake Superior Region Reported Considerably Larger Than Usual.

Steel trade reports indicate that the handicaps under which operations at mill and furnace are being carried out have increased this week, especially in regard to fuel shortages. The burden put upon the industry is felt all the more because domestic buying in some lines has improved substantially. An encouraging feature of the situation lies in the expansion of ore shipments from the Lake Superior region this month, the movement being considerably larger than usual.

"The steel industry is making harder work than ever of its effort to meet war conditions," says the Iron age, "with an increasing handicap from fuel scarcity and transportation failures, and the limitation of output due to the conflicting purposes of those in authority from whom steel makers now take their orders. Bankings of blast furnaces from coke shortages keep up and at Youngstown steel output at some plants has been cut nearly 50 per cent.

"It is two months since price-fixing began, and the market results are scarcely appreciable apart from some progress in the pig iron trade, which has shown itself more amenable to control than the finished material lines.

"Labor supply has improved in spots, but the problem will be made more serious by the second draft. It is plain that dilution of skilled labor must begin soon, particularly under the urgent call of the Government for thousands of mechanics for service in France. At Pittsburgh as high as $3.85 is offered for common labor on a ten-hour day.

"The flow of structural steel orders related to the war program is swelling so fast that a meeting of fabricators is to be held in Pittsburgh on Tuesday. A very large part of the 111,000 tons of bridge and building work put under contract in October, representing 61.5 per cent. of capacity, was directly and indirectly for the Government. A later item is the placing with a Canadian fabricator, because it has a good working staff, of 50,000 tons of ship work as part of a total of 45,000 tons monthly for ten months to be delivered at Philadelphia.

"There was fear in October that enough Lake Superior ore would not be brought down to carry the industry through to the arrival of new ore in the season of 1918. But the November movement has been greater than usual and it is now believed the season's total will come close to 62,000,000 tons, as against 64,724,000 tons moved by water last year."

The Iron Trade Review says:

"A week or two more of present conditions and it is predicted freely that many merchant and independent steel works blast furnaces now on the ragged edge will join the growing number of idle stacks. Unless relief comes quickly some of the largest plants in the Youngstown district now on part schedule must shut down entirely. The situation in the Connellsville region offers small encouragement for immediate improvement. The car supply of the last week averaged about 57 per cent. and has dropped this week. The Pennsylvania Railroad has imposed drastic freight embargoes in an effort to clear the congestion. It is becoming increasingly difficult to satisfy pig iron inquiries. Virtually famine conditions have appeared at Pittsburgh, where large producers are willing to yield every point of delivery or tonnage to get metal."

OUR Unlisted Securities Department ment has orders in the stocks of the following companies:

EMPIRE STEEL & IRON
SANTA CECELIA SUGAR
LEHIGH VALLEY COAL SALES
HOCKING VALLEY PRODUCTS

Sheldon, Dawson, Lyon & Company
Members New York Stock Exchange
Tel. 1611 Broad. 42 Broadway, N. Y.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
NAT'L FUEL GAS
STOCK & RIGHTS
JENKS, GWYNNE & Co
15 BROAD ST.
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Cincinnati, Ohio
4¾% Bonds
DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1947
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

EST. W. E. 1886
HUTTON & CO.
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UNION TANK
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New York City Bonds
Barr & Schmeltzer
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New Jersey Securities
Outwater & Wells
18 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
Telephone 20 Montgomery.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
30 Broad St. New York
Guaranty Trust Bond & Mtge. Guar.
Chase Nat'l Bk. Bankers Trust
Telephone 1111 Broad

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Hale & Norcross	.03
Alta	.05	Jacket	.00
Andes	.00	Mexican	.16
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental	.60
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.10	Overman	.04
Challenge Con.	.04	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.03	Savage	.04
Confidence	.04	Sierra Nevada	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	1.17½
Con. Virginia	.11	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.64

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.50	Goldfield Cons.	.40
Halifax	.10	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.75	Great Bend	.05
McNamara	.10	Jumbo Extn.	.15
Midway	.08	Kewanaa	.06
Mixpah	.05	Silver Pick	.08
Monarch Pitts.	.04	Spearhead	.04
Montana	.10	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.06	Consolidated	.15
Rescue	.09	Morning Glory	.14
Tonopah Exten.	1.57½	Red Top	.03
Tonopah Nevada	3.00	Union Amalg.	.07
West End	.64	White Caps	.75
West Tonopah	.10	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
		Nevada Hills	.07
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.27
Atlanta	.05	Rochester	.37
Booth	.04	Round Mountain	.20
Florence	.10	United Eastern	3.62½

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Cresson	4⅝	Granite	.35
Elkton	3¾	Isabella	7⅛
El Paso	18	McKinney	6
Fanny Rea	3½	Portland	.100
Golden Cy.	165	U. Gold M.	15
Gold Sovereign	2¾	Vindicator	.35

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4	6.10	5.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½	6.00	5.50
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½	7.00	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.75	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.50	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'28	4½	7.50	5.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½	6.75	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.75	5.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.40	5.40
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	6	7.00	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.80	5.25
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½	6.25	5.50
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.75	6.75
Illinois Central	1917-'28	4½	5.50	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	6	6.00	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.50	5.00
Mo., Kan. & T.	1917-'23	5	7.00	5.50
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	7.00	5.50
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½	6.25	5.50
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	5.50	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½	6.50	5.00
Penn. Gen. F'ght	1917-'22	4½	6.50	5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'28	4½	6.50	5.50
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	6.75	6.75
Southern Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.50	5.00
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½	6.50	5.50
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.50	5.75

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	76.00		75.00	
Lead	6.37½		6.40	
Spelter	6.05	6.20	6.00	6.25
Antimony	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Quicksilver	$100.00		$100.00	
Aluminum	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2 X Phila. dry	33.50			34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c. per pound Bid. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	110 0 0	110 0 0
Copper, futures	110 0 0	110 0 0
Tin, spot	284 15 0	279 10 0
Tin, futures	283 10 0	278 15 0
Spelter	54 0 0	54 0 0
Lead	50 10 0	50 10 0

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$4,289,281	$63,540,092
Ord. internal revenue	50,022,210	245,494,576
Income tax	5,330,450	31,071,863
Miscellaneous	6,185,366	86,794,376
Total receipts	75,827,310	402,136,960
Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts	268,696,027	1,242,182,614
Excess of total receipts over total disburs.	320,475,344	543,772,971
Expenditures	547,822,376	1,644,315,974

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EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for fiscal year ended June 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Op. revs.	$12,466,859	$11,030,439	$9,422,251
Net rev.	4,445,614	3,468,030	2,614,803
Op. income	9,923,678	8,087,015	2,241,089
Gross income	5,204,701	3,811,146	2,908,001
Net income	3,828,500	2,251,623	1,260,054
Pf. divs.	122,570	122,570	122,570
Balance	3,705,836	2,131,053	1,142,084
Common divs.	328,700	328,900	328,900
Betterments	460,000	1,004,291	799,941
Surplus	2,655,159	798,762	14,113

Public Utilities.

CITIES SERVICE CO. for October—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	1,650,645	1,122,910	530,735
Net aft. taxes	1,639,019	1,102,869	527,150
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,029,794	1,102,477	527,317
Bal. after pf. div.	1,302,858	829,298	473,560
12 mos. gross	18,706,904	8,236,952	10,472,952
Net aft. taxes	18,369,353	8,001,588	10,367,785
Sur. aft. chgs.	18,366,360	7,661,490	10,704,870
Bal. after pf. div.	14,761,535	5,542,151	9,219,384

THE DAYTON POWER & LIGHT CO. for October—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross earn.	174,387	146,084	
Total op. exp.	112,891	97,928	
Net earnings	61,496	48,156	
Total income	62,752	48,643	
Net income	37,681	28,793	
Div. on pf. stock	14,812	14,812	
Surplus	22,869	13,980	

DETROIT EDISON CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Oct. gross	1,129,487	903,616	224,421
Net aft. taxes	300,190	330,536	*30,346
Sur. aft. chgs.	213,485	245,420	*31,935
10 mos. gross	9,827,671	7,961,205	1,866,466
Net aft. taxes	2,912,518	2,914,571	*2,053
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,009,826	2,049,547	40,279

*Decrease.

NORTHERN STATES POWER CO., a subsidiary of Standard Gas & Electric Co.—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Sept. gross	599,322	487,175	407,179
Net aft. taxes	225,672	255,707	228,107
12 mos. gross	6,857,192	5,822,702	4,903,337
Net aft. taxes	3,545,946	3,283,959	2,714,075

During the twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1917, fixed charges amounted to $1,655,857, leaving a balance of $1,890,089. Surplus after preferred dividends, available for depreciation, amortization, &c., amounted to $1,000,007.

Miscellaneous.

BUTTE & SUPERIOR MINING CO.

Quart. ended:	Sept. 30, 1917.	June 30, 1917.	Mar. 31, 1917.
Net value of zinc ore	$655,601	$1,567,392	$1,900,089
Value since tailings	24,163	8,907	
Net value lead	116,069	219,049	335,228
Metal inv. &c.		200,000	
Misc. income	8,540	45,562	42,302
Total	$804,643	2,040,930	2,275,619
Exp., taxes, &c.	709,326	1,037,666	1,214,599
Net profits	95,320	1,003,237	1,061,020

OWENS BOTTLE MACHINE CO. and controlled companies for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Net prof. O. E. M. Co.	3,833,008	3,104,081	728,987
Less div. fr. control. cos.	*988,229	*861,919	126,320
Balance	2,844,829	2,242,162	602,667
Cont. cos. prof.	1,165,872	1,008,806	67,065
Total	4,010,701	3,340,971	669,730
Deduction	4,403	3,281	1,122
Total profits	4,006,298	3,337,690	668,608

*Included in net profits of Owens Bottle Machine Co. of $3,853,068.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC CO.—

Quart. ended:	Oct. 31, 1917	July 31, 1917	Apr. 30, 1917.
Net earn.	$87,386	$44,447	$63,722
Depreciation	59,848	58,803	53,061
Bond interest	53,157	53,175	47,972
Res. for taxes	200,000	125,000	90,000
Surplus	524,280	607,969	622,689

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	17	19	Iron Blos.	45	50
18 St. Gas	7	8	Iron Boss.	45	50
Bagole	60	75	Jerome V.	80	85
Bohemia	70	80	La Rose	30	40
Bing. Min.	9⅝	9¾	Majestic	27	29
Bost. Ely	45	55	Mex. Metals	26	28
Bost. & M.	50	54	Moj. Tung.	52	54
Butte & L.	15	18	New Baltic	1¼	1¾
Butte & D.	25	37	Nev. Doug.	1¼	1¾
Bost. & Ar.	1	2	N. U. Bing.		50
Calaverras	1¼	2½	Nixon	1	1¼
Cash Res.	20	30	N. Cornucopia	13½	15¾
Con. Ariz.	1⅝	1¾	Nat. L. & Z.	27	30
Cortes	10	20	Oneco	25	35
Cham. Con.	4	6	Onondaga	15	20
United Cob.	1½	2	Plon. Con.	1¼	1¾
E. & B. B.	2	2½	Ray Here.	1	1¼
Earl-Eagle	15	17	Rhia	1½	2
Fortuna	4	6	S.W. Miami,		
Gold Lake	2	4	full paid	75	1½
Gila C. Sul.	17	17½	S.W. Miami,		
Houghton	50	1.00	part paid	75	1.00
Homa. Oil	98	1⅛	U. V. Ext.	32½	35
Humboldt	60	70	Victoria M.	1⅛	1½
Iron Cap.	15½	14	Yukon Gold	1⅝	2

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Report, Nov. 17, 1917.

Cash action.	Corporate Stock and Tax Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding Nov. 10	$16,325,000.00	$60,841,000.00	$7,804,400.00
Outstanding Nov. 17	$16,825,000.00	$60,841,000.00	$7,804,400.00
Cash balance	10,064,664.65		
Net obligation	$6,760,335.35		

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Receipts of wheat at interior points were slightly larger, but the movement as a whole is still running far behind last year. According to The Price Current, the new Winter wheat crop is in good condition except in parts of Kansas and Oklahoma, where drought still continues, and it is feared that unless rain comes at once the plant will go into the Winter in a condition to be badly damaged by unfavorable weather. Reports from Australia say that there is a reduction of fully 20 per cent. in the wheat acreage, but that there is a visible supply there of 114,000,000 bushels, and this year's crop indicates a surplus of 80,000,000.

RYE.—Market firm. No. 2 Western, $1.88, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

Prices in the corn market were easier early under liquidating sales due to further evidences that traders will be forced to comply with the attitude of the Government. The market, however, was narrow, and when shorts attempted to cover prices rallied very quickly and advanced 2c to 3c from the lowest, closing with net gains of ¾c to 1¼c. The local cash market was very unsettled, with quotations largely nominal for American corn, while Argentine corn sold at $2.05, free on board at New York, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	1.24	1.21¼	1.23⅝	1.22	94⅝
January	1.25¾	1.21¾	1.25	1.24¼	97⅛
May	1.18⅝	1.16¼	1.17⅝	1.17	97

OATS.

Continued strength in the cash position gave the oats market a very firm undertone and, after an early decline prices rallied, closing with net gains of ⅝c. Export buyers were not in evidence, but apparently Government orders, as well as the domestic demand, continued to absorb the offers, while country selling was small. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 75¾@76c; No. 2 white, 76½c; No. 3 white, 75¾@76¼c; No. 4 white, 74¾@75c; fancy clipped white, 76@78c; ordinary clipped white, 76@77c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	68	65½	67¼	66⅝	57½
May	67⅝	65⅜	67	66⅝	62¼

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active, but was stronger. Further reports of a very strong situation in Europe, an advance in the price of hogs, as well as the advance in corn, and the war news, all combined to stimulate confidence. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 54,000, estimated for Thursday, 27,000; Kansas City received 11,000, and Omaha 5,600 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
November	$37.50	$27.40	$27.50	$27.42	$16.35
January	24.90	24.70	24.85	24.62	16.30
Ribs—					
January	24.72	24.52	24.72	24.40	14.65
May	24.30	24.15	24.30	24.00	14.77
Pork—					
January	46.35	45.80	46.25	45.65	27.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was quiet, total sales amounting to 2,400 barrels. Tenders of 1,500 barrels on November contracts caused some little uneasiness, but subsequently prices became firmer in sympathy with lard and other provisions, as well as on the more favorable war news, and final prices were 12@30 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	18.10@19.00		17.85	
November	18.00	18.00	18.20	17.90
December	18.15	18.15	18.15@18.30	18.00
January	18.25	18.20	18.20@18.50	18.00
February			18.15@18.30	18.00
March	18.30	18.20	18.22@18.25	18.04
May			19.00	

COFFEE.

The coffee market made a generally steady showing yesterday. The foreign buying which has been one of the features of the last few days was less in evidence, but there was a renewal of scattered covering, and the market in optimistic view of the war news was probably reflected in a moderate demand from Wall Street or investment sources. December contracts sold up to 6.85c and May to 7.26@7.28c, with active months generally showing net advance of about 14 to 17 points during the middle of the day. Realizing caused slight reaction later, but closing prices showed net gains of 10 to 12 points. The local spot market was steady, with a fair demand reported. Closing quotations were on the basis of 7½c for Rio 7s and 9¼c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November			6.75@6.76	6.63
December	6.85	6.70	6.80@6.81	6.68
January			6.90@6.91	6.78
February			7.00@7.01	6.88
March	7.05	6.98	7.06@7.11	6.97
April			7.17@7.18	7.06
May	7.28	7.15	7.25@7.26	7.13
June			7.33@7.34	7.22
July	7.46	7.31	7.42@7.43	7.30
August			7.50@7.51	7.39
September	7.61	7.51	7.59@7.60	7.41

SUGAR.

Developments in the sugar market point to immediate relief to the acute situation in the Eastern territory. The sugar department of the Food Administration announces the release of sugars held here for export to Russia, believed to be about 10,000 tons. They also announce that twenty-five cars of beet sugar, 25,000 100-pound sacks, have already been shipped from the West for Boston and other New England points. It was also reported that 100,000 sacks are now loading on the Coast to go by rail to Galveston, and from Galveston to New York by steamer. There has been a limited amount of prompt raw sugar sold to the International Sugar Committee at an equivalent of 6.90c, 96 test, delivered. Spot quotations remain nominally unchanged, as follows: Centrifugal, 6.90c; molasses, 6.02c; cost and freight, 6½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,252 packages. While the available supply of fine fresh butter is a little more liberal, there is apparently trade enough to absorb the stock quite closely, and a firm tone prevails in consequence. The medium and secondary grades are fairly plentiful and showing no quotable change. A good deal more business is doing in storage creamery. Ladles are slow, but unchanged. Packing stock steadier. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 46½@47c; extras, (92 score,) 46c; firsts, (82 to 91 score,) 42½@45½c; seconds, (88 to 90 score,) 40@42c; thirds, 38@39c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 47½@48c; extras, 48¼@47c; firsts, 43½@46c; seconds, 41@43c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 43@43½c; extras, 42½@43c; firsts, 40¼@42c; seconds, 39½@40½c; thirds, 38@39c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 44½@45c; good to prime, 41@44c; common to fair, 35@40c; renovated, extras, 41c; firsts, 39½@40c; lower grades, 35@38c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 33c; lower grades, 31@32½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 30@31½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 5,272 cases, not including 256 cases in transit for export. Fancy qualities of fresh-gathered are scarce and firm, with the tendency slightly in sellers' favor. Good medium grades in moderate demand and steady. Undergrades quiet, and values show extremely wide ranges. Storage eggs irregular, with trading reported generally in range of unchanged prices. Some receivers report a little better movement and feeling firmer, while others are anxious to sell and the tone is very irregular. Nearby white eggs are a little more plentiful and prices continue in buyers' favor. Fresh-gathered extras, per dozen, 54@55c; extra firsts, 50@53c; firsts, 48@51c; seconds, 42@46c; thirds and poorer, 35@40c; fresh-gathered dirties, No. 1, 34@35c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@35c; fresh-gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 32@33c; undergrades, 25@31c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 34½@35c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 33@34c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 31½@32½c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 24@31c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 39@44c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, 72@78c; ordinary to good, 69@70c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 58@72c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 55@60c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 58@63c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery brown, gathered brown and mixed colors, 60@70c.

NEW COTTON RECORD

Prices Highest for Season on News of British Gain—Up 27-51 Points.

The cotton market yesterday had apparently settled itself for a quiet day, with the opening trading several points off and considerable liquidation in evidence, when the news arrived that the British had broken through the Hindenburg line on a thirty-mile front and were advancing in the general direction of the Rhine. Subsequent official bulletins somewhat toned the exuberance of the first word-of-mouth reports, but the exhilarating effect of the victory sent the bulls "over the top" of the shorts' defenses, and when the smoke had cleared away prices had been shoved up from 27 to 51 points all down the list, with new high records for the season scored in all months, and the close near the top.

The advance gave every indication of being purely psychological and due to little beside the wave of enthusiasm of the British victory and the corresponding boom in the stock market. The Government report of ginning up to Nov. 14, giving a total of 8,559,390 bales, was just about up to expectations, if anything a little more, so that its influence on the market was not great. The tonnage situation was uncharged, although the break in Liverpool prices was attributed to expectations of improvement.

The soft market at the opening carried prices down from 17 to 22 points from Tuesday's close, and prices looked to go lower when the tonic war news came. This revealed at once that the short side of the market had developed more than had been supposed, and active covering played its part in the advance. There was a brief reaction in the afternoon, but prices moved forward again to even higher levels, and the close was only a little below the best figures of the day and season.

Exports for the day were 8,342 bales, making 1,553,872 for the season. Southern spot markets were reported unchanged to 50 points higher, with a general strong upward tendency.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues.
November				28.92 Bid	28.65
December	28.40	28.96	28.28	28.92@28.96	28.55
January	27.75	28.46	27.70	28.43@28.46	27.87
February	28.15	28.15	28.15	28.17 Bid	27.66
March	27.50	28.10	27.42	28.12@28.15	27.81
April	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00 Bid	27.50
May	27.38	27.97	27.25	27.95@27.97	27.47
June	27.56	27.56	27.36	27.72 Bid	27.21
July	27.18	27.75	27.00	27.68@27.70	27.22
August	27.27	27.40	27.27	27.43 Bid	27.02

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 35 points higher at 30.40c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 28.50c; New Orleans, 28.25c; Savannah, 28½c; Augusta, 28.81c; Memphis, 29c; Houston, 28.65c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Wednesday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	42,070	37,411	47,171
Exports	8,342	2,816	13,530
Exports, season	1,583,872	1,414,225	2,214,422
Port stocks	1,149,011	1,161,283	1,438,201
Interior receipts	38,946	32,590	58,405
Interior shipm's.	27,284	29,374	32,180
N. Y. arrivals	3,127	4,215	5,618
N. Y. stocks	80,900	118,817	119,731

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet and unchanged; good middling new contract, 20d; middling, old contract, 22.05d. Sales, 4,000; American, 2,000. Imports, 5,000; American, 2,000. Futures opened irregular at 21 to 27 points lower and closed irregular and unsettled at a net decline of 33 to 55 points, for new contracts.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Forecast: N. C., S. C. and Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri. Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri. Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri. Ind. and Ky.—Fair and colder Thurs., fair Fri. Tenn.—Fair Thurs.; and Fri. Ohio—Rain Thurs.; fair Fri. Mich.—Cloudy and colder Thurs.; fair Fri. Ill., Mo., Minn. and Ia.—Fair Thurs. and Fri. Wis.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri. N. and S. Dak., Neb. and Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri. La., Ark. and Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri. Okla.—Fair and colder Thurs. and Fri.

DIVIDENDS.

Union Bag & Paper Corporation.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent., upon the stock of this corporation has been declared, payable on December 15th, 1917, to the holders of record of the stock of this corporation at the close of business on December 5th, 1917.

This quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) this day declared will be paid also to the persons to whom stock of this corporation shall be issued of record on and after December 5th, 1917, and prior to January 1st, 1918, in exchange for the Preferred and Common Stocks of The Union Bag and Paper Company; such payment to be made on December 15th, 1917, in respect of stock theretofore issued, and upon issuance in respect of stock issued thereafter, and on or before December 31st, 1917.

Dividends declared hereafter will be paid only to the holders of record of the stock of this corporation, and not to the holders of the Preferred and Common Stocks of The Union Bag and Paper Company, (the old company.)

The books for the transfer of the Preferred and Common Stocks of The Union Bag and Paper Company (the old company) have been ordered to be closed at the close of business on December 31st, 1917. From that date no transfers of such stocks will be made except upon the books of Union Bag & Paper Corporation (the consolidated corporation) and after conversion into the stock of said last-named corporation.

Certificates for the stocks of the old company may be presented for conversion to the Empire Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

The books for the transfer of the stock of Union Bag & Paper Corporation (the consolidated corporation) will remain open as usual. CHAS. E. SANDERS, Secretary.

New York, Nov. 21st, 1917.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Directors of the Atlas Powder Company have declared an extra dividend of 8 per cent. on the common stock, together with the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., both payable Dec. 10 to stock of record, Nov. 30.

The Guaranty Trust Company is prepared, in its capacity on trustee, to exchange outstanding interim receipts of the Metropolitan Edison Company first and refunding mortgage for definitive bonds.

Stockholders of the Middletown & Unionville Railroad Company at the annual meeting yesterday elected Newman Erb Chairman of the Executive Committee; Charles I. Henry, President; John A. Smith, Vice President; Frank H. Finn, Secretary, and Garrett Townsend, Treasurer.

Directors of the Consolidated Interstate-Callahan Mining Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 20.

The Public Utility Commissioners of New Jersey have authorized the Erie Railroad Company to issue $15,000,000 of 6 per cent. twenty-year funding improvement bonds, to be sold at not less than 90 and accrued interest.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Sons at the Auction Salesroom:

50 shares Modern Pen Company, $100 each, 12.

$250 Chamber of Commerce, New York, building fund subscription non-cumulative income bond, 18.

500 shares Bullfrog Jumper Mining Company, $1 each; 60 shares Yates & Porterfield Trading Company preferred, $100 each; 200 shares Gibraltar Mines Syndicate, $1 each, $13 lot.

$206,000 National Railways of Mexico 6 per cent. notes, $900,000 two-year 6 per cent. secured gold notes, due June 1, 1915, and subsequent coupons attached; $6,000 6 per cent. secured gold notes, Series C, due Jan. 1, 1917, $25,100 lot.

10 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 650.

$88,400 certificate of deposit of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, covering deposit of Denver & Salt Lake Railroad first mortgage thirty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds, due May 1, 1945, with coupons maturing May 1, 1916, and also subsequent coupons attached, $5,300 lot.

$85,421.87 Moffat Estate Company 6 per cent. note, due June 1, 1918, $200 lot.

5 shares New York County National Bank, $100 each, 900.

$100,000 certificate of deposit of the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company for

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FITZGERALD FAVORS A WAR TAX BOARD

Appropriations Chairman Indorses Proposal for an Advisory Committee.

PLANNED TO AID CONGRESS

Move to Avoid Inequalities in Levies —"Would Be of Great Assistance," Fitzgerald Declares.

Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, expressed himself yesterday as being strongly in favor of the appointment of a board, as has recently been suggested from various influential quarters, which would have the power to inform and guide Congress toward a more equitable distribution of war taxes than is said to have been accomplished up to the present time.

According to some of the proposals made in Washington, such a board should be appointed by the President or Congress and should consist of financial and business men, who would be competent to collect and present information for the legislators, regarding any business upon which it is proposed to levy. In other words, it would be a "War Tax Board," without any executive authority to impose or readjust levies, but would be constituted entirely for the purpose of keeping Congress informed.

The object of such information and advice would be to avoid the inequalities that are likely to result and have resulted, according to many business interests, from the distribution of war taxes, without a proper acquaintance on the part of the legislators, with the exact manner in which those levies would work out.

Congressman Fitzgerald, when seen at the Bankers' Club yesterday, admitted that his attention had been called to apparent inequities in the present distribution of war taxes. He said that he personally would welcome the establishment of an advisory board or committee that would be in a position to advise Congress.

"A committee or board of that character," Mr. Fitzgerald said, "would be an excellent thing, in that it would prepare and present the information upon which tax levies could be considered, under conditions that have prevailed in the past Congress has done everything in its power to achieve as fair and as equitable a distribution of war taxes as was possible.

"Owing to the absence of a sufficient amount of information on the subject, however, it is perfectly possible that the ultimate effect of a tax might be entirely different from what was anticipated when that particular levy was originally established. The appointment of a committee or board, competent to judge and advise Congress of these matters beforehand, would of course be of great assistance both to the legislators and to the people."

FROWN ON WAR CREDIT BOARD

No Need of Such Auxiliary Now, Washington Authorities Say.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The necessity of establishing a War Credit Board, such as some of the foreign Governments are understood to have created as an auxiliary in extending war finance, has been urged on the Federal Reserve Board. The idea, it was stated today by a high official, originated outside of Washington and the Reserve Board has not given it serious consideration.

The Reserve Board, it was said, has not been unmindful of the financial situation that has arisen in consequence of the activities of the Government in obtaining money to prosecute the war. In effect, there has been in operation a practice similar to the work of a Credit Board, by which contractors have had the assurance that the United States would see that their claims for munitions furnished to our allies were satisfied. This practice has applied especially to Russia, Serbia, Italy, and Belgium.

But the purpose understood to lie behind the demand for the creation of the Credit Board, it was stated, was to augment Government credit and increase the volume of Government obligations on account of war necessities. Members of the Reserve Board regard the large sales of Government bonds within a comparatively short time as having exhausted the investment surplus of the country for the present, and they are not convinced, it was asserted, that there would be any advantage in the expedient of a Credit Board.

Such a board, it was said, would necessarily be created by Congress under the constitutional limitation as to the expenditure of Government funds or the authorization of Government obligations. It was stated at the office of Secretary McAdoo that he had not given the matter any consideration whatever.

SELLING WAR CERTIFICATES.

Two Classes of Agents to Handle Them—One Class Limited to $1,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Secretary McAdoo announced today that there are to be two classes of agents for the sales of war savings certificates. One class may hold only $1,000 worth of certificates and the second will hold in excess of that amount. Appointments of agents will be made under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, and any moneys order Post Office will furnish blank applications for candidates for agencies, as will also the various State representatives acting under authority from Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the War Savings Committee.

Agents of the first class may obtain supplies, such as stamps, certificates, and thrift cards, from the various agencies only upon payment of the current value of the stamps. In other words, during December, 1917, and January, 1918, these agents must pay $4.12 for each war savings stamp and an additional cent for stamp during each succeeding month of 1918. Thrift stamps always will be sold to agents at their face value of twenty-five cents each.

Agents of the second class, who will be permitted to handle stamps with a maturity value in excess of $1,000, will be required to deposit Liberty bonds or certificates of indebtedness to the aggregate amount of war savings stamps obtained for sale, plus the aggregate face value of all thrift stamps obtained.

A statement issued today by the Secretary of the Treasury shows the cash surrender value of each war savings certificate stamp, prior to Jan. 1, 1923, the date of maturity, to be as follows:

Month.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
January	$4.12	$4.24	$4.36	$4.48	$4.60
February	4.13	4.25	4.37	4.49	4.61
March	4.14	4.26	4.38	4.50	4.62
April	4.15	4.27	4.39	4.51	4.63
May	4.16	4.28	4.40	4.52	4.64
June	4.17	4.29	4.41	4.53	4.65
July	4.18	4.30	4.42	4.54	4.66
August	4.19	4.31	4.43	4.55	4.67
September	4.20	4.32	4.44	4.56	4.68
October	4.21	4.33	4.45	4.57	4.69
November	4.22	4.34	4.46	4.58	4.70
December	4.23	4.35	4.47	4.59	4.71

Thrift stamps will not be redeemable in cash, except as they may be exchanged for war savings stamps and then converted into money.

German Cities Bar Concerts and Lectures.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 21.—All concerts, lectures and public meetings in Munich, Bavaria, have been prohibited between Dec. 1 and mid-February. This action is taken because of the fuel shortage, which is steadily becoming worse.

TO AID TRADE ACCEPTANCES.

Campaign Will Be Furthered at Meetings to be Held Here.

The campaign being made by the friends of the national trade acceptance plan for the general adoption of this liquid form of credit, in place of the prevailing "open-book" method will be emphasized at meetings to be held today and tomorrow. The first of these meetings will take place tonight at the Hotel Astor under the auspices of the New York Credit Men's Association, while the American Trade Acceptance Council announces two sessions at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. tomorrow at the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building.

The meetings will be entirely open, and will be devoted exclusively to treatment of the trade acceptance, including consideration of its practice and procedure. Not only commercial credit and acceptance experts, but representatives of business, great and small, coming from all parts of the country, will take part in the discussions. The results of the experience of more than 1,500 manufacturers, wholesalers, and others who have adopted the trade acceptance in their business will be outlined.

Queen & Crescent Earns $12,466,859

The annual report of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company for the year ended June 30 shows total operating revenues of $12,466,859, an increase over the previous year of $1,406,419, while operating expenses increased $428,866. The total net income was $3,826,506, an increase for the year of $1,571,883, and as only $660,000 was put in permanent improvements, additions, and betterments, the surplus for the year after dividend payment increased by $1,916,174.

REVENUES FALL $7,714,000.

Final September Net Showings of Railroads of United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Final compilations of railway earnings for September, completed today by the Interstate Commerce Commission, showed the net revenue from operations was $114,121,000, as compared with $121,835,000 in September last year. Eastern roads, whose application for a 15 per cent. rate increase is pending before the commission, recorded net revenue of $45,735,000, as compared with $49,589,000 last year, and Western roads, whose similar application will be heard next month, earned $71,963,000, as compared with $57,193,000 last year.

Southern roads showed an increase of $16,422,000 this year, compared with $15,052,000 last year.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1955	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	104⅛	105⅛
4s, coupon, 1925	104⅛	105
2s, coupon, '33, reg	96	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
2s, registered, 1930	97	98

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Tues-day. Ask.	Bid.
4½s July, 1907	98	98¾	97½
4½s June, 1965	97¾	98	97½
4½s Mar., 1963	97½	98½	98
4½s Nov., 1957	97½	98½	98
4½s May, 1957	97½	98½	98
4½s Nov., 1917	97¼	..	97⅛
4½s April, 1960	91¼	92½	91
4½s Mar., 1960-30	91	93	91
4½s Mar., 1964	91½	92½	91
4½s Mar., 1962	91½	92½	91
4½s Sept., 1961	91½	92½	91
4s May, 1959	89⅝	91	89
4s Nov., 1958	89⅝	91	89
4s May, 1957	89⅝	..	89
4s Nov., 1956	88	..	89½
4s Nov., 1955	88	89	89½
4s Nov., 1936	91	..	92

	Yester-day. Bid.	Tues-day. Ask.	Bid.
4s May, 1919	98½	99½	98⅝
4s Nov., 1918	98¼	..	99½
3½s Nov., 1954	79	..	80
3½s May, 1954	80	..	81
3½s Nov., 1953	79	81	79½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.65	4.40	4.65
4½s 1924-1931	4.75	4.40	4.65
4½s 1921-1923	4.75	4.40	4.65
4½s April, 1920	4.75	..	4.65
4½s 1918-1919	5.00	..	4.75
3½s 1940-1953	4.80	4.50	4.70
3½s 1930-1939	4.80	4.50	4.70
3½s 1922-1929	4.80	4.50	4.70
3½s 1919-1921	4.80	4.50	4.70

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	‡Aetna Explo.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	‡Air Reduc.	73	70	73
2,500	‡Car Lt. & P.	2⅜	2⅜	2½
100	Carwen Steel	9	9	9
2,600	Chev. Motor.	66	60	64
515	‡Cit. Ser. old	211	205	208
400	‡ Do pf.	73	72½	72½
700	Curtiss Aero.	28⅜	27¾	28⅜
310	Em'sonPhon.	5⅝	5½	5½
600	Int'ncont. Rub.	8	8	8
1,800	‡Int. LubeCh.	3⅝	3½	3¼
50	‡Int. Motors	10	10	10
20	‡ Do 1st pf.	40	40	40
100	‡ Do 2d pf.	20	20	20
100	K'yst'eT. Ass.	13	13	13
4,800	Lo rights..	3½	3	3
7,000	‡Barn. O. & G.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	‡Beth. G. & G.	10½	10	10½
12,400	‡Bos.-Wyo.	30	28	30
2,700	‡Cosden Oil	7⅞	7½	7⅝
500	‡ Do pf.	4	4	4
3,900	Cumb. P. & R.	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1,500	‡Elk B. Pet.	7¼	7	7¼
1,300	‡Eld. O. & G., (a. pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
12,000	‡Esmer. Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	‡Federal Oil	3½	2⅝	3
2,200	‡Friar Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	‡Glenrock Oil	15⅛	15	15⅛
1,500	‡Han. O. & R.	2	1½	2
850	‡Houston Oil	23	21½	23
2,200	‡Hum. G. C. O. & R.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,800	‡Inter. Pet.	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛
5,800	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
640	‡Lost C. Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,000	‡Merritt Oil	25⅛	24½	25¼

MINING STOCKS.

3,800	Acme C. H.	1⅞	1¾	1¾
2,100	Al.-Br. C. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	‡Atlanta	8½	8½	8½
3,000	Big L. Cop.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,000	‡Booth	4	4	4
7,800	‡Bos. & Mon.	51	51	54
3,500	‡Brad. C. M.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
400	Butte C. & Z. v.t.c.tfs.	6½	6¼	6¼
600	Butte Det.	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,500	‡Caledonia	50	47	49
9,650	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	Canada Cop.	2½	2	2½
10,500	‡Chemung	4	3¼	4
3,100	‡Cerb. S. M. & M., (a p.)	42	40	42
300	C. Gordo M.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
300	‡Coco R. M.	5¼	5	5⅛
2,600	C. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,000	C. Cop. M.	8	7⅝	7⅞
2,100	‡Con.-Home	18	17	17
500	Cresson C.G.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
6,900	‡Emma Con.	1⅛	⅞	1
800	First N. C.	2¼	2¼	2¼
4,000	‡Fortuna C.	40	36	40
4,900	‡Gibson Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼
6,300	‡Gila Copper	17½	17¼	17½
2,200	‡Gr. V. Fed.	1½	1½	1½
15,000	‡Gr. M. M.	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,250	Hecla Min.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
5,000	‡Int. Mines	10	10	10
930	‡Int. Verde, (a prosp.)	1	⅞	1
4,000	‡J.-Pres. Con.	3¼	3¼	3¾
1,300	Jose.-Kenne.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,700	‡Jumbo Ext.	16	14	16

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CORN EXCHANGE BANK

at the close of business on the 14th day of November, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$28,111,302.71
Private securities		16,031,244.75
Real estate owned		3,845,734.69
Mortgages owned		806,816.25
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		284,133.65
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		29,075,946.79
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		27,240,864.28
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		6,997.23
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$2,500,000.00	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	1,884,705.15	4,384,705.15
Specie		6,826,350.72
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		671,495.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$12,436,461.17	
Other cash items	2,527,647.90	15,963,689.07
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, less offsets		16,849,837.00
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		1,961,148.62
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$365,778.10	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	72,180.44	438,958.54
Total		$181,833,324.38
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$3,500,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$6,500,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,310,211.66	7,810,211.66
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$6,756,821.96	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	58,233.89	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	82,699.50	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	118,972,227.14	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,268,724.38	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	810,872.95	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	3,235,849.14	
Certified checks	5,988,413.80	
Unpaid dividends	3,369.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	8,703,439.25	
Extend total deposits		148,491,153.13
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		1,961,148.62
Other liabilities, viz:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$6,080.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	92,257.59	
Unearned discounts	171,168.69	375,725.97
Total		$181,833,224.38

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 14th day of November, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$2,254,978.72
Private securities		2,067,697.81
Real estate owned		5,421,814.35
Mortgages owned		3,227,009.99
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		$13,490.94
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		40,396,077.56
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		27,243,619.12
Overdrafts		4,350.81
Foreign exchange		6,105,245.09
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$7,289,633.28	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	1,535,551.70	8,825,189.92
Specie		6,276,056.76
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		1,000,395.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings		3,223,830.26
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra) and commercial letters of credit		4,608,656.71
Other assets, viz.:		
Trust department advances	$17,796.62	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	72,886.97	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	165,776.80	256,158.39
Total		$116,988,761.83
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$5,000,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$5,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,210,672.91	6,210,672.91
Deposits—Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$567,083.15	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	40,006.63	
When deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	1,144,629.77	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	738.49	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	5,234,944.25	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	65,484,631.73	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	11,238,568.22	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,787,228.92	
Trust deposits—not preferred	7,790,164.20	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	2,187,887.82	
Certified checks	312,927.59	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	3,114,694.84	
Total deposits		100,564,582.47
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit	4,608,656.71	
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc., and dividend	$250,948.69	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	264,753.79	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	90,881.96	606,584.24
Total		$116,988,761.83

To insure insertion of advertisements in the New York Times copy must be in the office not later than 6 P. M. Any previous to that on day preceding the day of publication.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BRYANT PARK BANK

at the close of business on the 17th day of November, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$191,000.00
Private securities		81,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		16,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		531,900.00
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		939,487.15
Overdrafts		858.48
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$350,813.25	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	4,916.27	360,729.52
Specie		136,677.93
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		146,400.00
Cash items		19,876.50
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$15,500.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	29.76	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, estimated	4,717.49	20,247.19
Total		$2,444,944.97
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits	45,989.07	145,989.07
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Deposits by the State of New York	$35,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	2,745.17	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	1,877,800.79	
Demand certificates of deposit	7,650.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	3,799.72	
Certified checks	20,510.20	
Unpaid dividends	77.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	8,397.09	1,955,251.07
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$3,322.79	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	234.03	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	1,811.38	
Estimated unearned discounts	6,682.12	12,167.82
Total		$2,444,944.97

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 14th day of November, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$2,343,113.00
Private securities, market value		3,055,145.00
Real estate owned		900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		7,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		14,703,249.65
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		7,331,697.55
Overdrafts		128.85
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		1,195,751.41
Specie		846,586.98
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		567,890.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$306,532.50	
Other cash items	83,498.41	390,030.91
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		28,973.16
Total		$37,047,850.47
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$300,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$700,000.00	
Undivided profits	198,276.65	898,276.65
Deposits, preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	$638.35	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	5,408,173.28	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,694.29	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	3,655.74	
Certified checks	43,163.15	
Unpaid dividends	20.00	
Total deposits		6,406,210.81
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgage on real estate owned	$78,099.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	10,234.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	1,879.81	
Estimated unearned discounts	23,000.00	113,102.81
Total		$37,047,850.47

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

ROSEFF & BUSCH, manufacturers of suits and coats, 450 6th Av., have dissolved partnership. Hereafter the business will be conducted solely by Louis L. Roseff, at the same address.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK

at the close of business on the 14th day of November, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$3,476,822.00
Private securities		2,023,594.00
Real estate owned, banking house and lot, 10 and 12 Broadway, New York City		625,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		88,126.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		10,263,900.01
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		4,761,431.44
Overdrafts		5,782.13
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,759,506.82	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	809,426.36	2,715,935.18
Specie		1,965,899.20
Other currency authorised by the laws of the United States		978,876.00
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$2,499,945.48	
Other cash items	354,234.44	2,853,689.92
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		112,879.61
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures, safe deposit vaults, home office and branches	$128,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	84,145.22	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	10,419.47	214,564.69
Total		$30,094,744.27
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$500,000.00	
Undivided profits	514,144.97	1,014,144.97
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$166,468.69	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	83,923.63	
Deposits by the State of New York	112,600.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	971,937.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	24,835,983.40	
Demand certificates of deposit	153,280.52	
Cashiers' checks, outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	912,878.63	
Certified checks	829,816.53	
Unpaid dividends	1,319.10	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	853,394.84	
Total deposits		27,930,707.76
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		112,879.61
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$57,978.67	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	24,464.23	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	12,833.59	
Estimated unearned discounts	42,256.39	137,011.93
Total		$30,094,744.27

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of THE UTAH FUEL COMPANY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as provided in Article XII of the Mortgage of the Utah Fuel Company and Pleasant Valley Coal Company, dated March 1, 1901, that written proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, 140 Broadway, New York, until 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, November 28, 1917, for the sale to it as Trustee at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 110% and accrued interest, to that date, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of Twenty-nine Thousand Forty-six Dollars and Ninety-five cents ($29,046.95). The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part. All proposals must designate the bonds offered by their serial numbers and state postoffice address of the party making the proposals, should be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and endorsed "Proposals for sale of Utah Fuel Company Bonds to Sinking Fund," and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT. Persons desiring to make offers of bonds to the Sinking Fund whose responsibility is not known to the Trustee, should accompany their offer by a sufficient letter of introduction, or guarantee of good faith by a bank, banker or others whose responsibility is established.

THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated November 8, 1917.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY 40-YEAR GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. GOLD TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES "D," DUE 1944.

Pursuant to terms of agreement dated December 1st, 1904, the undersigned invites tenders of above certificates for sale and delivery as of December 1st, 1917, at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $100,000, the sum now payable to Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, stating specific numbers of certificates offered, addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund Pennsylvania Company 40-years Guaranteed 3½ per cent. Gold Trust Certificates, Series "D," will be received until 3 p. m. November 30, 1917. Accepted certificates must be delivered on December 1st, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., November 15, 1917.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE JULY 1ST, 1927.

Pursuant to terms of mortgage dated August 7, 1907, the undersigned invites tenders of above bonds for sale and delivery as of January 1st, 1918, at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $137,827.07, the sum now available in the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, stating numbers of bonds offered, addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund Spanish-American Iron Company First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, will be received until 12 m., November 24, 1917.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., November 15, 1917.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED. FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 2:00 P. M. on the 7th day of December, 1917, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $35,940.60. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1917.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals for construction, heating, sanitary and electric work for addition to the State Normal School, New Paltz, N. Y., will be received by Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, Deputy Commissioner of Education, at the Education Building, Albany, N. Y., until 2:30 o'clock P. M., on Monday, Dec. 17, 1917, when they will be publicly opened and read. Proposals shall be enclosed in an envelope furnished by the State Architect, sealed and addressed, and shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent. (5%) of the amount of the proposal. The contractors to whom the awards are made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the contract within thirty (30) days after the official notice of award of contract, and in accordance with the terms of Specifications Nos. 2799, 2803, 2804, and 2805. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be consulted at the State Normal School, New Paltz, N. Y., at the New York office of the Department of Architecture, Room 1224 Woolworth Building, and at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings and specifications and blank forms of proposals may be obtained at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., upon request. For further notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, Lewis F. Pilcher, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Dated Nov. 20, 1917.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Walter Nelles of New York was admitted to practice.

58—The U.S., applt., v. Reading Co. et al., and 86—Reading Co. et al., applts., v. the U.S.—Reargument continued for the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey and concluded for the U.S.

71—L. Burton, plaintiff., v. the New York Central & Hudson River Rd. Co., and 72—C. B. Heeren, plaintiff., v. the same.—Argued.

74—W. B. Petersen, et al., plaintiffs., v. the State of Iowa, ex rel the State Treasurer et al.—Argued.

76—The Houston Oil Co. of Tex. et al., pets., v. C. G. Goodrich et al.—Argument commenced for petitioners.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 23—Nos. 76, 77, 78, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, and 88.

Southern District.

COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Equit. Tr Co<Western Pac Ry.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Townsend Iron Works<Harms<Tug Joshua (Lighter Rudolph, Lovett.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—In Room 537, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. Case on—Williamson<Universal Film Mfg Co. No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, Hand branch<Hand Iron Works<Maryanne.

Mulvaney et al<King Pulut Mfg Co.

Benham<Steamtug Mahoney.

Leh Val Transp Co<Baron Jedburgh.

Stanwood, Tow, Co<J K Cowen et al.

Commercial Coal Co<Geo P Randolph.

Chiarello & Bros<E S Brigot et al.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. Naturalizations.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Armstrong<Minetto-Meriden Co.

First National Bank of Waterlock<Stery.

Re will of Hermann.

Davis et al<Int. Ry. Co.

Marx & Rawolle<American Druggists Syndicate.

Brown<Associated Operating Co.

Shepard<Penna. R. R. Co.

Green et al<Horn.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Scott, Smith, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.

Casten<Robinson.

People<T. Delia.

Eagle Paper Box Co<Catti-McQuade Co.

Holmes<Camp.

People<J Delia.

Re Jones.

Ongley<Marcin.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Calman.

Shalata<Rodgers.

People ex rel Rosenthal<Auto Wear Mfg

Sullivan<J. J. Realty.

Libnan Const Co<Bd. of Education.

Re McShane.

Pressed Steel Car Co<Cox

Home Realty Co.

James<Gorham Mfg.

Ziesse<Ward Baking.

Amser<Newburger.

Katzman<Katzman.

Everett<Everett.

Fort Dearborn Nat Bk<MacArthur Bros.

Re Perch.

Nealis<Nealis.

Young<Corning. (2.)

Vanderwood<Tansky.

Openbym<Tanz.

Schneider<Wyetch Chemical Co.

Epstein<Rosenthal.

Bloodgood & Co<Coffin.

Indell<Hudson Realty

Flaumenbaum<Flordano.

Guglielmi<Town Topic Pub Co.

Lipnick<Int R T, (2.)

Hudson<same.

O'Keeffe<same.

Slincsak<Carnegie Ty.

Weene<Levine.

Ray<Reichard.

Gordon<N Y Mineral Flooring Co.

Newburg Silk Co<D Cohen Sales Co, Inc.

Keller<Keller.

Nat Socy of Music, Inc<Bailey.

Rosenberg<Amer Burlesque Assn.

Osborne<Learnard.

Re Webber, (Haviland Av.)

PART II.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Wilson<NY Telephone.

Cromarty Law Book Co<Phemister.

Jezek<Pirusiki.

Levisohn<Wompatuck Realty Co.

Clements<Clements.

Undefended divorces:

Strauss<Strauss.

Treater<Treater.

Kovacs<Kovacs.

Remy<Remy.

Thompson<Thompson.

Skinner<Skinner.

Silberman<Silberman.

Preferred causes:

Baum<Mayer.

Liberman<Baum. (2.)

Messing<Loretta Corp.

General calendar:

N Y Sample Furniture Co<E F 8th St Co.

Schneiderman<Schneiderman.

Duncan<Delafield.

Alexander<Ryan.

Hennigsen<Hennigsen.

Rieger's Sons<Castellanos.

Cohen<Cohen.

Rosenberg<Int Ladies' Garment Work Un.

Rawl<Carter-V Co.

Friedman<Friedman.

Shorey<Brewster.

Punch & Judy Theatre<Rogers.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part 10:30 A. M.

Loudon<Berrusseer.

Foley<Klein.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.

Zimmerman<NY Rys.

Rastarella<Structural Erecting Co, Inc.

Wynne<Litchfield Const Co.

Conlon<Club Car Corp.

O'Sullivan<3d Av RR.

Shields<Cons Gas Co of NY.

Tracy<Mertens.

E Holzer<Hamilton.

E Holzer<same.

Campisi<NY Con RR.

Wambach<3d Av RR.

Wasserstein<B H RR.

McGraw<Gray & 35th St Realty Co.

Moffa<NY & Q C Ry.

Rosco<Pradus.

Sherman<Bell Line Ry.

Petruzzelli<Stevens Co.

Smith<Hirsch.

Begley<Degnon Const.

Lerner<Empire Carrying Corp.

Paterno<NY Rys.

McLaughlin<NY Tel.

Beyda<Birnbaum.

Cavanagh<A Sils, Inc.

Rocco<Metrini.

Riley<Dulany, T & S.

Barberich<Fraser Brace & Co.

Simmons<McLaughlin.

Johnson<same.

Cullinan<Hess.

Fleming<R L Smith, Inc.

Michell<Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

R Tinnerll<Katz.

Verrusse<Silverman.

Clary<Ungrich.

A Baser<NY Rys.

G Baser<same.

Carroll<Burst.

F Tinnerlli<Katz.

Clines<NY Rys.

Hoffman<same.

Hoade<same.

Buhony<NY Rys.

B Pascucci<Clausedo-Flanagan Brewery.

A Pascucci<same.

Castelli<A Hupfels Sons.

Hurwed<Int R T.

PART XIII.—Dufficulty, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Stiles<Constable.

Palmer<Einsettler.

Same<Schaffels.

Same<Southam.

Serad Cen Co<CNY.

Selvitis<Brightson Realty Co.

General Platers Supply<Mendleson.

E H Dick Chemical<Herman & Herman.

Burns<Walter.

Paul Gerli & Co, Inc<Mendelson.

Brady Otiarch Const<Univ Road Mach.

Atlas Nitrated Products<Contract Process Co.

Bassman<H J Rich Dev Co.

Boland<Marden, Orth & Hastings, Inc.

Denivelle<Denivelle.

Sisson<Wellbrock.

Same<Garthe.

Orinna<Schinasi.

Puegnet<Adams.

Keppler<Straus.

CNY<Matarese.

Weinrib<Cohen.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A.M. Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Philbon, J.—At 10 A.M. Clear.

PART IX.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Guy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Frend<London Feather Nov Co.

PART XVIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Louis Bustanoby, Mary Seigle,

Kate Glassbrook, Mary E Stoddard.

Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of Amos F Eno.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No Day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Strasbourger, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg Co<131 St Bldg Corp.

Goldstein<Kamerman.

Leslie<Wennecker.

Latner<Rosenkrantz.

Federal Adv Co<Rubick Colliuloid R T Co.

Jackson<Hourmann.

Morimura<Aliter.

Copland<Schoenberg.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Klinchner<Netherland Am S N Co.

Cohen<Shianowsky.

Bunner<Brodux (2.)

Handel<Friend.

Noble<Haff.

Rosenthal<Ginsburg.

Reichenthal<Moyses.

Galotti<Klusk Cont Co, (2.)

De Christofio<same.

Lamotto<Klingenstein.

Weingart<NY Edison.

Ruffino<Campesae, (2.)

From<NY Rys.

Pugliese<Valone, (2.)

Kohn<B H RR.

Nauss<Ridley.

Barmonde<Guy.

Davis<Frank.

Dinhoff<Weinstein.

Schneider<Goldman.

Markowsky<Goldfarb.

Krautwald<Pugh.

Moore<German Artificial Weaving Co.

White<Bradley Cont.

Meyers<NY Rys.

66th St Bldg Corp<Elterma Realty Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II. for trial.

Boyd<Lansin's Aircraft Co.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Part III.—La Petra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Dû Moulin<Newman.

Salerno<Fid & Phenix F. I. Co.

Frank<Cohen.

Dilltown Smokeless Coal Co<Nat Surety.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Finelits, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank<Hutchinson—Francis W. Pollock; Re Kohler (Strauss)—Richard J. D. Keating.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Salomen<Zimmerman—Edward F. Maloney.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Frank<Donnelly—Herman Joseph.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Benjamin J. Well<Annie Roth—Jacob Klein.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Eisenberg<Ocean Elec RR, (2.)

Levein<Barber.

Grimm<Presby Hosp.

Barbarinardo<White Coal Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.

Stern<Bruce.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.

Kuest<Foran Fdry & Mfg Co.

Gross<Rodgers & H.

Lackowitz<Emerald Con Co.

Bonavia<Robson.

Kipust<Gordon.

Brenner<Goldstein.

Follini<West 81 RR.

Schramek<Celebuna.

Cahill<West 81 RR.

Kanter<R Carvel Co.

Tiplady<Kohn.

Penfield<Haas.

Zink<Scott, (2.)

Fisk<Schmuck.

Kerber<Union Rway.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1167.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—....., J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Tierman, J.

Ipg—Elsenberg<Greenthal.

Walter<Bodesbhein, (2.)

Sahleyer<Burns Bros.

Auerbach<Rosenbaum.

Tamillo<Union Rly.

Scherrer<I R T.

Murray<Schlitt.

Dore<Carragher.

Triangle Waist Co<Rothschild Tilly Co.

Edelstein<Margarella.

Weber<Taylor.

Esgner<Same.

Shotenfeld<Zucker.

Klein<Greenberg.

Brownstein<Lucymer Pity Corp.

Fuchs<Newman.

Siegel<Jonas Rlty. Co.

Cohen<Ehret.

Manhelm<Friedman.

Kronick<Cohen.

Feldberg<Hirsch.

Oberstein<Morewood Realty Holding Co.

Walberg<Ward.

Brody<Seiden.

Jaffe<Ridley.

MacBride<Roberts.

Isaacs<Voight.

Moore<Erie RR.

Burras<Burras.

Stein<Giesel & Co, Ltd

Kessler<Wilson.

Hall<Walk & Hanover Sts Realty Co.

Richardson<Richardson.

CNY<Durst Mfg.

Bucco<J L Schoenfeld

Latham Automatic Regis Co<J L Little & Ives, Inc.

Field<Gayley.

CNY<Martin Hermann Co.

Shady<Appley.

Murphy<Wm Beckers.

Cullen<Randall.

Walker<J J Mitchell.

Re Riello.

Alpha S S Co<N Y Tr.

Soffer<Herd.

Pomerants<Schlesinger.

Re Gregory.

City R E Co<Lynch.

Re Voron & Chatt, Inc

Van Alen<Walker.

Cathedrial Ch<Steuer.

Siegel<Montgomary Ward & Co.

Excelsior Savs Bank<Cohen.

Johnson<Byrd.

Schwartz<Harris.

Re Calman.

Gordon<N Y Mineral Flooring Co.

Newburg Silk Co<D Cohen Sales Co, Inc.

Keller<Keller.

Nat Socy of Music, Inc<Bailey.

Rosenberg<Amer Burlesque Assn.

Osborne<Learnard.

Re Webber, (Haviland Av.)

PART II.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Wilson<NY Telephone.

Cromarty Law Book Co<Phemister.

Jezek<Pirusiki.

Levisohn<Wompatuck Realty Co.

Clements<Clements.

Undefended divorces:

Strauss<Strauss.

Treater<Treater.

Kovacs<Kovacs.

Remy<Remy.

Thompson<Thompson.

Skinner<Skinner.

Silberman<Silberman.

Preferred causes:

Baum<Mayer.

Liberman<Baum. (2.)

Messing<Loretta Corp.

General calendar:

N Y Sample Furniture Co<E F 8th St Co.

Schneiderman<Schneiderman.

Duncan<Delafield.

Alexander<Ryan.

Hennigsen<Hennigsen.

Rieger's Sons<Castellanos.

Cohen<Cohen.

Rosenberg<Int Ladies' Garment Work Un.

Rawl<Carter-V Co.

Friedman<Friedman.

Shorey<Brewster.

Punch & Judy Theatre<Rogers.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Loudon<Berrusseer.

Foley<Klein.

Tramphour Whitehead C & B<Rosenwasser Bros, Inc.

Case on.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.

Zimmerman<NY Rys.

Rastarella<Structural Erecting Co, Inc.

Wynne<Litchfield Const Co.

Conlon<Club Car Corp.

O'Sullivan<3d Av RR.

Shields<Cons Gas Co of NY.

Tracy<Mertens.

E Holzer<Hamilton.

E Holzer<same.

Campisi<NY Con RR.

Wambach<3d Av RR.

Wasserstein<B H RR.

McGraw<Gray & 35th St Realty Co.

Moffa<NY & Q C Ry.

Rosco<Pradus.

Sherman<Bell Line Ry.

Petruzzelli<Stevens Co.

Smith<Hirsch.

Begley<Degnon Const.

Lerner<Empire Carrying Corp.

Paterno<NY Rys.

McLaughlin<NY Tel.

Beyda<Birnbaum.

Cavanagh<A Sils, Inc.

Rocco<Metrini.

Riley<Dulany, T & S.

Barberich<Fraser Brace & Co.

Simmons<McLaughlin.

Johnson<same.

Cullinan<Hess.

Fleming<R L Smith, Inc.

Michell<Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

R Tinnerll<Katz.

Verrusse<Silverman.

Clary<Ungrich.

A Baser<NY Rys.

G Baser<same.

Carroll<Burst.

F Tinnerlli<Katz.

Clines<NY Rys.

Hoffman<same.

Hoade<same.

Buhony<NY Rys.

B Pascucci<Clausedo-Flanagan Brewery.

A Pascucci<same.

Castelli<A Hupfels Sons.

Hurwed<Int R T.

PART XIII.—Dufficulty, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Stiles<Constable.

Palmer<Einsettler.

Same<Schaffels.

Same<Southam.

Serad Cen Co<CNY.

Selvitis<Brightson Realty Co.

Nagle<Nagle.

Stromberg Expert & Impt Co<Stromberg.

Schwoorer<Hudson Tr.

Warhelt Pub Co<Day Pub Co.

Rogers<Rogers.

Stern

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, surplus stock, better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

ASTRACHANS Wanted.—To buy quantity; black, all qualities. F 42 Times.

BROADCLOTH, Poplins, Serges, and Velours Wanted.—Cash for quantity at right price. A. H. & S., 41 West 25th St. Farragut 2180.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Botanys or F. & H.; cash at right price. Farragut 8857.

CHIFFON VELVET wanted.—Stirns, 38-inch, black; cheap. J 29 Times.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Open for navy and grey. Gramercy 6518.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Any description; ¾ or 6-4, suitable Fall; any quantity. Shapiro & Sons, 54 West 21st.

CLOTHING Corduroys wanted in dark drab. Phone best price and quantity. Gludstien, Madison Square 3076.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of suits, coats, and semi-dresses; medium and high priced. 9th floor, 29 West 30th.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber looking at Spring models all week, ladies', misses', juniors', and stouts. Between 9-12, 1,140 Broadway, 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Big jobber open for Spring goods. Call, with samples, 9 to 11, or 3 to 5, all week, fourth floor, 16 West 25th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats for ladies and misses. Call before 10 A. M. Frank Leto, 27 East 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring suits and coats, morning only. Sol Lenine Co., 12-16 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits all week. 40 West 22d St., seventh floor.

COATS Wanted.—Spring lines of ladies' and children's coats, suits, and skirts all week. Mr. Coster, 425 West 55th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples; call all week. 4th floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber open to buy for cash jobs in Fall coats; also looking at Spring coats and suits. 129 West 22d St., 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 48 West 22d St., 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring models. 14 West 24th St., 5th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Three and four threads, at a price; spot cash. Pansy Waist Co., 145 West 30th St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—We are open for quantity of 4-thread crepe at a price, spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractor making popular priced taffeta, georgette and crepe de chine dresses for Spring, call with samples between 1 and 3; 43 West 28th St., 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at gingham dresses; we furnish our own material; write for appointment. Address D. T., 215 Times Downtown.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will purchase quantity serge dresses; an opportunity to realize cash; samples daily. Wiener, 33 West 38th.

DRESSES Wanted. — Contractor with own styles for fur, better-grade silk dresses. Call all week, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. 1, West 21st St., 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking at better grade tailor-made dresses. Call between 9 and 12, 37 West 28th, 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay cash for any quantity jobs in serge and silk dresses; must be cheap. Phone Chelsea 1807.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractor wanted on cloth and silk dresses; bring samples with you. Hugo Ed. Leary, 29 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber wants Spring dresses, silks and cotton. Call after 12 at L. Wolf, 1,170 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Am open for jobs in good cloth and afternoon dresses. Schuyler 4216.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge and satins; can use 500 at a price. Madison Square 6050.

DUSTERS Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders. Call with samples, 9 to 12, all week, 4th floor, 16 West 25th St.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Plaids in stripes; any quantity; spot cash. H. L. Sacks, 101 5th Av. Telephone Stuyvesant 1118.

KERAMI Wanted.—Bloomenthal's, $6.25; also Lapinax plush, $3.50. J 23 Times.

KERSEYS Wanted.—2002 Jullliards; also 110 broadcloth 8675, Duvet De Laine, all colors, Amazon 9359, reindeer; taupe. Standard Woolen, Madison Sq. 4620.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Gilbert's Oxford and serges, Am. D244, blue; 4102 coronet, blue. Irving, 3963 Gramercy.

PLUSH Wanted.—Open to buy a quantity of Peco plush. Farragut 9239.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 90610, or similar cloth; large quantity, for cash. H. Zaidenberg Co., 30 West 29th St. Farr. 9080.

BURELLAS Wanted.—American woolen 09037 navy, at a price. Farr. 5142.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for the following serges: Botany 11-833, 809, 780, U. S. 838, 235, Whitman's 104, 90, 70, 10, D. S., Woolen Exch., 1,269 Broadway. Phone 1872.

SERGES Wanted.—Poplins and velours; open for large quantities cotton warp and all wool; also cotton plushes. Call J. Schlesinger, 132 West 21st St.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantities for cash; 7120, 54280, 54274, 7614, 7301, Whitman's 104, Mr. Lawton, phone Canal 9364.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy Whitman's 94, 208 or 733 shades, any quantity. Phone Farragut 9350.

SERGES Wanted. — Open for better-grade French serge, in tan and light gray. National Dress Co., 130 West 29th.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, 6301, 7614, 7120, 838, 235, 104, 90, 90610 poplin and Brightwood poplins; spot cash. Spring 2571.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity Amoskeag 7301, 7614, and Pacific M. F. L. Chel. 9867.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7120-104-90-9-54289, for cash. Gram. 3614.

Auctions.

Sale Today

Also Friday and Saturday AT

Clarke's Art Rooms

5 West 44th Street

The LEON RICCI Collection

Italian Antiques

IN FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART (XV. to XVIII. Century.)

In consequence of existing conditions in Italy, which prohibit Mr. Ricci from returning here to continue business at the present time, this fine collection will be sold by auction within the above Galleries,

By Order of the Trustee,

(To-day) THURSDAY,

FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

Each Day at 2:30 P. M.

The sale will be conducted by

MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

329 FINE ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS

Ex. S/S. "Strinda," "Captio" and others.

60 Fine Large Persian and Chinese Carpets. Sarouks, Dozar, Kermanshah and other desirable weaves.

1 Ex. fine Historical Silk Carpet, 16.7x12.3.

269 Fine Small Rugs and Hall Strips, Sarouks, Irans, Afghans, Persian, etc., etc., nearly every known weave—fine colors and sizes. All sold piece by piece without allowance and WITHOUT RESERVE.

Goods on exhibition, with catalogue, morning of sale.

FRIDAY, NOV. 23rd, at 11:30 o'clock.

BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers, 580-601 Broadway, New York City.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way

Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,

338-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 537 Broadway. Spring 2240.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,

546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's wear. Telephone Gramercy 5213.

SERGE Wanted.—Will buy Garfield 528 and similar makes. Madison Square 2359.

SERGES Wanted.—6301, 87, 1855; large quantity navy. Farragut 2801.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, 108, 104, 838; poplins 09610. Farragut 9090. Phillip.

SERGE Wanted.—Whitman's No. 224 black. Imperial Skirt Co., 27 West 27th.

SUITS Wanted for Spring, better grade. Call with samples, tenth floor, 63 West 36th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Large jobber now placing orders on smart Spring suits and coats of better kind. 32 W. 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Open for job; 1,000 Fall suits at a price. Joseph Heriborn, 1,190 Broadway.

SUITS Wanted.—Looking at snappy misses' suits for Spring. 31 East 32d St., seventh floor.

SUITS Wanted. — Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits all week. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring suits. 22 West 27th St., first flight.

SUITS Wanted.—Ladies' suits; any quantity. Phone Stuyvesant 1400.

SUITS Wanted.—Broadcloth, serge, poplin, for cash; any quantity. Mad. Sq. 1921.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples of Spring suits. 38 West 32d St., 8th floor.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—11050, 13009, 15020, 344, and any other heavy-weight velours, kerseys, or cheviots; also Blumenthal's kerami; quantities no object; for cash. Greeley 5290.

VELOURS Wanted.—All shades, K 544, 11050, 13046, 13009, U. S. 153 and other heavy ¾ and 6-4 coatings; spot cash. Spring 2571.

VELOURS Wanted.—Quantity 11050, 15,020, K544, 13046, or similar; also white and colored chinchilla. Hammer, Madison Sq. 7745.

VELOURS Wanted.—Cash, American 344, 0359, 11050; any quantity. Farragut 9090. Phillip.

VELOUR DU NORD Wanted. Jacob Masur, 131 West 35th St. Greeley 1876.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweight, all colors. Colonial Cloak & Suit Co., 54 East 12th St.

VELOUR Wanted.—11050 in all colors. Madison Square 3319.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BATH ROBES for men, ladies, and children for immediate delivery. L. Greenberg, & Co., 41 West 16th St.

BATHROBES; men's; to close out. Gram. 2871.

BROADCLOTH, Tricotines, Gabardines, Spring suitings, 1,400 yards; manufacturers close out. Orchard 2749.

BROADCLOTH and VELOURS.—All shades, heavy, light, at a price. Chelsea 1979.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—Cheney, all colors, $4; Duvet de Laine, all colors, $3.50. Phone Mad. Sq. 8272.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—To close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

CLOAKINGS.—Heavy and lightweight; also overcoatings and Buckley & Cohen's quality, 700; all colors, $1.65. Mad. Sq. 9388.

COATS.—Pom poms, bolivias, silvertone, velour du Nord, broadcloth, velours, dracords, &c.; plain, fur-trimmed; $16.50 to $50; immediate delivery. Mezeritsky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—100 American velour coats, fur-trimmed, all shades, half lined; close out at a special price. A. Zimmerman, 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Bolivias, pom poms, silvertones, velours, broadcloth, burellas, &c.; $16.50-$45; immediate delivery. Mezeritsky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—150 high-grade wool velour, fur trimmed, lined throughout, all colors, closing out extraordinarily cheap. Lefkowitz, 38 West 18th St.

COATS — Silks, mercerized, and cotton plushes, broadcloths, and velours; close out to make room. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS.—Special values in Pom Pom and Bolivia; self and fur-trimmed; immediate delivery. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

COATS.—1,000 velour coats for immediate delivery, mostly fur-trimmed. M. Rosenman & Co., 40-42 West 27th St.

COATS.—650 kersey and velour fine coats; fur trimmed, unusual bargain. Copeland, 38 West 26th St.

COATS.—Cotton plush, to close out; assorted colors; 36, size 6 to 14; 25, size 2 to 6. A. & L. Rosenfeld & Co., 22 West 21st St.

COATS, plush and cloth, fur-trimmed, for immediate delivery; prices reasonable. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st St.

COATS.—Specially priced for Thanksgiving sales; thousand on racks now; best assortment colors, sizes. Rubin Ulius, 50 W. 17th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed velours, pom poms, and plush; excellent value. Norwalk Bros., 106 Madison Av.

COATS.—Off price jobbing trade; velours, broadcloths, fur coats, plush trimmed. Smigel & Zipper, 36 West 22d. Gram. 200.

COATS.—Infants' white goods coats, dresses, capes; big job cheap. J. C. Levin, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Special prices; broadcloths, velours, fur-trimmed; immediate delivery. S. Horwitz & Co., 26 East 20th. Gramercy 5408.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed Bolivia, silvertip, and velour for immediate delivery; $10 up. Hirshfield, 142 West 29th St. Send to us.

COATS.—In snappy styles at reasonable prices; immediate delivery. Gordon Outer Garment Co., 28 West 35th St.

COATS.—3,000 for immediate delivery; sizes 2-6 and 8-14, at a price. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS.—Junior's, misses' fur trimmed, reduced; immediate delivery. Charles Feller, 49 West 26th.

COATS—Velour, broadcloth, and plushes; reasonable prices; immediate deliveries. Neumann, 13 West 20th St.

COATS—Children's, juniors', and flappers, cloth and velvet, at popular prices. Neumann, 15 West 20th St.

COATS.—Samples on heavy velour coats to close out at a price. 32 East 31st St., tenth floor.

COATS.—Wonderful values in velour and broadcloth coats, all fur-trimmed. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—High-grade pom pom, velour; fur-trimmed; immediate delivery. Stein, Schonceit, 149 West 22d.

COATS.—Junior and misses' fur trimmed; immediate delivery. Charles Feller, 41 West 25th.

COATS.—For every description, to close out at special prices. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed coats to close out reasonable. Stock Cloak Co., 40 W. 18th St.

COATS, children's, 6 to 14, at sacrificing prices. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Job children's cloth and plush; selling below cost. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

COATS.—Plush, fur-trimmed, special for sale purposes; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—A job to close out cheap. Maldoff & Siegel, 78 5th Av.

COATS AND SUITS, to close out. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

COATS to close out, velours, broadcloths, fur-trimmed. Klar Bros., 39 West 20th.

COATS. — Children's juniors, to close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000 to close out; fur trimmed. Joe Korcstoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 in. long, guaranteed lining, $10. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Close out fur-trimmed and plain. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d St.

COATS, to close out; ladies' and children's. Rabinowitz & Kaplan. Spring 7342.

COATS.—500, all materials, to close out. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 27th St.

COATS.—200 ladies' and misses' at a big sacrifice. Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

COTTON GABARDINE Poplin, Etc., Wanted; fawn; send samples. X 338 Times Annex.

CREPE METEOR, immediate delivery, $1.25, all colors. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 334 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

DRESSES.—Unusual inducement to jobbers and catalog houses placing stock orders: snappy samples; estimates on your own styles; automatic service only. Prime, 23 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, silks, velvet evening dresses; special values. Glooknay, 10 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job of silk and satin dresses to close out at a sacrifice. Regent Dress Co., 13 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Sixty serge and satin, close out; sacrifice. Clarisse, 3 West 18th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

DRESSES.—Serges, velveteens, satins, close out; finest assortments; reasonable. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—500 French serge, discarded styles, to close out, at $5.45. Standard Costume Co., 11 East 31st St.

FLEECE UNDERWEAR, quantity, immediate delivery; hosiery for export. Henry Isaacs, Stuyvesant 4945.

FOXES' SCARFS, Muffs. — Red, taupe, poiret; sacrifice. Barnett Fur Co., 401 6th Av.

FURS.—Last-year styles; must be sold at reasonable prices; call at once. Wear-Well Hat Company, 213 Greene St.

KERAMI.—Sidney Blumenthal's, $7 per yard. Farragut 2248.

KERAMI.—For sale at reasonable price. Farragut 2177.

LINING.—Peau de Cygne lining, to close out cheap. J. C. Levin, 127 West 25th St.

PIECE GOODS, odd pieces, various cotton, linens. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

PLANT FOR SALE.—For cloak and suit industry; thirty-eight machines, cutting tables, pressing plant, office fixtures, &c. Call 102 Madison Av., 17th floor.

PLUSHES.—Peerless, $4.20; Peco, $3.30; Esq. $3.80; 3-in., seven strips, Salt's beaver, $1.95; broadcloths, serges, all kinds at low prices. R. Smith & Co., Mad. Sq. 818.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette, H. & H., Peerless, Dobson, 1164 Pearson, mercerized, also 200 pieces ¾ cheviot, cheap. Farragut 9812.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette and Peco plush at exceptionally low prices. Gramercy 7184.

PLUSH LAPINEX, $3.40 net cash. Farragut 4868.

PLUSH.—Will sell esquimette plush for $3.60 net cash. Chelsea 5617.

PLUSHES.—Peerless T 10, very cheap. L. Finkelstein, 17 West 3d St.

POM POM.—All shades, 09060 American serge, K 544 Stoney and Starkey and U. S. Burgundy velour. Spring 2571.

POM POM.—All colors, $2.85 net cash. Greeley 5213.

POM POM.—American 0816, shades 948 plum. Chelsea 2670.

POM POM.—Two pieces 818 plum, $3.15. Levenson & Satz, Mad. Sq. 1265.

POM POM.—American 0816; navy, brown, green. Madison Square 8475.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag 8138, black, navy and gray, $1.75 net. Phone 1872 Mad. Sq.

RAINCOATS.—All kinds; entire stock; selling out below cost. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

SERGES.—Botany 809, 110 pieces; Jullliard's 54249, 20 pieces; 54262, 100 pieces; 54221, 50 pieces; 54262, 5 pieces; American 231, 100 pieces; 0856, 40 pieces; Gilbert's 8206, 300 pieces; Garfield 528, 200 pieces; Lorraine 5676, 125 pieces; Amoskeag 0512, 20 pieces; 6301, 100 pieces. Levenson & Satz, 1,170 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 1265.

SERGES.—Have 60x2 navy at 92½c, also cotton serges in colors, navy, brown, wine and green, at 16½c net cash. A. Goldberg & Bros., 41 W. 20th.

SERGES—Arlington 99, 10 Loraine, 2678 Stevens 3850, Botany 809, U. S. H. 20, 235 Pacific. G. V. L., Madison Sq. 3121.

SERGES.—Cotton warp, Whitman 1210, 1209. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d St. Spring 6311.

SERGES.—Whitman 104, Amoskeag's 7614, 7261, 7120, 7092. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d St. Spring 6311.

SERGES.—Amoskeag 7120, Whitman's 104 and 9, for cash. Stuyvesant 3240.

SILKS.—Wash satins, 75c. to $1.30; also Georgettes, charmeuse, habutais. Henry J. Jackson, 17 Madison Av. Tel. 7598 Mad. Sq.

SKIRTS.—500 skirts to close out, silks, satins, stripes; latest models. G. P. G., 41 West 17th. Chelsea 6033.

SNAP FASTENERS, highest quality, lowest prices, white or black, carded or bulk, for exporters or dealers only; special inducements for large quantity orders. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 1807 Williamsburg.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Best quality spring; carded or bulk; immediate delivery. J 367 Times Downtown.

STOLES, CAPES.—Plush and Kerami muffs to match in fur effects, headquarters. Mid-City Bros., 115 West 29th St.

SUITS-COATS.—Exceptional values in desirable merchandise, cheap. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st St.

SUITS.—Spring suits of the better grade now ready for inspection. Belle Cloak & Suit Co., 159 West 25th.

SUITS, Spring, for jobbing; poplin, serges; $8.75 up. Excello, 127 West 17th St.

SUITS on rack for immediate delivery, $12.50; coats, $9.75. Plager, 48 West 27th.

SUITS.—75 broadcloth, better grade, to close out. Jacob Bernstein, 62 West 36th St.

SUITS.—400 better grade, to close out. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

VELOURS. — Burgundy heavyweight, 200 pieces, ¾ cheviot 0359; Kerami, $6.25; mercerized wool plushes, Esquimette peco. Farragut 9811.

VELOURS, lightweight, taupe, brown, green; Kersey 15020, all shades. Madison Square 6635.

VELOURS.—Burgundy, plum, and taupe, heavy weight. Call Frank & Frank, 141 West 29th.

VELOURS.—Garfield style 136, brown, green, reindeer, navy, black; $2.05 net. Madison Square 2239.

VELOURS.—Burgundy, brown and green, heavy weight; will sell cheap. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

VELOURS.—0359, 18062 Salt's velours, du nord, Botany, F. & H. broadcloth. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS.—0350 American and Bahnsen's, all colors, for cash. Greeley 1182.

VELOUR DU NORD.—Salts; quantity for sale at reasonable price. Farragut 2177.

VELVETEENS.—Plain and twill back, all colors, all widths; corduroy in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing corduroy. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEEN.—Narrow wale corduroy, 35 inches wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 8287.

VENETIANS.—Dura satin, black, for cash. Phone Chelsea 9728.

WAISTS.—Georgette waists to close out cheap. Deutschman, 15 West 20th St.

WAISTS.—Georgette, to close out at a low price. Sugarman, 473 Broadway.

WHITE SERGE.—Jullliards 54251; also white broadcloth, 50 inch, Eagles 851, crepe meteor. If interested, call Leo Finkenberg, 135 West 25th.

Situations Wanted.

YOUNG MAN with 12 years' actual business experience, wholesale furnishings and notions, both as buyer and salesman, capable of assisting in any direction, hard worker, highly recommended, desires position with a future. P 115 Times.

SALESMAN.—A real salesman, 10 years' selling experience, desires to connect with reliable woolen house; unquestionable references. F 83 Times.

DESIGNER will design exclusive models in dresses in spare time. F 50 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....5½@5¾ per cent. for the best names.

Tuesday.....5¼ per cent. for the best names.

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Some New Price Records Made.

Yesterday's active trading in the local gray goods market brought with it the establishment of new high records in the prices paid for two standard constructions of printcloths. These were 38½-inch 64-60s, which brought 11⅝ cents for spots, and spot 39-inch 68-72s, which sold for 13 cents. January-March deliveries of the 64-60s sold at 11¼ cents, which was the spot price up until yesterday, and similar shipments of 38½-inch 64-56s sold at 11 cents. Among the sheeting sales for the day were five-yard goods at 11¼ cents, for November-December delivery, and 5.50s for the same positions, at 10¼ cents. All widths of sateens and twills sold in a large way to the clothing converters at steadily advancing prices. Spot printcloth prices closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s...13½c|38½-inch, 64-60s...11¾c
39-inch, 72-76s...14¼c|38½-inch, 64-56s...11c
39-inch, 68-72s...13c|38½-inch, 60-52s...10c
39-inch, 58-44s...9¼c|38½-inch, 60-48s...9½c
38½-inch, 64-64s...11¾c|37-inch, 64-60s...8¼c

They Do Not Agree.

In spite of what has been published in certain trade papers concerning the increased need for resident buyers, now that taxes on railroad tickets, Pullman seats and such are going to make store buyers' trips to this market fewer, manufacturers and wholesalers here say they cannot "see" it. "The only way that I can see in which the resident buyer might be made more valuable as a result of Government taxes on travelers," said a jobber yesterday, "is that some traveling men may feel inclined to cover their territories less regularly. This is doubtful, for while the new taxes put quite a strain on the commissions of these men, if they didn't keep their eyes on the trade there wouldn't be any commissions. As for buyers not coming here in order to save the tax money, if any of them who make regular trips did so, they would soon find it to be a penny wise and pound foolish move. They could lose money enough on one blindly-placed order to pay their traveling taxes for many years."

Silk-Wool Underwear Sought.

The combination of silk and wool in underwear fabrics is said to be attracting particular attention in the trade this Fall. Though it was pretty well taken last year, it seems to be in greater demand this season, due probably in part to the campaign which is being waged in Washington for the conservation of wool and the use of manipulated fabrics whenever possible. Authorities in the trade feel that once the use of this mixture of silk and wool becomes general and people find that it gives the warmth of all-wool without the scratching, they will not readily go back to the all-wool garment.

Forms a Yarn Association.

An organization known as the Patriotic Yarn Association, of which Rosalind Wood, daughter of President William M. Wood of the American Woolen Company, is the founder and head, has opened an office in Room 805, 225 Fourth Avenue, and will supply worsted yarn of the best quality to persons who will use it in making articles for men in the service of the United States. The only restriction on the sale of this yarn, which is being offered to consumers at the lowest prices, is that the yarns purchased shall be used solely for the purpose mentioned. The yarn being sold was purchased from the American Woolen Company by Miss Wood at wholesale quotations, and is being retailed at these prices: By the hank, gray and natural, 70 cents; khaki and blue, 75 cents; in lots of five pounds or over, gray and natural, $2.75 a pound; khaki and blue, $2.85 a pound. These prices are said to insure the public a saving of about $1 a pound.

Good Fall for Dresses.

Jersey cloth, velvets, and duvetyns are said to be the leading fabrics this season for street and house dresses, as well as for some of the simpler afternoon frocks. Sales are reported to be unusually large in most sections, and all varieties of garments, from cheap to the most expensive, have been well taken. In general style tendencies, the fitted or semi-fitted garment has been very popular in this city, though in some of the other markets the straight loose lines have been preferred. Among the shades have been the various shades of yellow, from the lightest orange down to dark tan. Black and navy blue have been popular in fitted velvet frocks. There seems, however, to be no general tendency as yet toward the darker shades.

Corset Market Fairly Active.

Reports from corset manufacturers with agents in this city indicate that rising prices, which in some cases have been very pronounced, have not curtailed their volume of business to any marked extent. Though in some sections of the country there has been a falling off from the record of a year ago, this shrinkage is said to have been more than offset in other sections, particularly manufacturing centres where sales have increased tremendously. One manufacturer mentions an instance of a merchant in the Middle West who increased his orders this year by nearly 200 per cent.

Drug Suits Are Numerous.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that embargoes by railroads and attempts of buyers to cancel orders because deliveries have not been made on time, owing to transportation delays, have led to numerous suits. Manufacturers announced advances during the week in iodine preparations, sugar of milk, bromides, salol, wood alcohol and chloroform. Reductions in prices were few and unimportant. The scarcity of tin and its high price has led to considerable apprehension among manufacturers who use tin containers in quantities. The Government is short of supplies and will commandeer stocks wherever found.

Fur Manufacturers Are Happy.

A canvass of the manufacturing furriers this season would find many smiles of the variety that won't come off. After several seasons in which their dog, from a business point of view, was kicked around more or less by an unsympathetic weather man, they are now able to give him the laugh in the face of the comparatively balmy weather he has been supplying of late. There are three reasons given for this. The first is that fashion regards furs even more favorably this year than last. The second is that the really cool weather which marked early September brought buyers of furs into the market earlier than usual in many cases and also started consumers buying earlier. The third is that, after a season or two of wearing furs through the hot weather, no woman is going to leave them aside in November because the temperature is a little higher than scheduled. In any event, manufacturers are still busy filling the orders they have taken.

Improvement in Broad Silks.

There is said to have been better buying activity in broad silks so far this week than has prevailed for some time past. It is admitted, however, that most of it is for filling in requirements. There are indications that during the last few weeks silks have been moving over the retail counter more rapidly, and that merchants found themselves approaching the holiday season without the wide assortment of stocks which they needed. Crêpe de chine, georgette crêpe, taffeta and satin have been the leaders of the season, and apparently they are to continue in this position for a while. Inquiries for Spring merchandise also are said to be more plentiful this week than last, with foulards leading. The coal situation and the Government's attitude toward the silk industry seem to be causing less apprehension than formerly, and feeling throughout the trade seems much improved.

It Will Not Happen Right Away.

In reply to a question, dealing with the possibilities of some of the city's more exclusive stores putting in grocery and provisions departments to offset a rumored drop in sales of luxuries because of the war, as was suggested recently in a certain quarter, an executive of a Fifth Avenue store remarked that it would not happen right away. In fact, he regarded the suggestion as a great joke, in spite of the evident seriousness of mind of the sponsor of it. "Don't let anybody talk to you that way," he said, and then added with a broad smile, "with foodstuffs as high as they are now, what exclusive shop could finance a department of that kind?"

BUYING GOODS MADE EASY.

The trouble of making a round of wholesale houses and factories to discover goods needed by owners of stores and buyers obviated by dispatching telegram to The New York Times, giving description of articles needed. Next day a short advertisement will appear on the Business Page of The Times and this will be read by those who will at once respond. Cost of service, 50 cents an agate line of 6 words.

Replies may be sent direct to advertiser, or to box number provided by The Times.—Advt.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

SIMONET COMPANY, confectioner, of 401 East 124th Street, with retail stores at 2,449 and 2,847 Broadway, has made an assignment to Julius J. Klein. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against the company by Archibald Palmer for these creditors: Hooton Chocolate Company, $434; Edward S. Rogers, Inc., $236, and Wood & Selick, $170. The company has been under an extension of one year and the failure was precipitated by the scarcity of sugar. Liabilities $10,000 and assets $7,000.

JOSEPH LEWIS, a dealer in men's furnishing goods at 201 West 125th Street. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Samuel Friedman, $277; John M. Nelson, $177, and Rae Flock, $61. He also made an assignment to Morris Israel. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $2,000.

MAISON HENRI.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henri Leschziner, doing business as Maison Henri, dealer in women's apparel at 2,080 Broadway, by these creditors: George H. Montrose Co., $1,846; Sipen & Pincus, Inc., $30, and Eugene Taschner & Co., Inc., $75. He also made an assignment to Morris B. Arnold. Liabilities are reported to be $6,000.

CHARLES P. LIGHTHOUSE of 258 West Fifty-fifth Street, formerly of the Lighthouse Tire Company of Dover, Del., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $768, of which $729 is a judgment for rent, and assets consisting of 4,750 shares of the Lighthouse Tire Company of no value, $100 in a debt due him, and a claim for a patent held by the company.

LOUIS SCHONFELD, a laborer, of 114 Second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,055 and no assets.

PETER HAUGE, a saloon keeper at Port Chester, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,160 and no assets.

ALBERT MUNDORFF. At a meeting of creditors of Albert Mundorff, doing business at the West End Restaurant, at 226-228 West 125th St., held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, in the Woolworth Building, Martin Charles Ansorge, the receiver, was elected trustee, with authority to continue business. Mr. Ansorge reported that he is continuing business at a profit.

HENRY SALINSKY & SON, manufacturer of children's dresses, at 137 Fifth Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $9,400, and assets of $6,022, consisting of stock, $1,000; fixtures, $500, and accounts, $522. Henry Salinsky has individual liabilities of $8,699 and assets of $8,000, consisting of real estate at 101 Hamilton Place.

MORRIS OLARSKY, doing business as the Queen Skirt Co., at 132 West Twenty-second St., has filed schedules showing liabilities of $10,873, and assets of $6,873, consisting of stock $1,000; plant, $500; accounts, $7,973, and cash in bank, $900.

S. JARMULOWSKY'S BANK.—Judge Hand has adjudicated Louis and Harry Jarmulowsky, doing business as S. Jarmulowsky's Bank, at 54 Canal St., bankrupt. A petition was filed against them on May 11, 1917, and it has been contested ever since. The Judge named referee W. H. Willis to have charge of the further proceedings.

SOLOMON SASH, manufacturing furrier, at 460 Sixth Av., has made an assignment to William S. Hutt.

EDITH I. ROSENTHAL, of 797 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against her by Joseph C. Jonas, for $500.

PETER KALISTORNY of 196 Sheffield Av., Brooklyn. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: Jefferson Distilling & Denaturing Co., $247; William H. Zinsser & Co., inc., $166; Berry Bros., inc., $195.

BENJAMIN HERSCHENSON, a salesman, 406 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $70,863 and assets of $2,150.

M. & E. SHELUBOR, Meyer and Ethel Shelubor, 179 Hart Street, Brooklyn, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,000 and no assets.

HOFFMAN BROS., of 96 Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Edward W. Engel, 369 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 21.—John F. Lewis, a contractor of Saratoga Springs, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $57,688, and assets of $18,160.

William H. Donlan and Maurice D. Moore, plumbers of Amsterdam, have filed a petition with liabilities of $37,374 and assets of $35,852.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21.—E. W. Wood & Co. of Brookston have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,450.04 and assets of $13,485.47.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Ambrose Braid Co.—P. Gordon.....$116.65
Archularius, Robert S.—F. H. Justin...286.99
Berg, Amelia F.—G. Rinkwitz.....354.41
Bendelari, Francis—N. L. Carpenter & Co., costs.....110.20
Barrett, W. M., Pres.—J. De Palma...200.00
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban Railroad Co.—J. Rizzo.....491.33
Campbell, J. C.—W. R. Bigelow.....3,651.72
Cumpings, Frederick W.—William Connors Paint Mfg. Co.....337.93
Canesa, John—R. Mata.....208.30
Cooper, Gustave A.—Masters Inc. Co.141.31
Commonwealth Bag & Burlap Corp.—Brown-Green Co.....499.67
City of New York—S. Newberg.....393.92
Same—L. Newberg.....100.00
Cohen, Meyer—M. Salmowitz et al....510.67
Conners, A. Raymond—E. D. Hobson..426.37
Dunner, Elias W.—Klauber Bros. & Co.119.80
Dunkirk Glass Co. and James K. Kelly—Corn Exchange Bank.....5,080.98
Ewell, James L.—E. F. Caulfeld.....218.71
Ellis, Rudolph P.—Inman Mfg. Co.....161.40
Eveetit, C. P.—G. H. Doran Co.....375.59
Finkelstein, Nathan B.—Thomas W. Woods Sons.....1,264.03
Formoso, Ashley A.—Stewart Distilling Co.....179.38
Fischer, Lizzie, and Sadie Berkowitz—People, &c.....300.00
Gatti, Joseph—E. M. Parker et al.....525.78
Gambhatt, Morris—Burns Bros., Ice Corp.....449.82
Greenberg, Nathan, and David B. Levy—People, &c.....500.00
Griffin, William J.—W. S. Hull.....1,554.06
Gunn, John—M. H. Marks.....708.15
Govers, Francis X.—W. N. Compton..788.20
Gruber, Samuel—B. Wache.....446.80
Greenberg, Morris—Burns Bros., Ice Corp.....449.28
Garber, Max—M. Mittenthal et al.....255.65
Hennings, Rudolph, and National Surety Co.—People, &c.....500.00
Isaac, Joseph—B. Silverman.....400.00
J. K. Estate Realty Corp.—People, &c..100.00
Krebs, Henry

REAL ESTATE FIELD

A total of $1,298,950 was realised yesterday for the holdings of the Hamilton Fish Corporation at the auction sale conducted by Bryan L. Kennelly in the Vesey Street Exchange Salesroom. The properties brought considerably less than the assessed valuation placed upon them by the city, which aggregated $1,714,000, indicating a difference of $416,050.

About 400 persons were present when the sale began, including a number of operators, local property owners and business men seeking bargains. It was soon apparent that low prices would prevail and that many of the old holdings, forced on the market through the dissolution order, would pass into new ownership at comparatively cheap figures.

The first parcel offered was the vacant lot at 171 Suffolk Street, assessed at $15,500. It was sold after lively bidding to Louise Fox, said to represent Joseph L. Buttenwieser, the operator, for $8,500. The same purchaser later in the sale acquired 229 to 235 East Twentieth Street, for $40,000.

The second offering was the five-story loft building at 630 Broadway, on a plot 29 by 130, which went, after twenty bids had been recorded, to H. W. Berg, for $53,500, or $19,500 below the assessed valuation.

The most valuable parcel in the sale, the eight-story Fish Building, at the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Twelfth Street, together with the adjoining four-story house at 109 East Twelfth Street, brought $349,500, as compared with an assessed valuation of $390,000. It carries an annual rent roll of $39,100. John W. Herbert, a lawyer, was the buyer.

The property at 118 to 120 East Thirteenth Street was sold to Mrs. Susan Stein, an adjoining owner, for $22,000. She refused a $1,000 profit a few minutes after the property was knocked down.

Other buyers included the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, representing a client; also C. E. Gremels, Eugene Ashley, John J. Menges, Herbert L. Stone, M. D. Littlefield, and George Dromeshauer.

Three parcels were withdrawn from the sale by the heirs; the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street, known as 165 Third Avenue, and 202 and 204 East Sixteenth Street, valued at about $50,000, and 365 and 367 First Avenue, valued at $20,000.

Stuyvesant Fish stated after the sale that he was not interested in the purchase of any of the parcels sold, and that while the result represented a sacrifice of values, the estate received all it could reasonably expect under existing conditions.

Hearing to Change Zone Law.

Considerable discussion developed yesterday at the hearing held before the Zoning Committee, in the office of Borough President Marcus M. Marks, relative to the application of the Fifth Avenue Association for more stringent height restrictions on Fifth Avenue from Fifty-ninth Street to Ninety-ninth Street. It is sought to limit the building height to 100 feet, instead of 150 feet now permitted under the zoning law. If the amendment to the law were adopted, it is believed that it would check the movement for the erection of apartment houses on Fifth Avenue.

Robert Grier Cooke and Bruce M. Falconer appeared for the Fifth Avenue Association. Thomas Hastings, the architect; Edmund L. Baylies, Argyll L. Parsons of Douglas L. Elliman & Co., and Walter Jennings also spoke in favor of the proposed change.

Representatives of Oliver Gould Jennings, Edward H. Van Ingen, George D. Gregory, and Joseph F. Cullman opposed any change to the present law. Mrs. Frank Dodd and W. Albert Pease, Jr., of Douglas L. Elliman also appeared in opposition to the amendment.

Borough President Marks announced at the close of the hearing that he would report back to the City Plan Committee on the matter and urge that a public hearing be held at an early date before the Board of Estimate.

Private Dwelling Buyers.

Shaw & Co. sold for the Ideal Mortgage Corporation to Martha J. Jordan 258 West 127th Street, a three-story and basement brownstone private dwelling, on a lot 16.8 by 100.

Brooklyn.

E. T. Newman sold the four-story double modern apartment, 461 Sixth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, on lot 21 by 100, for Jonas Anderson to an investor; also the modern three-story and basement dwelling 270 Sterling Place, between Vanderbilt and Underhill Avenues, on a lot 20 by 100, for Fred Schumm to a client for occupancy.

The Realty Association sold 1,146 Fifty-fourth Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, to Mrs. Mary Giegengack. It is a two-story and cellar, one-family dwelling, 20 by 100.2; also 287 Sterling Place, between Nostrand and Rogers Avenues, to Joseph Hoffman, a two-story dwelling, on a lot 17.11 by 100.

Tutino & Cerny sold for the Brooklyn Investors Corporation to a client for investment the three-story double brick flat 728 Fifty-ninth Street.

Queens Industrial Activity.

Plans for three industrial plants to cost $120,000 were filed yesterday with the Queens Building Bureau. Two of the structures will be ice plants, located in newly developed districts in the Long Island City section. The Astoria Consumers Ice Company will erect a plant, 90 by 200, on the west side of Seventeenth Avenue, south of Flushing Avenue, Astoria, at a cost of $60,000.

The Ice Manufacturing Company will erect a plant consisting of four one-story brick buildings at the northwest corner of Dryer Avenue and Packard Street, Long Island City, at a cost of $35,000. The Astoria Heat, Light and Power Company will increase its plant on the shores of the East River at Casina Beach by the erection of a grinding mill at a cost of $25,000.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Leyser Green Company sold to the Brass Goods Manufacturing Company, of Brooklyn, the property 100 by 236 feet on the west corner of Irving Avenue and Eldert Street, Woodhaven.

Court General Lawton No. 397, F. of A., sold to the Kamark Realty Company the property 18 by 90 feet on the north side of Brenton Court, 144 feet west of Brenton Avenue, Jamaica.

K. Cole sold to B. Holland, of Brooklyn, the property 100 by 100 feet on the west side of Washington Street, 109 feet south of South Street, Jamaica.

Walt Whitman Home Sold Again.

John Watson of Manhattan has purchased the little farmhouse where Walt Whitman, the poet, was born. The property fronts on the Amityville and Huntington Road, in the West Hills district of Long Island. This is the third transfer of the property this year.

Westchester.

Lawlor G. Peck, editor of the Katonah Record, sold, through George B. Cranston, his dwelling, in Mt. Kisco, to William W. Brown.

Realty Notes.

The matter of better transit for the Astoria section of Long Island City will be gone over at a hearing arranged for this afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock, by the Public Service Commission with the United Transit Association of Astoria. Borough President Connolly and the heads of civic organizations will be present.

John J. Kavanagh leased to the Oscoola Club, the Democratic organization of the Fifteenth, formerly the Twenty-ninth Assembly district, 1,036 Park Avenue, adjoining southwest corner Eighty-sixth Street, a five-story dwelling.

Big Newark Meadows Project.

Another large industrial plant will be built on the Newark Meadows as the result of a deal closed yesterday and will work an important addition to the thriving manufacturing centre established in that section.

The Niles-Bement-Pond Company closed title, through Joseph P. Day, to a tract of about fifty acres in Kearny, N. J., fronting on the Lincoln Highway and Hackensack River and lying midway between Newark and Jersey City, directly opposite the United States Steel Company's Federal Shipbuilding plant. Mr. Day has been negotiating with this concern for more than a year and although this particular site was selected some months ago, the title was closed only yesterday.

The Niles-Bement-Pond Company's plant will be used for the manufacturing of cranes and dummy engines. In order to have a proper track layout, the Pennsylvania Railroad is making extensive improvements by running a siding from their downtown line, which crosses the meadows about one mile north of the Niles property.

Fred Steers, formerly of the contracting firm of Bradley, Gaffney & Steers, has obtained the contract for the filling in of the remainder of the land necessary to take care of these tracks. Plans for a large building have been made, and it is understood that the Niles-Bement-Pond Company will start construction in the near future.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Dissolution sale of the holdings of the Hamilton Fish Corporation.

Broadway, 650, e s, 83.8 ft n of Bleecker St, extending through to Shinbone Alley, 29x130, five-story loft building, with store; 4th Av, 115-119, n e corner of 12th St, eight-story office and loft building, with stores, and 109 East 12th St, adjoining, four-story building, with stores; entire site 71.2x151.5x irregular; to John W. Herbert for $949,500.

11th St, 119 and 120 East, s s, 242.2 ft e of 4th Av, 45.3x103.3x irregular, three and one story buildings and vacant; to Mrs. Susen Stein, owner of 122, adjoining, for $22,000.

Suffolk St, 171, w s, 102 ft s of Houston St, 24x100, vacant; to Louise Fox for $8,500.

3d Av, 165, s e corner of 16th St, 27.6x60, three-story building, with stores; also 16th St, 202 and 204 East, s s, 60 ft e of 3d Av, 40x103.8, two three-story houses; withdrawn.

17th St, 143 East, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100, land only; to the estate of Louisa Allaire for $18,750.

3d Av, 166-174, and 145-147 East 16th St, n w corner, 92x100, seven three-story houses and stores; to George Dromeshauser for $74,750.

16th St, 143 East, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 8.8x96.3x87.6x92, two-story stable; to Henry Henkel, owner of 141, adjoining, for $8,800.

4th Av, 57, and 103 East 9th St, n e corner, 25x75.10x irregular, land only; to M. D. Littlefield for $59,750.

4th Av, 59, e s, 25 ft n of 9th St, 25x96.4x75x irregular, eight-story loft building with two two-story stables on Lafayette Court; to M. D. Littlefield for $111,000.

3d Av, 80-86, and 111-115 East 9th St, n w corner, 104.6x100, seven three-story buildings; to the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co. for $84,750.

3d Av, 46, and 92-96 East 10th St, s w corner, 80x118.2, seven three-story buildings; to Charles Von Kamp for $74,750.

10th St, 82 East, s s, 91.8 ft e of 4th Av, 20x irregular, three-story dwelling; to M. D. Littlefield for $8,750.

10th St, 84-94 East, s s, 118.2 ft e of 4th Av, 82x92.6; land only; to John J. Menges for $54,750.

4th Av, 71-73, s e corner of 10th St, 48.4x53.8x irregular; land only; and

10th St, 78-80 East, 53.8 ft e of 4th Av, 38x53.2x irregular; land only; to M. D. Littlefield for $43,150.

3d Av, 135, e s, 92 ft s of 15th St, 17x100; land only; to Herbert L. Stone for $12,750.

3d Av, 137, e s, 73 ft w of 15th St, 17x100, three-story building, with store; and

3d Av, 139-145, and 202-204 East 15th St, s e corner, 75x100, six three-story buildings; to Herbert L. Stone for $69,500.

20th St, 205-209 East, n s, 75 ft e of 3d Av, 55x92, three four-story tenements; to George Dromeshauer for $29,750.

20th St, 223-227 East, n s, 290 ft w of 2d Av, 70x92, vacant; to Eugene Ashley for $31,750.

20th St, 228-236 East, n s, 290 ft w of 2d Av, 90x92, two-story studio and five two-story stables; to Louise Fox for $40,000.

1st Av, 385-387, w s, 49.9 ft n of 21st St, 50x100; land only; withdrawn.

1st Av, 389, w s, 72.9 ft n of 22d St, 25x100; land only; to C. E. Gremels for $9,800.

1st Av, 372-378, w s, 24.9 ft s of 22d St, 48x100, two five-story tenements and stores; to C. E. Gremels for $19,600.

By Henry Brady.

Dyckman St, 205-301, n s, 350 ft w of Pyrott Av, 140x180.6x irregular, two-story building and vacant; T. J. Goodwin and another, executors, against E. F. Fettretch, executrix, et al.; J. A. Lynch, attorney; due, $34,636.88; taxes, &c., $2,188.91; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Moore St, 16, w s, 49.7 ft n of Front St, 20x80, four-story building and store; taxes, &c., $800; also 120th St, 168 West, s s, 386 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling, taxes, &c., $850; also 127th St, 276 West, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 15.8x99.11, three-story dwelling, taxes, &c., $700, prior mortgage $5,000; also 123d St, 237 and 239 West, n s, 353.4 ft e of 8th Av, 33.4x100.11, two three-story dwellings; taxes, &c., $650; prior mortgage $12,500; M. L. Dayton against W. P. Mulry et al., of undivided right, title, and interest; due, $1,219.37; adjourned to Nov. 28.

AT 3,308 THIRD AVENUE.

By Samuel Marx.

Ollinville Av, e s, 100 ft s of 216th St, 62x100; Harlem Savings Bank against Therese Busse and another; E. S. Clinch, attorney; due, $4,189.68; taxes, &c., $354.84; to the plaintiff for $5,800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 170, e s, 101.7 ft s of Stanton St, 26.6x67.6, foreclosure Nov. 16, 1917; Edw. H. Kelly, referee, to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Nov. 20; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$22,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 236, w s, 60.4 ft s of 84th St, 20x95, foreclosure Nov. 19, 1917; Felix Muldoon, referee, to Excellent Realty Co., 277 Broadway, mtg $20,000, Nov. 21; attorneys, Weddel, E. & R., 277 Broadway.....Above mtg, $4,000

GRAND ST, s e corner of Essex St, 50x50.7; Rachel Cohn to Grandess Realty Corp., 350 Broadway, Nov. 21; attorney, Mark E. Goldberg, 350 Broadway.....$100

JANE ST, 75, n s, 132.2 ft w of Greenwich St, 20.8x87.5; Frede H. Doermer to Jno. H. Doermer, 786 Washington St., mtg $6,000, Dec. 14, 1914; attorney, J. H. Pheelan, 261 Broadway.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,936, w s, 20.11 ft s of 129th St, 20x64.10; Sarah K. Brown, individually and administratrix, to Rose A., wife of Matthew W. Ryan, Freeport, L. I., Nov. 15; address, M. W. Ryan, 65 Long Beach Avenue, Freeport, L. I.....$1

WASHINGTON MARKET, 500, s w corner Horatio St, 19.9x69.10x15.6x70; Frede. H. Doermer to Jno. H. Doermer, 786 Washington St, all liens, Dec. 14, 1914; attorney, J. H. Pheelan, 261 Broadway.....$1

WAVERLY PLACE, 86, n s, 24.9 ft e of 6th Av, runs w 23.6xs 97xe 8.9xn 63.8xw 3.2xn 34, to beginning, except part conveyed to Church of St. Joseph; New York Bank Note Co. to George H. Kendall, 800 Riverside Drive, Nov. 8; attorneys, Lyon & Smith, 32 Cedar Street.....$1

6TH AV, n w corner of 43d St, 25.5x75; Minerva L. Macy to Theo. M. Macy, 139 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, N. Y., one-tenth part mtg, Nov. 9, 1900.....$100

8TH AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 112th St, 25.6x100; Frederick Till to Augustina Till, 1,880 Prospect Av., Bronx, all liens, Nov. 20; attorneys, Freeauff, R. & S., 30 Wall St.....$1

29TH ST, 44 East, s s, 120.10 ft w of 4th Av, 20.10x98.9; Nathaniel L. Carpentar to Rawson Underhill, Spring Lake, N. J., and Gerard E. Underhill, Bayshore, L. I., executors &c., Edw. B. Underhill, mtg $36,000, Nov. 19; attorney, A. H. Komstedt, 29 Broadway.....$1

109TH ST, 330 East, s s, 383 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Maria Streppone to Katherine Elias, 403 East 54th St., mtg. $18,100, Nov. 19; attorney, Louis W. Osterweis, 200 Fifth Avenue.....$100

117TH ST, 225-30 and 34 East, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 75x½ blk.; Rutherford Holding Co. to Nautilos Realty Co., 100 Broadway half part, b. and s. c. a. g., all title, all liens, Oct. 26; attorneys, Fellner & M., 100 Broadway.....$1

119TH ST, s s, 208 ft e of Avenue A, 20x100.10; Maria Cerullo to Maria de Grazia, 314 East 119th St, one-half part, all liens, Nov. 19.....$100

121ST ST, 72 East, s s, 100 ft w of Park Row, 25x100.11; Edwin H. Burger to Harry Raphael, 1,355 Broadway, mtg $24,000, Nov. 5; attorneys, Burger & R., 253 Broadway.$1

134TH ST, 514 West, s s, 310 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x99.11; Henry Selig to Jeannette Chandler, at Rye, N. Y., mtg $32,500, all liens, Nov. 17; attorney, Jno. P. Leo, Jr., 2,050 Amsterdam Av.....$1

146TH ST, 306 West, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x74.11; Edith A. Jackson to Samuel J. Ashley, 747 St. Nicholas Av, mtg. $15,000, all liens, Nov. 8; attorney, F. A. Southworth, 66 Cedar Street.....$100

Bronx.

EDWARDS AV, 1,423 to 1,431, w s, 106.2x 70.10x100x44.8; William W. Niles, referee, to Carrie Toelle, 2,871 Concourse, Nov. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,000

ELTON AV, w s, 20 ft n of 159th St, 18x70; Louis Lahr to Cecilia Geigerman, 827 Elton Av, Nov. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

HONE AV, s w side, 150 ft n s e of Van Nest Av, 25x100; also Paulding Av, s w side, 325 ft n e of Rhinelander Av, 25x100; Julius Coleman to Esther Coleman, 1,836 7th Av, Jan. 2; attorney, I. Cohen, 141 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 289 to 291, 307 to 310, 424 to 426, 431 to 434, 520, 521, 558, 565, 591, 619, 625 to 628, 635, and 653, map of Van Cortlandt estate; Mary O'Neill to V. C. F. Co., Inc., 309 Broadway, Jan. 31; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway.....$1

ST. PETERS AV, n e s, 148.4 ft e s of West Farms Road, 50x96.7x50x96; Victoria D'Andrea to John Buckley and another, Ferris St, Ferry Point, N. Y., mtg $2,000, Nov. 21; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av.....$1

STILLWELL AV, n e corner of McDonald St, 53.4x100x49.6x100; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Felice A. Nigro, 171 East 107th St.....$1

134TH ST, 339 East, n s, 18.10x100; Morris Frank, referee, to Union Trust Co., executor, 80 Broadway, Nov. 20; attorney, L. S. Stewart, 346 Broadway.....$4,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

11TH ST, 630 East, s s, 283 ft w of Av C, 25x94.9, Nov. 10; Harry Aronson, Inc., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, trustee, due Nov. 15, 1920; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 29 Exchange Place.....$18,000

27TH ST, s s, 110.11 ft e of 8th Av, 39.1x 98.9x irregular x12.10, Nov. 20; Benjamin F. Bloomfield, individually, executor, &c., to Adaline Bloomfield, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 5 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$10,000

114TH ST, 10 West, s s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 18.2x100.11; 114th St., 12-14 West, s s, 138.4 ft w of 5th Av, 33.3x100.11, Nov. 19; Newman & Wischer Construction Co. to Ray Gruber, 86 West 113th St, due May 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel Gruber, 86 West 113th St.....$5,000

133D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.11; 56th St, 245 East, n s, 130 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100.5, Nov. 16; Lillian S. Lustig to Saul Steinberg, 115 Cardinal Hayes Place, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $9,000 on whole and $2,000 on int. of party of first part; attorney, S. Bernstein, 149 Broadway.$1,500

156TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 50x99.11, Nov. 20; Gross & Hebener Realty Operating Co. to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, due as per bond; attorney, Frank M. Dickenson, 38 Park Row....$4,000

Bronx.

EAGLE AV, w s, 454.10 ft s of 166th St, 19.8 x99.5; Emma Busch to Frances Renz, 1,678 Anthony Av, trustee, Nov. 20, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, G. H. Lamm, 160 Broadway.....$4,000

ELTON AV, w s, 20 ft n of 159th St, 18x70; Louis Lahr to Cecilia Geigerman, 827 Elton Av, Nov. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

HONE AV, s w side, 150 ft n s e of Van Nest Av, 25x100; also Paulding Av, s w side, 325 ft n e of Rhinelander Av, 25x100; Julius Coleman to Esther Coleman, 1,836 7th Av, Jan. 2; attorney, I. Cohen, 141 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 289 to 291, 307 to 310, 424 to 426, 431 to 434, 520, 521, 558, 565, 591, 619, 625 to 628, 635, and 653, map of Van Cortlandt estate; Mary O'Neill to V. C. F. Co., Inc., 309 Broadway, Jan. 31; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway.....$1

ST. PETERS AV, n e side

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

ATTENTION.—Established 30 years. List your apartments. Waiting lists. Al clien-tele, Lelands, One West 34th. Phone 1428 Greeley; also Murray Hill 3241.

CORNER APARTMENT, six rooms, daintily furnished; elevator, telephone; $100. 138 E. 94th St.

Gramercy District.—Charming 8-room apart-ment, furnished, antique mahogany, wicker, and chintz; steam heat, 4 open fireplaces, fine library, 21-foot living and dining rooms, 3 master bedrooms; fine French cook; re-mains. Phone 4426 Stuyvesant for appoint-ment.

PLAZA SECTION.—Seven rooms, 3 baths, very beautifully furnished. Details Co-lumbus 3974.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST. Sublet 4, 5, and 6 months, handsomely fur-nished, 2 and 3 rooms; corner apartments; also single rooms; bath.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., NEAR 50TH ST.

Strictly bachelor apartment, beautifully furnished; large studio, with open fireplace; bedroom and bath; maid and valet service included; rent $200 monthly; seen by appoint-ment. Telephone 1670 Circle before noon.

39TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.) — At-tractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths; single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

49TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; ref-erences indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6235.

47TH, 312 WEST. — Completely furnished bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $80-$100; service. Payson McI. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th.

49TH, 47 WEST.—One, two room suites, pri-vate bath; single rooms; electricity, ele-vator; newly decorated ground floor suite, with bath; suitable doctor; parlor suite, with bath; any first-class business.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, and kitchen; handsomely furnished. Dwyer.

53D, 46 WEST.—Suites, with private baths; steam heat, electricity, elevator; $75 per month upward.

54TH ST., 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsomely furnished apartments, 1 and 2 rooms and bath and 3 rooms with 2 baths; sunny rooms; steam heat.

56TH ST., (1,730 Broadway.)—Big, bright, fine; two rooms, bath; elevators; tele-phone; hall service. Hart.

55TH, 50 WEST.—Living room, breakfast room, bedroom, bathroom, kitchenette. Tel-ephone Plaza 6058.

57TH, 221 WEST.—Attractive, handsome 7 outside rooms; 3 bedrooms. Columbus 1377.

58TH, 243-245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchen-ette, $55 to $90, completely furnished; satis-factory references necessary; open evenings.

60TH ST., 19 WEST, Overlooking Central Park.—Handsomely furnished two rooms, bath; maid service; restaurant; finest in the city. Mrs. Deane, on premises.

60TH, 22 WEST.—Apartments, furnished; entire floor, 2 and 3 connecting rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; $125 and $135.

62D, 42 WEST.—Two of the most delight-fully furnished small apartments in New York; two rooms, with tiled baths; new buildings; windows in each suite; moderate priced restaurant, with service in apart-ments; overlooking Central Park; convenient to subway, express, elevated, and surface; $80-$100 monthly; lease only.

74TH, 108 WEST.—Suite, one, two rooms, also studio; private baths; $55, $150.

79TH, 367 WEST.—Own home, eight rooms, two baths, exceptionally well appointed; piano; beautiful view Hudson; library; south-ern exposure; $900 monthly. Apt. 10 west.

80TH, 20 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 8-room duplex apartment, immediate possession, Winter months, longer, $175 month. Particulars tele-phone Vanderbilt 1453.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—High-class one room, bath, hall, kitchenette. Fanning.

81ST, 307 WEST.—Private house, large back parlor, bath, kitchenette, electricity, serv-ice, $50.

82D ST., 49 WEST.—Two or three rooms, with kitchenette and bath.

84TH ST., 250 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 4 outside rooms; southwestern exposure; express station. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

87TH, (759 West End Av.)—High-class three outside rooms; immediate possession; $85.

89TH, 244 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Ele-gantly furnished single room, private bath; must be seen to be appreciated; $175-$190. Strouse.

106TH, WEST.—Sunny, comfortable rooms, select apartment; reasonable terms. Tele-phone 1065 Academy.

106TH, 246 WEST.—Sunny six-room apart-ment, piano, victrola, silver, linen. R.

106TH, 250 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Two rooms, bath; $200 per month.

107TH, 210 WEST.—Attractive, clean six rooms; immediate possession; reasonable. Apt. 4B.

110TH Subway.—Seven rooms, 2 baths, very beautifully furnished. Details Columbus 3974.

111TH.—Five-room nicely furnished apart-ment, 2 bedrooms, $100 monthly. Vander-bilt 1450.

119TH SUBWAY.—5 rooms, 2 bedrooms, very handsomely furnished. Particulars, Colum-bus 3974.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Apartment sublet, (2H.) 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; $37.50 per mo.

Am leaving city; will sublet my 7-room, well-appointed apartment, long or short lease, immediate possession. Apartment 61. Phone 1200 Schuyler, or Superintendent.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views west three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up, $20 weekly up; break-fast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.)

HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and 5th Av. line. C. M. Bellmi, Mgr. Dir.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short leases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Co-lumbus 3974.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 886.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. Col. 1077.
Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA.

226, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $65-$75-$85; phone, elevator service, maid service op-tional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park, and Drive; ref-erences absolutely essential.

A RARE CHANCE.

Will share my handsomely furnished apartment; entire use kitchen, bedroom, pri-vate lavatory; beautiful location, West 116th; one, two adults only; $65. F 447 Times An-nex.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 36.—Owner leav-ing for London will sublet apartment from four to six months; three rooms, two baths, also kitchen and out-of-doors sleeping porch facing Central Park; most artistically fur-nished. Inquire Geo. K. Rose, on premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Completely fur-nished apartment, four rooms, bath, $150. Jules Schuyler 4306.

CHOICE APARTMENTS of one and two rooms, with bath, and three rooms, with two baths; every-thing new and right up to the minute; elegantly decorated and fur-nished; fine outlook; very moderate rentals. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA—just opened—250 West 103d St., be-tween Broadway and West End Av. Subway express station at corner.

DESIRABLE, well-located 7 rooms, com-plete, furnished apartment; short lease. 600 Riverside.

For Rent, located in New Bern, N. C., fur-nished apartment, furnace heated, every up-to-date convenience. Address F. B. Small-wood, New Bern, N. C.

EIGHT-ROOM APARTMENT on West 85th; all light and sunny rooms, handsomely and completely furnished. Phone Owner, Schuy-ler 2000.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY. Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent, very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SIX ROOMS, OVERLOOKING HUDSON; $175 MONTHLY; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. APT. 10S.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 880, Hendrick Hudson. Seven rooms, two baths; furnished com-pletely; all Riverside exposure; $300 per month. Finn.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (Cor. 119th St.) —Completely furnished, 7 rooms and 2 baths; 3 rooms facing Drive; high-class fireproof building. Apply to Superintendent.

FOR apartment house information, Page 25 in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

WEST END AV.—Two attractive connecting rooms; every convenience; or single; busi-ness people; breakfast. Phone River, 5040.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

TWO ATTRACTIVE 6 ROOM HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS WITH HOTEL CONVENIENCES. Completely furnished. Hotel and maid service if desired. $150 PER MONTH FOR WINTER SEA-SON. Southern exposure. Ref-erences required.

204 WEST 55TH STREET,

(Hotel Woodward Annex.)

Telephone 2000 Circle.

Wonderfully furnished apartments of refine-ment; large studio, with open fireplace; most carefully planned and executed; but two apartments for rent; 4 and 5 rooms; the 5 rooms has an exquisitely furnished living room in Japanese. Inquire 517 West 113th St. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

Unfurnished—East Side.

34TH ST., 62 and 64 East, Vanderbilt Studios, (adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.)—Apartments, 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $900 to $1,800; meals and service if desired. Apply R. S. Kamin, on premises, or telephone Murray Hill 913.

34TH, 113 EAST.—Entire floor, two very large rooms; large bathroom; kitchenette; steam heat; very desirable; rent, $75. FOLSOM, 127 East 34th St.

91TH, 138 EAST.—Corner apartment; six rooms and bath; elevator; telephone; $65.

APARTMENT STUDIO,
127 East 34th, 2 rooms, bath, electricity, $40. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

A two-room and bath apartment; $45; new, modern, maid service included; 469 Fourth Av., near 32d St.; central location. Al-BERT B. ASHFORTH, Inc., 32 East 44th St. Tel. 5040 Murray Hill.

HIGH-CLASS NEW APARTMENTS,
59 East 34th St.; 2 rooms, bath; $70, $75.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

MADISON AV., 173, (Between 33d and 34th Sts.)—Three rooms and bath, non-house-keeping apartments, $1,200; elevator, tele-phone, resident maid and valet; meals served in rooms if desired. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

PARK AV., 446, (just off 57th.) Small apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; can be leased for one year or longer at $1,000 per year. Apply premises or Plaza 6143.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments; $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

50TH, 48 WEST.—2 large rooms, bath, kitch-enette, including electricity, gas; also smaller apartment, similar conditions, $70.

50TH ST., 56 WEST.—Three large rooms, kitchen, bath; new; heat, electricity, gas, fireplace; $75. Telephone Circle 3744.

55TH, 52 WEST.—New house, large rooms, complete, private floors.

74TH ST., 237 WEST, (near West End Av.)—Exceptional eight-room apartment, with three baths, in fireproof elevator house; $2,200. Mark Rafalsky & Co., 15 West 45th St., New York. Phone Vanderbilt 2025.

74TH, 132 WEST. — Attractive two-room suite; all improvements; maid service; ref-erences.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two or three rooms with kitchenette and bath.

97TH, 308 WEST. — Five immense, light rooms; southern exposure; elevator, tele-phone; moderate rent.

118TH ST., 517 WEST.—One 6-room apart-ment, very high class elevator apartment house; reasonable rent. Telephone 8240 Morn-ingside.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Apartment sublet, (2H.) 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; $37.50 per mo.

150TH, 569, (Corner Broadway.)—Six large outside rooms; modern elevator bldg.; $65.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS.
130 W. 34th, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, $40-$45.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or Janitor.

APARTMENT to sublet to October; $85. The Dearborn, 350 West 55th. Muckenfuss.

AUDUBON AV., 215, Corner 176th, (Brigh-ton.)—Six rooms, bath; elevator apt.; $50.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45-$55.
274-276 West 19th St., 5 and 6 all light rooms.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or Supt.

SEE apartment house information, Page 25, in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory or telephone Cortland 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seek-ing.

126 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR 85TH ST.—Only 1 nine-room apartment left; light; choice location.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted Dec. 1 for six months two or three good-sized rooms; well and, completely fur-nished; kitchen or kitchenette; bath; good location; about $50. F 47 Times.

Furnished 3-room housekeeping apartment wanted, with large room suitable for singer; studio apartment preferred; $100-$125; prefer top floor. A. H., Box 275 Times.

Couple want high-class furnished 4-6 rooms, apartment, studio, six months, longer, west side, 72d-92d St.; owner's home only. Ad-dress J. Broadway.

Exclusive Renting Company; furnished apart-ments; personally inspected. 1,482 Broad-way, corner 42d Street, Room 803. Phone 7773 Bryant.

Four or five rooms, west side, between 72d and 110th Sts., for three adults; must be good location. W 234 Times Downtown.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT, large demand, select clientele. Mrs. Dingle-man, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 886.

Independent bachelor, large room, bath, centrally located; about $35 monthly. F 43 Times.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send de-tails. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

I CAN RENT your apartment furnished. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

Responsible couple want 6 rooms, 2 baths, apartment, $250 month. Vanderbilt 1453.

Unfurnished.

Apartment wanted; two rooms and bath, un-furnished, from 48th to 110th St., between Broadway and Madison Av. X 333 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

57TH AV., 61.—Private family; two warm, comfortably furnished rooms, single or suite; breakfast; business men preferred; ref-erences. Boyd.

15TH, 105 EAST, (Apt. 94.)—Opp. Union Square Hotel. Unique accommodations for 1-2 bachelors; parlor, bedroom, piano, bath, steam, elec. lights, telephone; handsome fireproof building; $50 monthly; subway.

22D, 41 EAST.—Newly decorated, handsome-ly furnished rooms; all conveniences; also basement; references.

50TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; phone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up, including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

50TH, 122 EAST.—Large, small rooms, fur-nished, unfurnished; newly decorated; pri-vate house; refined.

50TH, 133 EAST.—Large front room adjoin-ing bedroom; steam; all conveniences; suit-able for two; private family. McGovern.

55TH, 74 EAST.—Large light room, running water, electricity; phone; reference.

57TH, 221 EAST.—Large front hall room, select house, private family; references. Wiggin.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—First floor, run-ning water, $8.50; second, $7; fourth, $5.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 1,331, (between 93d and 94th.)—Excellent accommodations business women in high-class neighborhood; every convenience; references. Russell.

MADISON AV., 174.—VANDERBILT STU-DIOS.—Furnished, unfurnished rooms; un-usual; references exchanged. Mur. Hill 9266.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive room with bath or running water; music studios rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 529—Handsomely furnished rooms, with and without private bath; phone, electricity.

West Side.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—Rooms; suite with bath. Tea room. Chelsea 2234.

49TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny room; hot water, electricity, shower, telephone; cen-tral location.

50TH, 19 WEST.—Newly furnished, large second floor room; bath connecting; elec-tricity; references.

50TH, 83 EAST.—Beautiful, large room for gentlemen only; respectable French family.

57TH.—Light, medium-size room, near Car-negie, $6; business people. Circle 419.

57TH ST., WEST.—Handsome front parlor to let, furnished, unfurnished. P 101 Times.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Two comfortable single rooms; gentlemen; all conveniences; refer-ences; private home.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Just opened; everything brand new; furnished rooms, single or en suite; electricity; refined surroundings; in-vestigate.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Neat, handsome rooms, single, en suite; private telephone, elec-tricity; refined house.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath con-necting, $4-$7; suites; gentleman; business couple.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive suite, private bath, or will divided for gentlemen.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable two, three bachelors; private bath; select resi-dence.

71ST, 122 WEST.—Large and small comfort-able rooms; all conveniences; restaurant in building.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Large room, with bath; quiet, refined house; subway, "L," con-veniences.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; southern exposure; private; bath, steam, electricity, telephone.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished, newly decorated, large, front room; elec-tricity, steam heat.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; electricity and steam heat.

73D, 302 WEST.—Two double rooms, front and southern exposure; private baths; board optional; comfortable Winter home; near subway.

112 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms, near subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 242 WEST.—BACHELOR'S ATTRACT-IVE BEDROOM; PRIVATE BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; JAP SERVICE; BREAKFAST.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Two comfortable front rooms, bath adjacent; southern exposure; private home.

74TH, 111 WEST. — Large, beautiful room, private bath; electricity; every convenience. On premises, or telephone Murray Hill 913.

75TH ST., WEST.—Large double front or back rooms and bath, suitable for two gentlemen; breakfast if desired; select and refined neighborhood; reference necessary. Telephone Columbus 719.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Rooms attractively fur-nished; southern exposure; electricity; ad-joining baths.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Desirable large room; two beds; electricity; parquetry; very ex-clusive residence.

76TH, 3 WEST, (near park.)—Large rooms, private baths; electricity; telephone; $10-$12.

76TH, 102 WEST, (Apt. 61.)—Pleasant room, homelike surroundings, conveniences, gen-tleman. Col. 8354.

76TH, 134 WEST.—Nice sunny rooms; first-class house; select neighborhood; telephone; reasonable.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished resi-dence, large rooms, private baths, elec-tricity, $10-$12.

75TH, 126 WEST. — Large rooms; private bath; electricity; newly furnished.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Large sunny front room; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privi-leges; references.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Very attractive large room; hot water.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house; two large rooms; connecting baths; single or en suite.

111 WEST 77TH ST.
Desirable small room; references, reasonable.

78TH, 212 WEST.—Comfortable, clean room, lavatory, electricity; subway; gentlemen. Schuyler 9110.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large front parlor, twin beds, private bath, lavatory, steam, elec-tricity.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, dressing room attached; electricity; near subway.

78TH, 108 WEST.—Ready for guests Nov. 20; reservations now arranged; meals op-tional.

78TH, 326 WEST, (corner Riverside Drive.)—Large and single rooms; handsomely fur-nished.

78TH, 169 WEST.—Sitting room and two bedrooms connecting; board optional. Haynes.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Front and back parlor, 1st floor; running water; small room.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Magnificent parlor floor suite, private bath; best transportation; single room; reference; home comforts; pri-vate home.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, with private bath; lock subway; im-maculate

79TH, 213 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; also small rooms, bath; top floor.

80TH, 153 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, running water; subway, elevated; all conveniences. Antoine.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, also single; steam heat, electricity; $4.50-$10.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths, steam heat, electricity; $4.50, $12.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath, hall, and entrance. Apt. 3W.

81ST ST., 27 WEST.—Exceptional room, pri-vate, modern, home; facing park; steam heat, electricity, service breakfast; subway "L." Schuyler 7352.

81ST, 155 WEST.—Immaculate, warm, large room; bath; electricity; $6; gentleman. Schuyler 2982.

81ST, 265 WEST.—Front suite, two, three rooms. Apartment 5E.

82D, 33 WEST.—Two beautiful, newly fur-nished, decorated bedrooms, bath; refer-ences.

82D, 24 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suites; pri-vate bath; electricity; refined house; refer-ences.

82D, 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, sec-ond story front, bath, kitchenette; single rooms.

83D, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished, large rooms, connecting or separately; also hall room.

84TH ST., 33 WEST.—Large, comfortable room adjoining bath; also small room; re-fined surroundings.

84TH, 41 WEST.—Well-kept large and small rooms; electricity; $4-$8.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; electricity, telephone; all conveniences.

86TH ST., 337 WEST.—Sunny, large room; small room, running water, near Drive; references.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house; excep-tionally beautiful room; twin beds; southern exposure.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Few desirable rooms; electricity; also parlor floor; meals if desired.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Attractive rooms, mod-ern house, exclusive block; breakfast op-tional; references required.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Elegantly appointed large front room; rear room; twin beds; refer-ences.

90TH, 255 WEST.—Large single rooms; high-class elevator apartment; references. Penny.

94TH, 20 WEST. —Attractive, light, well-heated rooms; running water; board op-tional; conveniences.

103D, 303 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Three rooms, with running hot and cold water, telephone, and electricity, for rent single or en suite, in elegantly furnished private home; references required.

103D ST., 2 WEST.—Beautiful corner room facing park, $5; phone. Robinson.

103D, 205 WEST.—Sunny room; no other roomers; all improvements. Apt. 6L.

112TH ST., (Fr oadway.)—Beautiful, over-looking Hudson; also southern exposure; exclusive. 6390 Cathedral, Apt. 10C.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Room, lavatory, board; private French teacher's family; references. Clement.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Homelike furnished rooms; ideal locality.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Adjoining, sunny rooms; comfortable, cor-ner. Apartment 42.

118TH, 421 WEST.—Single room, electricity, steam, telephone Morningside 6800; refer-ences. O'Brien.

123D, 439 WEST, Apt. 16.—2 rooms suite; elevator, electricity, telephone, conveni-ences.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Double room, nicely furnished; exclusive use, well-equipped kitchen. Apt. 4L.

123D, 524 WEST.—Well furnished bedroom; piano; connecting lavatory; electricity; phone. Jadel.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Single, double room, $2.50-$4.50 week; elevator. Apt. 2S.

140TH, 477 WEST.—Large room; elevator, electricity, telephone; southern family. Apt. 7L.

141ST, 609 WEST.—Two immaculate connect-ing rooms, lavatory, bath; private family; no other roomers; reasonable to refined, per-manent parties; references essential. J 4 Times.

143D, 561 WEST (Corner Broadway.)—Newly decorated room; business gentleman; refer-ences. Apartment 55.

143D, 527 WEST.—Elegant room, newly fur-nished; reasonable; modern apartment; telephone; references. Mendoza.

149D, 527 WEST, (Phone.)—Single and double room; hot, cold water; kitchen privileges. Mendoza.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room, scrupulously clean. Apt. 2I.

144TH, 580 WEST.—Beautiful, light, large room with private family; elevator, tele-phone; near subway. Apt. 4I.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Hudson view; running water; $6; convenient location; evenings, 6B.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Large corner room, over-looking river; exceptionally well appointed. Ellsworth.

165TH, 601 WEST.—Light room; near sub-way; elevator apartment; No. 66; phone; convenient location.

172D, 730 WEST.—Modern apartment, room, southern exposure; gentleman; reference; private family.

185D, 558 WEST.—For rent, two beautifully furnished bedrooms, with private bath, telephone; all conveniences; reasonable, 181st St. subway.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS.
302 West 22d St.
Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

ATTRACTIVE SUITE, sitting room and bed-room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; pri-vate family; modern, homelike. Waitjen, 205 West 87th St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 473.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; suite, overlooking Park. Fryer.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Attractive front room; 1, 2 ladies; kitchen privileges; ele-vator. Apt. 3T.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—Beautiful front rooms; reasonable prices. Apply superin-tendent.

DESIRABLE gentlemen can secure one large room with private bath, also two large single rooms in high-class private apartment in exclusive neighborhood; breakfast op-tional; references required. Address C. A. H., Box 219 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Desirable rooms, with or without private bath; newly furnished; gentlemen; also bedroom and sit-ting room for two gentlemen; telephone; ref-erences. Cardozo.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (corner 80th.)—Magnificently furnished suite of 2 large rooms with bath, steam heat; private house service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910.—Apt. 7-F; beauti-ful room overlooking Hudson; new elevator apartment; private family; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452, (116th St.)—Room of highest type; refined; references. Tel. Morningside 9060. Apt. 4A. Kelley.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (cor. 144th.)—Fine room, joining bath; outside. Apt. 5.

SON GONE TO WAR; will rent his room, up-to-date apartment; short blocks from subway; can arrange meals. Audubon 3415. Ross.

WEST END AV., 758, (Cor. 97th)—Desirable large corner room, comfortably furnished; suitable for two gentlemen or couple; refer-ences. Butters.

WEST END AV., 611.—Handsome room; ele-gantly furnished; private bath; kitchen-ette; also medium-sized room.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th St.)—Superior bachelor accommodations; exclusive resi-dence; breakfast. River 3050.

WEST END AV., 936, (Subway, 103d.)—Spacious corner room; conveniences; refined home; gentlemen. Apartment 5 west.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely fur-nished, exceptional rooms; running water; adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 487, (84th.)—Large room, private bath; small house; conveniences; breakfast.

WEST END AV., 674.—Large front room; all improvements; private residence; gentle-man.

WEST END AV., 896, (106.)—Large room; private bath; $11; twin beds; private.

WEST END AV., 911.—Room, private bath; electricity, telephone.

Brooklyn.

A NICE ROOM, electricity, suitable for nurses; private family, exclusive neighbor-hood, walking distance of subway. Tele-phone 333 Prospect.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Bachelor desires cheerful room with or near bath, where he can be independent; 85th to 116th, West; no other roomers preferred. E 181 Times.

Japanese gentleman desires to have furnished room in private family; no other roomer; between 100th and 120th Streets, near Broad-way; state particulars. F 57 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of excep-tional excellence and exclusiveness; mod-erate; references

A COUPLE WITH ELEGANT HOME, exclusive neighborhood, will accommodate gentleman or lady with large, sunny room, handsomely furnished; bath; electricity; first-class, choicest table. 783 Madison Av., (66th St.)

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; tele-phone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly, up.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated through-out; private baths; electricity; switch-board; refined service.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; pri-vate bath, steam; unexcelled board.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms, excellent board; all improvements.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Table boarders; rooms; references; gentlemen.

59TH ST., 41, 43, 45 WEST—Elevator. MADISON ARMS.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exclusive Pen-sion; two large connecting rooms with pri-vate bath, en suite; single; also small room; excellent table and service.

72D, 242 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELEC-TRICITY; TABLE BOARD; DOCTOR'S OFFICE. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well heated double, single rooms, private bath; fine people.

72D, 127 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; board; table guests accommodated.

73D, 302 WEST.—Two large rooms, private baths; board optional; exclusive location.

75TH, 234 WEST, (The Hurlburt)—Sunny back parlor, private bath; steam heat.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select accom-modation, steam, electricity, modern fur-nished double, single rooms; private bath; cleanliness; best home table.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double and single, private bath or adjoining; steam heat, electricity; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; books; refer-ences.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attrac-tive, and modern; references; table guests.

82D, 174 WEST, "The Little House."—Beau-tiful second floor; delicious home table; references.

83D, 25 WEST.—Large sunny rooms, second floor; private baths; family or few adults; excellent Vienna cooking. Schuyler 8227.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms; all conveniences; electricity; excellent table; refined Jewish family.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; home cooking; table guests accommodated.

85TH, 76 WEST.—Excellent accommodation with board for refined business man; con-veniences. Jay.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private bath; excellent table; private board-ing house.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive, homelike sin-gle room; excellent home cooking; conven-ient; refined surroundings.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Newly, beautifully fur-nished double rooms, adjoining bath; ex-cellent Jewish table; reasonable; table board-ers accommodated. Riverside 9793.

91ST ST., 39 WEST.—Very desirable double and single rooms, with adjoining bath, for 2, 3, or 4 people; newly furnished; refined Jewish family; excellent table; reasonable rates. Tel. Riverside 6826.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room; running water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or mar-ried couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusually large room, private bath, suitable for 2 or 3 people; service and surroundings unusual.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-B'way.)—Lux-urious; private residence offers large suite; 2 rooms, bath; really exceptional table; every convenience; beautifully furnished; moderate terms.

109TH, 308 WEST.—Double rooms; single, en suite; private bath; convenient locality; excellent table.

120TH, 110 WEST.—Nice front parlor; all conveniences; one or two gentlemen.

126TH, 162 WEST.—Suite, single, private baths, steam heat, telephone; excellent cuisine.

ELEGANT DOUBLE ROOM, ONE SMALL-ER BATH; REFINED, PRIVATE HOUSE. PHONE SCHUYLER 2022.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y.; Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness. Social Parlors. Smoking Rooms. Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.,
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WASHINGTON SQ. NORTH, 21. — Single rooms, with board; facing park; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 878, (103d.)—Magnificent private dwelling; overlooking Hudson; mod-ern, beautiful rooms; well heated; excellent cooking; moderate.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large, sunny rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG business gentleman, Christian, with strictly private family, where congenial at-mosphere is as desirable as first-class ac-commodations, give full and complete par-ticulars; uptown, below 103d. G 212 Times Downtown.

TWO ROOMS, three adults; west side, above 60th St.; sunny, elevator apartment pre-ferred; $25 weekly; permanent. P 234 Times Downtown.

Young Jewish business woman desires room, with or without board, where there are young folks. L. J., 110 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Bronxville, N. Y.—Two desirable rooms in private family; furnished or unfurnished; board if desired; no other paying guests; two minutes from station; references ex-changed. Phone Bronxville 1414.

New York State.

ADIRONDACKS.
Can accommodate people of refinement, four adults, in modern private cottage, on lake; 1,500 feet el.; near station; electricity; sun parlor; family cuisine; milk, cream, eggs, from farm; Winter sports; $28 per week; ref-erences. Mountain View House, Mt. View, N. Y. (Franklin Co.)

AT Highland, N. Y., a widowed lady, owner of high and beautifully located new home with all modern comforts, will take one or two semi-invalids in board at reasonable rate. Address Mrs. Mae Van Wagner, High-land, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT Taxicab, ready for work; Pitts-burgh meter paid; electric light; elegant rubber; very cheap. Smith, 110 West 107th.

BUICK 1916 SEDAN,
beautiful semi-limousine, like new, with extra Summer top; full electric equipment; condition guaranteed; sacrifice for quick sale. 150 West 55th.

BUICK 1917 Light Six.—Will sell my Buick 1917 touring car with detachable sedan top already mounted; also Summer touring top. George J. Donahue, Hotel Majestic.

BUICK 1917.—Will sell my Buick 1917 tour-ing car with detachable sedan top already mounted, also Summer touring top. George J. Donahue, Hotel Majestic.

BUICK, 1916, 6-cylinder, 7-passenger touring car, fully equipped, excellent condition throughout. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

BUICK, 1916, little six touring, $575.

DODGE, 1916, four, perfect condition, $375. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

BUICKs, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK little six runabout; first real cash offer takes it. 1,930 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET.
Perfect condition. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK TOURING, LIKE NEW 1917.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

Cadillac 1917 Convertible Sedan; 3,900 miles.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1912 limousine, excellent con-dition; sacrifice; make offer. Telephone Owner, 348 Rector.

CADILLAC 1916 Limousine. — Custom-built body; $1,500. 57 Sheffield Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, PERFECT CON-DITION. 305 WEST 59TH ST.

CADILLAC, eight-cylinder touring; like new; $750. 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1917 7-pass. touring. Bargain. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1916, five-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

CHANDLER 16 touring; fully equipped; ex-tras; fine condition; bargain.

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

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Situations Wanted	25c

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

MANAGER, competent, experienced real estate, desires connections, apartment houses, &c.; trustworthy. F 24 Times.

MAN, ten years' experience banking, loan, foreign exchange, five years' manufacturing, desires good position. F 94 Times.

MAN, able, 26, office, cost, payrolls, sales production; references. F 17 Times.

PHYSICAL INSTRUCTOR, 4 years' experience, medical student, wishes position evenings. F 13 Times.

REALTY MANAGEMENT.

Young man, 24, technical education, eight years' realty experience, managing, collecting, repairs, bookkeeping, statistics, &c., would like connections with concern where ability, sincerity, and plugging will merit future. J 378 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER,
with exceptional record in selling high-grade
SECURITIES,
open for connection. F 35 Times.

SALESMAN, &c.—Young man, (26,) exempted, experienced, general merchandise business, desires position wholesale as inside salesman or clerical work; initial salary no object. W 258 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or office manager, executive ability, thoroughly conversant labor-saving devices; bookkeeper, correspondent; represent branch office. W 108 Times.

SALESMAN.—A real salesman, ten years' selling experience, desires to connect with reliable woolen house; unquestionable reference. F 63 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, mercantile, bank, traveling, auditing experience, seeks opening. F 241 77th st Downtown.

SALESMAN in established trade desires good line, on commission basis; best references. Box G, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—City or road; business proposition; five years' experience in West, calling on the best trade. E 153 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. Competent young man, 24, excellent education, seven years' varied business experience, seeks connection, preferably with busy executive; salary $25. P 253 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER, (32,) American; thoroughly experienced; correspondence, executive manager; trustworthy. G 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, experienced, educated, refined; can use initiative, assume responsibilities, and retain confidential matters; interviews solicited. P 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Young man, 5 years' experience, exempt, desires position with good prospects; salary $25. P 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (24,) experienced and accurate, desires connection with EXPORT or MANUFACTURING house; exempt. P 96 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Visiting, (Male.)—Able to take testimony; folio rate. P 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 22, exempt, well educated, capable, experienced; references; $18. P 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient, energetic, desires good connection; not subject to draft. P 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, reliable, painstaking; good education; no clock watcher; experienced; $15. V 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (21,) exempt, 4 years' experience; references; $18; employed. P 21 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Over 15 years' varied experience; $20-$25. Steno, 245 West 107th.

SUPERINTENDENT high-class apartment houses wishes make change Jan. 1; thorough mechanics; experience; first-class manager. J 11 Times.

TECHNICAL GRADUATE, (25,) married, desires opening in motor truck sales department where initial training is given. W 230 Times Downtown.

VALET.—Japanese; best cook; take entire charge bachelor's place. 177 West 97th St.

YOUNG MAN with 12 years' actual business experience, wholesale furnishings, and fixtions, both as buyer and salesman, capable of assisting in any direction, hard worker, highly recommended, desires position with a future. P 113 Times.

YOUNG MAN, able correspondent, with executive ability, desires position; long experience handling details in purchasing and sales department of large concern. O 282 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, four years' business experience, selling ability, desires position; high-class references. Advertiser, 1,016 East 163d St.

YOUNG MAN, 32, SELLING AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, LAWYER, DESIRES CONNECTION. O 370 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, desires position salesman reputable house; acquainted grocery, delicatessen trade metropolitan district. F 91 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) desires position traffic department; experienced investigator, claim and invoice clerk. Desmond, 502 West 146th St.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) ambitious, wishes position with silk, lace, or woolen house; A1 references. P 244 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) experienced salesman, bookkeeper, and correspondent; highly recommended. P 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school education, desires clerical position, $14. Max Rosenman, 686 South 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN has spare time from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; can you use his services? W 228 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position, banking experience, knowledge bookkeeping. Mergel, 443 East 81st.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position with reliable firm. Morgenstern, 214 East 97th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, ledger clerk, with some experience in women's wear line, in a busy office of a large manufacturing plant; must be able to take dictation and transcribe accurately. M. Silverman, 153 West 28th St.

ASSISTANT MANAGER.—Daily except Sunday; first-class references required. Forrey Tea Room, 22 East 33d Apply 10:30 A. M.

BILL CLERK.—Must be neat and accurate; Underwood machine; state experience and salary. M 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of stenography; must be keen, well educated, and able to take entire charge of small office; salary, $15. P 265 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ledger clerk, with experience as bookkeeper; state age, education, experience and salary expected. X 316 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, also typewriting; salary, $15 to $18; prefer one who lives in vicinity. Eureka Rubber Co., College Point, L. I.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, double-entry bookkeeper and stenographer; salary, $15. X 337 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, (Assistant.)—One familiar with import and export details; state experience and salary. M 180 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Excellent opportunity. Apply Thomas Fleming Walsh, 99 Nassau St.

CASHIER.

LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF AN ASSISTANT CASHIER, EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING ORDERS AND MAKING OUT CHECKS; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. J 21 TIMES.

CASHIER, in drug store, with good experience; hours 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. one week 2 p. m. to 9 p. m., the other week 8 p. m. to 2 a. m.; salary $15 to start; permanent position. Write, stating references M 186 Times.

CLERK,

SALARY, $360 to $540.

Bright, ambitious girls, from 14 to 18 years of age, needed for city service; opportunity for promotion. Subjects and weight: Arithmetic, 2; letter, 3; handwriting, 3; spelling, 2. Applications received at Room 1,400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Nov. 22, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

COLLEGE WOMAN will be given secretarial training and small salary for service; fine opportunity; state qualifications. P 257 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DESIGNER wanted by ladies' neckwear concern starting in business; good salary to right party. R. P., 46 Times.

DICTATING MACHINE OPERATOR, living in the Bronx; $15. Room 703, 114 Liberty St.

GIRLS.—Two bright girls wanted, one on switchboard and one on filing work, in office near West 42d St. ferry, where only men have been employed. P 130 Times.

GIRLS IN STOCK DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD STEADY POSITION; CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 8 EAST 22D.

GIRLS familiar with printing wanted in finishing department of American Bank Note Co., Garrison Av. and Tiffany St., Bronx.

GIRL—16 years old or over for clerical work in office of large corporation. A. F. O. Box 1,548, New York.

HELP WIN THE WAR.
MULTIGRAPH and COMPTOMETER operators, well trained and experienced, wanted for Government service in Washington. Write or call, Special Representative, Ordnance Department, Room 800, 79 Wall St.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Working housekeeper; small family, apartment. Power. Morningside 4206.

NURSE.—Southern colored; two children; nice suburban home. Apply Thursday morning, 1 Broadway, Room 132.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT for an institution; pay $22 a month. Address Dr. E. A. Stevenson, Stamford, Conn.

NURSE, experienced, for care of baby, afternoons and evenings. Telephone in the morning, Schuyler 2506.

OFFICE ASSISTANT in small office to do general clerical work; one who can typewrite preferred; in answering, give particulars as to age, education, experience, and salary expected. X 339 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, $7 start; make self generally useful. Weistacker, 270 West 125th.

SALESLADY.—Young, energetic; novelty and gift shop. Frances, 926 West 181st.

SALESLADIES, good appearing, $20 to $50 week. 366 5th Av., Room 1606.

SALESLADIES.—$2 day as extra, Saturdays. Call today, 270 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHERS.

LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL STENOGRAPHERS; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY AND SALARY EXPECTED. J 22 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST for Labor Relief Organization; applicant must know German, be thoroughly acquainted with all office routine, take orders and answer inquiries by phone; must be absolutely reliable; call Saturday 3 to 5 P. M., 1,123 Broadway, Suite 607.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young lady; educated; five wire; good personality; much experience unnecessary; important position; rapid advancement; state age, salary expected, particulars. Chief Clerk, Box 1,548, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and accurate, with good schooling, age 20, wanted by large corporation; good surroundings, hours, and advancement. C. D., P. O. Box 70, Station B.

STENOGRAPHER having knowledge of bookkeeping wanted in busy law office; one with patent law experience preferred; give full particulars in replying. W 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, one familiar with billing work preferred; state experience. M. M., P. O. Box 1247, New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent and reliable; must be good at figures. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary desired, 62 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER, capable young lady, by Wall St. bank, one who is familiar with the Underwood automatic typewriter. Box 36, Wall St. Post Office.

STENOGRAPHER, for tea and coffee house, young lady with experience; salary $10. Apply in own handwriting, A. J. Sheldon Co., 100 Front St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; good opportunity. Mill-Roth Drug Co., 1,133 Broadway, Room 1506.

STENOGRAPHER for work in an insurance office; salary $12. P 248 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS. In large publishing house; surroundings most congenial; hours 9 to 5, until noon Saturday; state age, experience, vacation, and salary expected. F 41 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, with some experience preferred, for filing, keeping records, and general office work; good opportunity for smart girl. Wilson-Maehlen Co., 781 East 142d St.

YOUNG GIRL to index and file papers in office of wholesale woolen house; state age, references, and salary expected. O 388 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY experienced in handling mail and sending out; excellent opportunity; state experience and salary desired. Address Cotton Converter, J 28 Times.

YOUNG LADY, 18-20, residing in Brooklyn, to assist bookkeeper; salary $8 to begin; apply by letter only. Singer, 682 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADIES to take Christmas orders. 1,790 Broadway, Room 401, 4-5 P. M.

YOUNG LADY to assist in dental office, call between 8 & 9 A. M. Room 110, 147 4th Av.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1,
ROOM 725.

BOOKKEEPERS. — Several good positions with banking, real estate, manufacturing companies, $16-$18 per week.

CLERKS.—One to figure costs, $12 per week; another to do ledger work, $12 per week. We also have a position for a clerk who is good at figures, $14 per week. ELLIOT FISHER OPERATOR, $15 per week; clerk to do billing work on Underwood, $15 per week.

TYPISTS. Positions with publishers, also steel, insurance, and advertising companies, $16-$18 per week.

STENOGRAPHERS.—We can place immediately a number of girls with experience in positions ranging from $12 to $18 per week; very good opportunities.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 17 West fifth St.—High-class stenographers and clerks; file clerk, $18; switchboard operator, $15-$18; steno., $12. Positions vicinity 42d St. Hours, 10 to 2. Register free.

GIRLS for clerical work; (beginners taken;) good salaries and advancement. Business Service Bureau, 300 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Good opportunities; stenographers, (French, English,) $23-$30. Terminal Exchange, 154 Nassau.

RELIABLE office positions. Atlas Employment Agency, 132 Nassau St., Room 513.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for terms, trial lessons and convince yourself. MUON'S SCHOOLS, 59 East 125th St., 537 West 181st St., N. Y., and 414 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

PILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. FRATT'S SCHOOL, 44 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Senior accountant wanted; Anglo-Saxon preferred; by firm of C. P. A.'s; state age, experience, and other qualifications. O 375 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT wanted, senior and junior assistant, by firm of certified public accountants; state age, experience, and salary expected. S 85 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior, on staff of C. P. A. State experience, age, and salary. P 200 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS; experienced programs; splendid opportunity; commission; reference necessary. Apply 10 to 12 A. M. Mr. Pitel, 44 East 23d St., fourth floor.

A GOOD JOB FOR THE RIGHT BOY.

Office work in a large book publishing house, with valuable training for something higher; must be 18 years of age and strict, willing and dependable; $8 to start; answer in own handwriting. Address J 14 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, preferably with estimating experience; permanent, traveling position; reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Suite 1616, 120 Broadway.

ASSISTANT to owner of medium-sized department store; must be capable of managing help and have a general knowledge of dry goods business. Apply by mail or in person any morning, Room 310, 1,133 Broadway.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER on sales ledger with large manufacturing concern; permanent position for right party; must be good penman, accurate, and intelligent; applications not giving experience, references, salary expected in own handwriting will be disregarded. N. T., 79 Times, Bronx, 2,960 3d Av.

BANK BOOKKEEPERS.—Wanted, individual bookkeepers for bank offering big opportunity and chance for advancement, paying from $1,000 to $1,200 to start. F 450 Times Annex.

BILL CLERK, with wholesale grocery experience; moderate salary. W 264 Times Downtown.

BILL OF LADING CLERK.—Young man; shipping department; one familiar Elliot-Fisher billing machine preferred. Sprague Electric Works, 527 West 34th.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer for public accountant's office; must be smart and intelligent; prospect of advancing to position of office manager; state salary expected. J 349 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, one thoroughly familiar with double entry system and trial balancing; splendid opportunity for right man. Aerial Age, 280 Madison Av., New York City, room 1004.

BOOKKEEPER.—American, capable, accurate; costs; give full particulars in reply. J 12 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ONE EXPERIENCED IN TARING OFF TRIAL BALANCES. J 376 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY WANTED

in office as typist; must be rapid and accurate and of good education; previous experience unnecessary; $10 to start. Address in own handwriting. Desirable. F 54 Times.

BOY.—LARGE CORPORATION WANTS BRIGHT OFFICE BOY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO GET THOROUGH COMMERCIAL TRAINING; CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. SALARY $6 TO START. P 114 TIMES.

BOY wanted in publisher's office for shipping and mailing department; salary to begin, $7 a week; state previous business experience, if any. Address "Permanent," Box 654, P. O., New York City.

BOY over 16 for machine manufacturer's office; good prospects for advancement. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, (if any,) and wages expected. P 7 Times.

BOY, 15-16 years of age, in the office of a large manufacturing and importing house offering excellent chance for a bright future. Apply T. L. W., Post Office Box 780, New York.

BOY, PERMANENT POSITION; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, EDUCATION, ADDRESS B, B., 213 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS IN STOCK DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL 8 EAST 22D.

BOY in laboratory of large Brooklyn chemical company; one possessing knowledge of chemistry preferred. Box W 211 Times Downtown (west).

BOY to assist in office of large mercantile concern; opportunity for one who is willing; good future and rapid advancement assured; salary to start $8. R. S., 130 Times.

BOY, bright, active, by retail sporting goods house; permanent position; chance for advancement. Apply after 9 o'clock, J. B. Crook & Co., 546 6th Av.

BOY who wants a chance to learn business of growing importance; write, stating age, education, salary expected. Box P 249 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, active, by wholesale manufacturing house; permanent position; chance to advance. Apply before 8:30, 233 East 42d.

BOY in laboratory of large Brooklyn chemical company; one possessing knowledge of chemistry preferred. W 211 Times Downtown.

BOY in salesroom of coffee house; salary $8 and commissions. Gillies Coffee Co., 295 Washington St.

BOY, 15-16 years old, wanted for office work, manufacturing concern. Address W 269 Times Downtown.

BOY, — Wanted, strong, active boy, 15-18 years; apply own handwriting. Box 1341, New York Post Office.

BOY WANTED FOR OFFICE WORK AND RUN-ERRANDS. CALL 10 A. M., ROOM 216, 10 BRIDGE ST., CITY.

BOY for errands and mailing; must live with parents and have references. J 371 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in marine insurance office; state age, experience, and salary required. W 247 Times Downtown.

BOY in wholesale dry goods house; state age, references, and salary expected. O 394 Times Downtown.

BOY, in office of wholesale dry goods concern; excellent opportunity for advancement; salary start $6. B. A., 154 Times.

BOY wanted in a downtown law office; bright, ambitious. W 253 Times Downtown.

CITY SALESMAN on commission for biggest trade bedspreads and tapestry goods; write experience and references. X 318 Times Annex.

CLERK.

SALARY, $360 TO $540.

Bright, ambitious boys, from 14 to 18 years of age, needed for city service; opportunity for promotion. Subjects and weights: Arithmetic, 2; letter, 3; handwriting, 3; spelling, 2. Applications received at Room 1,400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Nov. 22, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

CLERK.—A New York financial institution desires the services of a married man, between 24 and 35, with banking experience, who has had training in accurate record making; education, neat handwriting and good personal appearance are essential; good salary offered. Address in own handwriting, stating salary expected, P 108 Times.

COLLECTOR.—Young man for large furniture house; salary $12 week; steady position. Address giving age and references, D., 3,013 3d Av.

CREDIT MAN, by large converting house; must be up to date, possess executive ability, and thoroughly familiar with wholesale and retail dry goods and cutting-up trade throughout U. S. Moderate salary to start; excellent opening for right man. State age, previous experience, salary expected, etc. Address P 263 Times Downtown.

DEMONSTRATORS WANTED AT ONCE TO SELL NATIONALLY ADVERTISED LINE. BIG STORES; GOOD MONEY. SALARY AND COMMISSION. X 314 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN.

HIGH-CLASS MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAFTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, (2,) man, experienced on tools and machine parts; also auditors with mechanical experience for inventory detail work. Call or address Employment Department, Terminal Building D, 15th St., Hoboken, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced in design of tools, jigs, fixtures, as related to production of medium-weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men; in answering, outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. B. B., 198 Times.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, with experience in the design of switchboards, controllers, or circuit breakers. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Company, East Pittsburgh, Penn.

DRAFTSMAN with experience in layout and details on small mechanisms. P 235 Times Downtown.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT, interested in construction work; contracting experience desired; ambitious young man of good address; must write well; state age, experience, all particulars. X 350 Times Annex.

ENTRY CLERK, insurance office; state full qualifications and salary expected. P 264 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.

Large export company has an opening for experienced executive to take charge of the private brand business; he must be competent to build up this department and put it upon a profitable basis; salary commensurate with responsibility. Write J 376 Times Downtown.

FEELER.—Golding and Universal; high-class work. Swenarton & Sailer, 491 6th Av.

FIRST CLASS TOOL DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS EXPERIENCED ON J10 AND FIXTURES WORK; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1103 COLUMBUS, OHIO.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FRENCH professor wanted; well dressed Frenchman, not over 40 years old, who speaks English fluently and who is qualified to address large audiences of adults from platform; good salary, permanent. Mr. Thompson, 2009 Tribune Building.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED SALESMEN
FOR THEIR
SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, WATCH AND
DIAMOND DEPARTMENT.
PERMANENT POSITIONS.
HIGH SALARIES.
Apply Superintendent's Office, fifth floor.

GLASS WORKERS, expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

HARDWARE SALESMAN to solicit regular outside customers; state experience and salary. J 19 Times.

HELP WIN THE WAR.
MULTIGRAPH and COMPTOMETER operators, well trained and experienced, wanted for Government service in Washington. Write or call, Special Representative, Ordnance Department, Room 800, 79 Wall St.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

HIGH-CLASS MEN ON SMALL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL APPARATUS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO USING BLUE PRINTS AND MICROMETER; STEADY POSITION AND ADVANCEMENT. CALL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

MACHINE WOOD WORKERS' ATTENTION!

Wood working machine foreman; experienced machine man accustomed to producing wood parts in large numbers.

One Dowel Boring Machine hand; one tool setter oh wood working machinery.

Apply personally to Mr. Sullivan.
STANDARD AERO CORPORATION,
Elizabeth, N. J.
Take South Broad St. Car to Brunswick Av.

MANAGER for a cotton goods converting department, to be in operation about Jan. 1, by a large out-of-town manufacturing concern; must have experience in woven, printed, napped material; liberal salary or interest in department for proper applicant. Address confidential, with particulars, X 269 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—Clothing salesman qualified to fill position as manager for credit clothing store; good opportunity; must not be subject to draft; experience must warrant salary and commission. X 331 Times Annex.

MANAGER, stock room; one who can supervise shipping department. Address, stating age, nationality, experience, and salary. Experience, Box J 375 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted to take charge of purchasing department of large manufacturing concern; must be experienced in technical buying and well recommended; state qualifications, experience, references, and salary expected. X 324 Times Annex.

MAN, who has had experience figuring wholesale grocery profits; state salary. W 265 Times Downtown.

METALLURGIST WANTED.—Young man, chemist, with some experience as metallurgist, as an assistant in laboratory of a large Baltimore manufacturing plant; salary about $1,500 yearly; some shop experience desirable, but not essential; splendid chance to develop with a growing concern; give age and full details as to experience in first letter. Address B. L., Box 1072, Baltimore, Md.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR. — Experienced, immediately; excellent salary; permanent position. Brenon Studios, Hudson Heights, N. J.

OFFICE BOY.—Young man wanted by large oil corporation; must be bright, energetic, of neat appearance, and able to handle large mail; permanent position, with excellent future; salary $25 per month. W 215 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS wanted, to work in composing room of the Federal Printing Co., 299 West 12th St.; if a week to start and good chance for advancement; ask for foreman, 4th floor.

OFFICE BOY, with high school education, in large publishing house; salary $8; state age and education. F 458 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright, clean boy; must be able to use phone. Call Room 1111, 19 West 44th St.

OFFICE MAN, young, reliable, of good character, wanted, with some knowledge typewriting, stenography accurate at figures; excellent position with chance for advancement in large manufacturing concern. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, salary expected, reference, experience, H. W., 76 Times Bronx, 2,960 3d Av.

One cabinet maker wanted, accustomed to automobile body work; apply immediately Time Office, Chevrolet Motor Co., 57th St. and 11th Av.

PACKER and wrapper in shipping room of printing department; salary $20 monthly. Apply 9 A. M., 515 East 17th St.

PAYROLL AUDITORS.—We need the services of several HIGH-GRADE and EXPERIENCED casualty insurance auditors; salary and opportunity depend on ability; apply by letter, giving full information as to qualifications. Address Payroll Department, W 209 Times Downtown.

PENMAN; diploma; extra good. 102 West 14th St.

POLISHER and buffer; steady employment; first-class conditions; call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Prince Bay, S. I.

SALESMEN.—A high-grade proposition takes a high-grade man; we need several such to complete our sales force for local and territorial work; must be forceful and energetic, of good character, and furnish references; only men over 25 wanted; training, leads, and transportation furnished; commission basis, with drawing account. S. A., 66 Times.

SALESMEN.—The steady sale of the Encyclopaedia Britannica is caused by its intrinsic merit. Think it over. We can use a few forceful men of character and education for Eastern territory. Must be at least 25 years of age and come well recommended. Leads and transportation furnished. All possible co-operation given. Drawing account against commission. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN, capable of placing good low-priced dividend-paying oil stock; liberal commission and every assistance extended to one able to qualify. Day & Pollock, 7 Wall St., N. Y.

SALESMAN, accustomed to meet big men, devote evenings interviewing Jewish gentlemen; large earnings in commissions; some tutoring experience required; state experience, age. F 58 Times.

SALESMAN, (OUTSIDE,) STATIONERY AND PRINTING, YOUNG MAN WANTED; GOOD PROSPECTS. F 328 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, experienced in selling corrugated boxes; salary and commission. Apply in person, between 12 and 1, Elliott Novelty Co., 153 Greene St.

SALESMEN.—Experienced handling medical or law books; new proposition; liberal commission, 915 Woolworth Building, mornings only.

SALESMAN for millinery supplies; salary or commission. New York Jobbing House, 22 Bond St.

SALESMAN, outside, for theatrical performer for gowns, suits, and wraps; commission. 127 West 47th. Leoplstat.

SALESMEN.—All territories, to carry a side line of fancy linens on commission basis. J 20 Times.

SALESMAN with inside hardware experience; state experience and salary. F 18 Times.

SALES MANAGER'S ASSISTANT; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN. ILLUSTRATED POST CARD CO., 141 EAST 27TH ST.

SILK SALESMAN wanted by commission merchants for cutting up and allied trades; salary against commission; good opportunity. J 2 Times.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN wanted, hotel, restaurant trade; successful new invention; no competition; New York market established; ready to open entire country; commission basis; references. P 19 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST. — Prominent clothing firm has a vacancy in their New York sales office for a man of good appearance, capable of waiting on house trade; must be experienced stenographer, some knowledge of piece goods, and acquainted among woolen houses; desirable opportunity. T. B. Wallace Agency, 1 Union Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man able to handle a tickler file; knowledge of printing or advertising would help; write full experience and salary required; live chance for live wire. Lock Box 58, Station F, New York.

STENOGRAPHER. — Ship brokerage firm wants first-class male or female stenographer with experience in steamship or ship brokerage business. Address in confidence, Ship Brokers, X 330 Time, Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, able to take dictation and handle office work for large corporation; age 18 to 22. G. A. & F. T. Co., P. O. Box 5, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER. — Desirable secretarial opening for American citizen; state age, salary, and reference. Apply Remington Arms Co., Bostes Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ANY ONE knowing the address of Herman Zimmerman, chauffeur, formerly of Chicago, please communicate with X 327 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable of quickly developing into sales correspondent, handling electrical specialties; state age, experience, salary expected. F 20 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted, first class; steady work. Curtis Engineering Co., Garden City, Long Island.

STENOGRAPHER, male, junior, rapid typist. Apply Room 401, 62 Broadway.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS.

We have a position for a man who is capable of becoming superintendent of several large office buildings in Boston. He must have had experience in making repairs, buying supplies, and handling employes in office buildings, and he must be an engineer with a first-class license and a good knowledge of all kinds of elevators. Salary at start $2,500. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, education, experience in detail, and salary now received. X 234 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Shipbuilding corporation requires a superintendent of construction for steel ships; give full particulars. W 270 Times Downtown.

TOOLMAKERS.

40-hour week, time and a half for overtime. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Prince Bay, S. I.

TRACERS for mechanical and structural drawings; must have had several years' experience, and must be good letterers; state experience in full, age, and salary. Location New York City. Address P 262 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH AMMONIA FITTINGS AND REFRIGERATING MACHINE PARTS; TO ACT AS CLERK AND TIMEKEEPER ON OUT-OF-TOWN CONTRACTS; WILL BE REQUIRED TO FURNISH BOND; STATE SALARY, EXPERIENCE, AND REFERENCES. ADDRESS W. A. P., BOX O 286 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY CLERK, WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING, IN PHOTOENGRAVING CO.; MUST BE ENERGETIC AND AMBITIOUS; SALARY TO START, $12, WITH FINE CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT. WRITE BOX 140, 1,364 BROADWAY.

YOUNG MEN WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St.; 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN,

30 to 40, in factory; must be good penman and handy around machinery; address, stating age, nationality, references, and salary expected; advancement. 282 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted with office experience to be assistant to factory superintendent; must be expert at figures; state experience, age, and reference. X 315 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, bright, ambitious, as office assistant; steady position; excellent opportunity for advancement; salary, $9. J 16 Times.

YOUNG MAN for office of trade journal, with experience in wrapping and mailing; give full particulars and salary expected, "Steady," Box 654, Post Office, New York City.

YOUNG MEN, (14 to 17.)—Light work; surroundings and opportunities exceptional; permanent; short hours, enabling evening schooling. P 254 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for entry desk and general office work; good chance for advancement; salary, $10 to start. Address Wholesale Shoes, Box J 374 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN of good family, 16-19, by Wall St. bank; state full particulars. Box 36, Wall St. Post Office.

YOUNG MAN in wholesale dry goods house for clerical work; state age, references, and salary expected. O 395 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19-23, assistant in office and on catalogue work; state age, experience. Opportunity, 274 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, general office work, jewelry jobbing house; state salary and experience. W 268 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for shipping department of wholesale hardware house; good pay. Peck & Mack Co., 356 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

C. P. HASSON, J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

Bookkeepers, ($), $1,200-$1,500; Stenographers, (5,) $65-$90 month; Clerks, (75,) various duties, some not requiring previous experience, $10 to $100 month.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 56 Liberty St.—Bank credit man, $2,600-$5,000; foreign exchange, $2,000; marine draftsmen, accountants, srs. and jrs., $2,000-$4,000; clerk, familiar with chemical terms, $90; messengers, $10. Register free.

THE STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU, an agency for worthwhile business girls seeking positions with worthwhile uptown and downtown firms. 185 Madison Av., at 34th St. Miss Shelley, Prop. No registration fee—just a standard.

ACCOUNTANTS, $150 per month, traveling expenses; others, $1,500-$4,000; stenographers and secretaries, $65 a month and up; office boys, $7.50 per week and up. Business Service Bureau, 300 Broadway.

FINE, immediate opportunities, accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, miscellaneous, others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

BOOKKEEPERS, $10-$25; stenographers, typists, clerks, comptometer operators; investigate. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

B.-L. CLERK, $14; typist, $12; stenographers, MacDermott Agency, 59 Pearl St.

Instruction.

MEN—AGE IS NO BARRIER.

Here is a professional trade that will raise you to a higher level in life. Agreeable work. Excellent pay. Big demand for dental mechanics. We train you in a remarkably short time at practical work, individually; day or evening; no book study. Easy payments. Investigate! Write for free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, West 45th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

MEN—EARN $25 to $75 A WEEK.
6 months' course. Easy payments.
MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. START ANY TIME DAY OR NIGHT.
No book study. Write for Booklet 19.
BODEE School of Mechanical Dentistry,
NEW YORK: (Est. 25 yrs.) BROOKLYN:
15 W. 44th St. 15-17 Flatbush Av.

EARN $25 to $100 a week as Motion Picture, Studio, Commercial Photographer. Easy, fascinating profession. Three months' course covers all branches. Day or evening classes. Easy terms. New studios. Call or write for free booklet. N. Y. inst. of Photography, (11-T.) 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

SALESMEN, city or traveling, write or call for list of openings and how to obtain them; hundreds of positions open; thousands of successful, high-salaried members. National Salesmen's Tr. Assn., 1803-D Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St., New York.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable employment and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

HOG RANCH, 240 acres, Selden, L. I.; absolutely safe investment; that will more than double in value. Fisk, 140 Nassau, New York.

Exceptional opportunity to take over active custom shirt business; owner is obliged to make quick disposition. F 34 Times.

Thorough business man, capitalist, wants recall or manufacturing interest; references. P 58 Times.

$2,000 buys half interest established cash business; investment secured.

BISHOP CALLS CAMPS GREAT UNIVERSITIES

Dr. Perry of Episcopal War Council Tells How the Army Aids Southern Mountaineers.

Bishop James DeW. Perry, head of the Episcopal War Council, returned yesterday from visits to cantonments in the South, enthusiastic over what he said amounts to a big university that has been set up.

"According to army plans," he said, "schools are held each day, especially for the enlisted men. I discovered some schools not exactly provided for in the Government regulations, but so splendid that officers and Government deserve the gratitude of all citizens. Thousands of men and women among the mountaineers of Tennessee and the Carolinas can hardly speak the English language, and know little of Americanism. Army officers have opened classes to these people, as well as to soldiers, and the outcome is a popular university in effect. It is a product that I never dreamed of finding as an outcome of preparation for war.

"I found in these cantonments such splendid relations between officers and men as I did not imagine to be possible. The officers in these schools are taking the enlisted men in hand and while improving the morale are making personal friends of them. As teachers they are putting patriotic fervor into the minds of men. I heard of some men of Austrian and German stock who, while not disloyal to America, have been troubled in their consciences about their duty. Poor fellows, we ought to sympathize with and help them. That is precisely what army officers are doing.

"In this splendid work such cementing process is going on as one cannot understand unless one goes and witnesses it. Men are instructed that no matter what their ancestors may have thought, or where they came from, young men born in America are Americans, and that here duty lies."

Bishop Perry praised yesterday the work done by all religious bodies in camps he visited. These were Camp Wadsworth at Spartanburg, Camp Sevier at Greenville, Camp Oglethorpe at Chattanooga and Camp Gordon at Atlanta.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—A sable collar, Tuesday afternoon, between 4 and 4:30 o'clock, either in Madison Av. car from 43d to 32d St. and 4th Av., or walking from 32d St., on 4th Av., to 20th St., to Lexington Av.; liberal reward. Return to L. L., 43 5th Av.

LOST.—Ring, large pearl, platinum filigree, with diamonds, on subway entrance to Waramaker's basement, Tuesday morning. Finder will be rewarded, no questions asked. George Walther, 484 6th Av. Mad. Sq. 1353.

LOST.—Black Mark Cross purse, containing roll of bills and alligator change purse, on Riverside Drive, between 119th and 116th Sts., or on 116th St., between Riverside and Broadway; reward. X 315 Times Annex.

LOST.—Small gold filigree pin, set with pearls and sapphires, in taxi, between Pennsylvania and Grand Central Stations, Nov. 21; suitable reward if returned to X 340 Times Annex.

LOST.—Monday noon, on West End Av., between 72d and 57th Sts., large brown leather bag, containing letters, of value to owner only. Reward if returned to L. G. Schroeder, 308 West 72d.

LOST.—On West End Subway train Monday morning, Goertz Tenax camera, 10x15 centimeters; liberal reward. Thomas F. Clark, Manager, Photo News Dept., Western Newspaper Union.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, (Waltham,) in leather case, circular monogram "E. W." on back; liberal reward. Communicate Wurstburger, 342 West 88th St. Telephone Schuyler 6104.

LOST—Diamond platinum barpin, Saturday, between 49th-5th Av. and Stern Bros., West 42d; reward. Return to Apartment 4K, 601 West 110th St. W. H. De Wolf.

LOST—A kolinsky stole, in the vicinity of 20th St., on Tuesday morning; reward. Mrs. Emott Buel, Interior Decorator, 20 East 49th St., City.

LOST.—Lady's black handbag, Sunday afternoon, 5th Av. and 59th St. entrance to Park; liberal reward for contents; no questions. M. G. Foster, 200 West 58th St.

LOST.—Between Ritz-Carlton, Plaza Hotel, Sherry's, and Hottel St. Regis, ladies black baby lamb muff, with satin lining; reward. Cashier, Hotel St. Regis.

LOST.—Coral necklace, between Grove St. tube station and Wanamaker's, 2 P. M. Wednesday; reward if returned to cashier Marlborough Hotel, East Orange, N. J.

LOST—Bunch keys, chain attached, probably 9th Av. elevated, between 72d and Wall St.; reward. Return 128 Broadway, Room 802. Cortlandt 3391.

LOST.—Roll of bills in front of New York Theatre, at 11:50 A. M., Wednesday, 21st. Liberal reward if returned to Mabel Ballin, 18 West 47th St.

LOST.—In 35th St., Lexington to Park Av., or in Ritz-Carlton, large oval diamond pin; $50 reward. Return to Mrs. E. R. Adee, 120 East 65th St.

LOST.—Diamond pendant lorgnette inclosed early Saturday night, between Montana Apartments and Hotel Chatham; liberal reward; return to cashier, Hotel Chatham.

LOST.—Reward for return of mink muff lost on Putnam Av. car Saturday, 3 P. M.; no questions. Mrs. E. Dickman, 942 East 9th St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—POCKETBOOK, containing enameled watch and pin, "A. L. M."; Boston, Westchester, 180th; reward. I. K. LUSTER, 208 West 143d.

LOST.—A sum of money, nearly $200, in a roll with rubber band around it, on last Saturday, either in Ritz Restaurant or in taxi; reward. Room 910, Hotel Netherland.

LOST.—In New York City, shopping district, bow-knot lavalliere; reward. J. E. Caldwell & Co., Juniper and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

LOST.—Monday evening, Grand Central Palace, 5th floor, gold watch and chain, monogramed "K. A. H.," closed face; liberal reward.

LOST.—Downtown, umbrella frame, foreign make; no handle, in paper wrap; reward. Address P 258 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Diamond cuff link, initials "E. H. M."; exceptional reward. Mendel, 423 West 120th St.

LOST. — Fox scarf, Flatbush Av., between Prospect and Long Island Depot; liberal reward. Casey, 186 Prospect Pl., Prospect 5600.

LOST.—Wednesday, small gold wrist watch on chain bracelet; 8th Av., 34th St.; suitable reward. Columbus 2273.

LOST. — A CAMEO BROOCH. Return to Room 502, 60 Wall St. Reward; no questions asked.

LOST.—Silver mesh bag, inscribed with name of Maude A. Blow; liberal reward. 215 4th Av., Room 1709.

LOST.—Eyeglasses, between West 121st and 90th. Return to superintendent, 507 West 121st St.

LOST.—Liberty Bond 597226; finder suitably rewarded. Address A 71 Times.

LOST.—Diamond sunburst pin; 30th, 44th, 6th Av.; keepsake; reward. J 13 Times.

LOST.—Pearl bar pin, 97th-101st Sts.; liberal reward. Friedman, 215 West 100th St.

REWARD.—Brown sable muff, 88th to 85th, Amsterdam Av. Shipley, 212 West 85th.

REWARD for stereoscopic camera, lost Thursday. Return to Reid, 35 West 58th St.

SUITABLE REWARD, no questions asked, for two grips filled with button samples, missing from automobile, corner 25th St., Broadway. Rothschild Bros. & Co., 1,115 Broadway.

$100 REWARD.

Return gold mesh bag, sapphire clasp; lost in vicinity of Elizabeth, N. J., on or about Nov. 8, 1917; no questions asked. Notify A. R. Lee & Co., 15 William St., N. Y. City.

$25 REWARD.—Return of diamond and onyx earring, lost Nov. 16, Charlton & Co., 604 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND.—Lady's gold watch and chain; monogram. Inquire Lord & Taylor, Lost and Found Dept.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—MALE FRENCH BULL. Owner's name in the collar; LIBERAL REWARD. J 27 Times.

FOUND—White poodle, in New Rochelle. Owner can have same upon proper identification. Phone 2213 New Rochelle.

USE UP FIRST PANEL IN DE SAULLES CASE

Only Two Men Found Yesterday Sufficiently Unbiased to Sit on the Jury.

PRISONER GAINS CONFIDENCE

Boy Visits Mother in Prison and Is Sorry When He Must Leave Her.

The trial of Mrs. Blanca De Saulles for the murder of her divorced husband, John Longer De Saulles, was interrupted yesterday at 2 o'clock in the courtroom of Justice Manning at Mineola, when, with only ten jurors seated in the jury box, the panel of 150 veniremen was exhausted.

The trial was postponed until 10 o'clock today to allow time to bring in fifty more residents of Nassau County. The two jurors selected yesterday were the only ones acceptable to both sides out of a total of forty-five veniremen examined. On two occasions six successive veniremen stated that they had formed strong opinions on the case from reading the newspapers, and that they could not be fair jurors. By asking if the State would have to produce testimony to overcome that impression, District Attorney Weeks admitted that he always assumed that these opinions were favorable to Mrs. De Saulles.

This exhibition of local public sentiment on the case all took place in the presence of the accepted jurors, who numbered eight at the beginning of the day and ten at the end. Some of the jurors commented among themselves as venireman after venireman declared that he had strong sentiments regarding the case and that it would require very strong evidence to change his mind. The jurymen, apparently not pleased by the time required to complete their number, brightened up very much when an occasional isolated venireman would say that he had not made up his mind about the guilt or innocence of the defendant. The jurors looked very much dispirited when a man of professed neutrality was sent away by a peremptory challenge.

Several of the veniremen admitted that though they knew they were on the list of those who might try the case, they had been reading and discussing the case right up to the moment when they were called. Justice Manning and District Attorney Weeks both cast expressive glances at these who made such admissions, but made no comment.

None Had Read Women's Stories.

District Attorney Weeks asked each prospective juryman what papers he read, and counsel for the defense usually repeated th equestion later, in order to establish definitely the sources of the venireman's information about the case. Mr. Weeks asked each one particularly if he had read certain accounts by special women writers, in which the beauty and forlornness of the defendant were pictured somewhat vividly. None of the jurors admitted perusing any of the impressionistic views of the case, but most of them said they had studied the accompanying photographs and sketches.

After a long series of veniremen had professed to have formed opinions from reading the newspapers, Justice Manning interested himself and began to interrogate William H. Seaman, who felt that he had become too biased to serve.

"Now do you really mean that?" asked Justice Manning.

"Yes," said Seaman, "I think I do."

"Are you accustomed to forming your opinions by what you read in the newspapers?"

"No."

"Well, then, why is it so in this case? The newspapers have only been printing news, haven't they? No newspaper that you have read has expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of this defendant, has it?"

"No."

"They have been printing information for the public. That is what newspapers are for. They haven't been suggesting what opinion you should form. Now are you sure that you have formed an opinion from what you have read?"

"Well, I've got an opinion anyhow?"

"All right, then, you're excused."

Several men were excused because they had conscientious scruples against capital punishment or thought it ought to apply only to a certain group of criminals. William S. Flouress of Hempstead, a retired baker, who reads German newspapers and one English evening paper, said he had his own ideas about capital punishment.

"When do you think it ought to be applied?" said District Attorney Weeks.

"Well, for instance, if robbery is included with murder, I favor it. If a man breaks into a house to steal and then kills a man, I would send him to the electric chair."

"You would enforce the law only where murder accompanied burglary?"

"Well, in some other cases, too."

"But not in this case?"

"No, not in this case."

Lawyers' Friends Excused.

James A. Sutphin of Freeport was also against capital punishment, except in certain murder cases. Asked when he would apply it, he said:

"Only in cases where a person with a bad character who has shown criminality in the past is on trial."

Other men were excused because they were either close personal friends of one or another of the lawyers or had once been a client of one of the lawyers.

The questioning showed that both the defense and prosecution had made minute inquiries into the past and the business connections of the entire panel of 150. The new list of fifty will come into court without having undergone the previous scrutiny, and this may lead to questioning at even greater length than heretofore.

While fewer jurors were obtained yesterday than on preceding days, veniremen were examined far more rapidly. Following the example of Justice Manning, counsel for both side formed their questions in language closer to the plow than the linborn and used a series of simple questions in place of one complicated verbal structure. The speed thus attained enabled them to examine nearly as many jurors as they had on the two preceding days.

The relatives and friends of Mrs. De Saulles became greatly reassured when jurors by the dozen testified that they had formed an opinion on the case which they could not change, as it was believed that this manifestation of the sentiment of the outside world could not be lost on the already chosen. William Ezrazuris, the brother, who had sat as expressionless as Mrs. De Saulles herself during the two preceding days, listened very intently and occasionally smiled and talked, after a juror had asserted the unalterableness of his opinion.

Mrs. De Saulles More Cheerful.

Mrs. De Saulles looked more cheerful and more interested yesterday than she had before. When she entered the courtroom with a train composed of her own and Sheriff Seaman's family she greeted her lawyers with a smile. Several times during the day she held brief conversations with her lawyers and with Mrs. Seaman. When one juror, who was decorated with long and pointed mustaches which gave an air of great ferocity to an otherwise benevolent countenance, was on the stand, general attention was attracted to his unusual adornment. Mrs. De Saulles leaned over and said something to Mrs. Seaman which caused them both to smile.

The ninth juror selected yesterday was Harry Livingstone, of Seaford, a traveling inspector for the Long Island Railroad. He was 55 years old. He is the first juror to lack a family, but to the question on that subject he had answered: "I did have."

The tenth juror and the youngest was Nicholas Schneider, a blacksmith of Hicksville. He was 37 years old and had three children. One of the questions put to him was:

"Have you ever shod any horses for members of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club?"

This was a clue to which "Jack" De Saulles, and many of his friends belonged. Schneider did not remember doing any work for any of them, and the defense accepted him.

Visits Mother in Jail.

In accordance with the agreement reached yesterday between lawyers for Mrs. De Saulles, for her brother-in-law, Charles A. H. De Saulles, and Justice Manning, 4-year-old John Longer De Saulles was allowed yesterday afternoon to visit his mother in her room at the prison. This was the first time she had seen the boy since last Thursday. Since the first week of her imprisonment she had been seeing the child regularly on Mondays and Thursdays.

The boy arrived for the visit with his mother in the company of Harry S. Dougherty, of the Dougherty Detective Agency, who has been employed to guard him ever since his father was killed against the possibility of an attempt to kidnap and carry him away to Chile.

It was almost dark, and two flashlights were exploded as the boy, dressed in a brown coat and white duck trousers and socks that left his legs bare, alighted from the automobile. Evidently warned against having his picture taken, the boy threw his arm up to his face and ran toward the door of the Mineola Jail, calling out to Dougherty: "They didn't get my picture because I turned my face away."

When he went upstairs to the room in the Sheriff's suite, which the prisoner has been occupying, the boy found his mother in bed, in compliance with the orders of her physician. They greeted each other joyfully.

After they had spent a few minutes telling each other what they had been doing since they had seen each other last, the mother got out a box of colored crayons, according to her lawyer, who was present, and began to help the child with sketches of animals and airplanes.

After they had had enough of that Mrs. De Saulles began to tell the boy stories. She used to entertain him thus by the hour, according to neighbors, in the intervals when the divorce court allowed her possession of him. Mr. Uterhart said that she told about "Jack and the Beanstalk" and "Little Red Riding Hood" yesterday.

The boy arrived at the jail at 4:15 and left at 5:45. Mrs. Princess Seaman, wife of the Sheriff, who called to tell them it was time for the boy to go, said the boy wanted to stay and that the last thing he said was: "I wish I didn't have to go away."

In addition to those already named, the following veniremen were rejected yesterday:

Gustave Peter Zadek of Rockville Centre, William M. Simonson of Hicksville, Henry Stark of Wantagh, John E. Combs of Lynbrook, William Ashdown of Freeport, Otto H. Schmitz of Seacliffe, John S. Burke of Syosset, Carman Southard of Baldwin, Aloys Angler of Central Park, Henry V. Hults of Glen Cove, Thomas F. Cornelius, Warren Abrams of Lynbrook, Peter W. Rouss of Bayville, Henry T. Howard of Roosevelt, Smith S. Bedell of Baldwin, John J. Bedell of Bellmore, Charles C. Watts of Lynbrook, Samuel C. E. Carpenter of Lynbrook, Jeremiah Van Sise of Oyster Bay, James V. Gerard of Merritt, Lewis J. Gregory of Great Neck Station, Philip Snyder of Glen Cove, John T. Post of Freeport, Gilbert H. Jackson of Lynbrook, Edward Younghein of Wantagh, Joseph Harter of Hempstead, John T. Lamb of Rockville Centre, Joseph A. Kennedy of Manhasset, Henry Ashdown of Freeport, Lewis A. Cohn of Freeport, S. Diamond Smith of Freeport, Henry A. Tilly of Oceanside, Lewis C. Allen of Locust Valley, Charles M. Stoll of Hicksville, Thomas T. Ward of Woodmere, Thomas J. McGunigle, George S. Smith of Woodmere, Francis J. Gately of Baldwin, James A. Sutphin of Freeport, Charles O. Smith of Cold Spring Harbor, Alphonso P. Koehler of Lynbrook, George H. Kopp, and Leon W. Bishop.

The trial will continue this morning at 10 o'clock.

SOLDIER INSURANCE OPEN UNTIL FEB. 12

McAdoo Urges All in the Army and Navy to Take Out Policies Before That Date.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—All officers and enlisted men and nurses in the army and navy were urged in an address issued today by Secretary McAdoo to apply for Government life insurance before Feb. 12. Failure to apply by that date, he explained, would bar them. Dependents of any man killed before that time, however, will receive insurance payments, regardless of whether applications were made, inasmuch as the Government considers all of them insured automatically until then.

"To care for the wife and children of the enlisted man during his service," said Secretary McAdoo, "the war insurance law compels him to contribute up to one-half of his pay for their support. The Government, on application, will add to this an allowance of from $5 to $50 a month, according to the size of the family. Moreover, if the enlisted man will make some further provision himself for a dependent parent, brother, sister, or grandchild, they may be included in the Government allowance.

"If, as a result of injuries incurred or disease contracted in the line of duty, an officer or enlisted man or an army or navy nurse should be disabled, provision is made for compensation of from $30 to $100 a month to him, and, should he die, compensation of from $20 to $75 a month will be paid to his wife, his child, or his widowed mother.

"Every soldier and sailor and nurse, commissioned and enlisted, and of any age, has the right, between now and Feb. 12, 1918, to take out life and total disability insurance up to $10,000 at very low cost with the Government without medical examination. This right is purely optional. The soldiers and sailors are not compelled to take insurance, but if they desire to exercise the right they must do so before Feb. 12. The cost ranges from 65 cents monthly, at the age of 21, to $1.20 monthly at the age of 51, for each $1,000 of insurance. This is a small charge on a man's pay—small in proportion to the benefits it may bring. The premiums will be deducted from his pay, if he desires, thus eliminating trouble on his part.

"To provide adequate protection until Feb. 12, during the period when the soldiers and sailors are learning the details of this law, the Government automatically insures each man and woman commissioned or enlisted in the military service of the United States. It pays the man $25 a month during total permanent disability; if he dies within twenty years, it pays the rest of 240 monthly installments of $25 each to his wife, child, or widowed mother."

BANDITS GET $45,000 GEMS.

Three Robbers Hold Up Minneapolis Store Force in Daylight.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 21.—Three automobile bandits stepped into a jeweler's store on the principal down town street here today, drove three clerks into a back room, forced another to open the safe and escaped with diamonds and other gems valued at between $45,000 and $50,000, according to the estimate of the proprietor, H. H. Green.

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LABOR FEDERATION ATTACKS BURLESON

Postmaster General's Policy Toward Postal Employes Condemned as Autocratic.

WILL APPEAL TO WILSON

Buffalo Convention After a Fight Goes on Record in Favor of Conscripting Aliens.

BUFFALO, Nov. 21.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted a resolution today condemning Postmaster General Burleson for his "autocratic policy toward postal employes," and instructed the Executive Council of the federation to obtain an audience with President Wilson and place before him facts "concerning the oppressive labor policy of the Postmaster General."

In adopting the resolution the convention overturned a report from the Resolutions Committee which had reported in favor of referring the complaint to the Executive Council for investigation. Two other resolutions aimed at the Postmaster General for suppression of pro-German newspapers had been sidetracked in this way.

The resolution condemning the Postmaster General for his attitude toward Federal employes was introduced by Thomas E. Flaherty of the National Federation of Postal Employes, and Edward J. Gainer, of the National Association of Letter Carriers. Approximately a quarter of a million workers in the postal service, the resolution said, are forced to accept without protest the "unsatisfactory working conditions imposed by an autocrat."

In opposition to the motion to refer the resolution to the Executive Council, Flaherty said the council already had considered the question for some time without visible results. The whole tendency of the day, he said, was toward Government control in many branches of industry and public utilities, and that "we should begin now to democratize Government service."

Resigned to Attend Convention.

"Some delegates think that Government control solves all their problems," Flaherty added. "As a matter of fact, the Government can be as harsh and unreasonable as any employer. Postmaster General Burleson has invaded every right that we have fought for in the last quarter of a century."

Vice President Duncan protested against the adoption of a condemnatory resolution without hearing the other side.

"We are asked to condemn the Postmaster General and then proceed to try him," he said. "The committee proposes to proceed in the way that will bring the best results."

Gainer was against further delay. Government ownership, he said, may bring the most tyrannical system yet devised, so far as labor is concerned. Men had been dismissed from the Postal Service for organization activities, he declared, and he was compelled to resign from the Federal Service to attend the convention.

The motion to adopt the committee's report referring the resolution was lost by a close vote. An amendment providing for the adoption of the Flaherty-Gainer resolution was then carried.

There was another long debate on a resolution favoring the conscription of citizens of allied nations now living in the United States. Thomas Black, a Canadian Delegate, brought a storm upon his head by referring to all conscription laws as "dastardly," a remark which resulted in a demand for retraction from several Delegates.

Gompers Strikes Back.

President Gompers temporarily relinquished the chair to reply to Black, and Delegate Cary of Toronto declared that Black's remarks did not reflect the sentiment of union labor in Canada. The demand for a retraction from Black was not put in the form of a resolution and nothing further was said about it after the adoption of the conscription resolution. The vote was 244 to 20.

An opportunity to open the guns of oratory against the United States Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the National Erectors' Association, and the Lackawanna Bridge Company came when the Resolutions Committee recommended the adoption of a resolution submitted by the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers. A large amount of material furnished for war purposes was coming from these corporations, the resolution stated, and it was suggested as an act of co-operation in the prosecution of the war, that the workman in their employ receive the same consideration accorded other men employed on Government work.

Favorable action on the resolution and its unanimous adoption by the convention was taken to mean that the Federation would make a vigorous fight to unionize all branches of the steel industry still unorganized.

PATENT MONOPOLY ON SERVICE FLAG

Cleveland Man Got Grant and Is Collecting Ten Cents Royalty from the Public.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—A patent granted by the United States on a design for a service flag is being cited as giving one concern exclusive control of service flags of that design. This was brought out by a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES from a firm in Brattleboro, Vt., which had been notified that the sale of service flags carried with it the payment of a royalty of 10 per cent. to the holder of the patent on the design.

Inquiry at the Patent Office today showed that a design patent on a service flag had been granted to L. Queisser of Cleveland, Ohio, and notice of it printed in the Patent Office Gazette of Nov. 6. To the same patentee was granted a patent on a watch fob service flag design. It was said at the Patent Office that no other patent for a service flag design had been granted.

In its letter to THE TIMES the Brattleboro firm said:

"Our firm has been selling service flags for some time. Today our manufacturers write us that they have just been advised that there is a patent on the United States service flag, and that they will be obliged to pay a royalty of 10 per cent. on all such flags sold, therefore prices would necessarily be advanced 10 per cent.

"We are astonished to learn that this flag, adopted by the Government, recommended by the President, and sold mostly to mothers whose sons are in the service, should be the private monopoly of some individual."

The explanation was made at the Patent Office that a precedent for granting the design patent on a service flag was found in the case of special flags for yachts or other ships, which were protected from infringement by design patents. The statement was made that the Patent Office would not grant a design patent on any flag based on the design of the American standard, but the service flag to show war service of individuals was not regarded as following the design of the Stars and Stripes.

The Patent Office is unwilling to pass upon the question whether any service flag similar in design to that patented is protected by the patent design. That is a matter, it was said, which must be passed upon by the courts.

1,252 MORE ARMY RECRUITS.

255,423 Men Have Enlisted in the Service Since April 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Another good day was experienced in regular army recruiting yesterday when a total of 1,252 recruits were obtained throughout the country. This made a total of 255,423 recruits obtained since April 1, or 71,525 in excess of the number then needed to raise the army to war strength. New York was first in yesterday's recruiting. The daily statement on recruiting in the Eastern States follows:

	Obtained Since Nov. 20.	Apr. 1.		Obtained Since Nov. 20.	Apr. 1.
*Conn.	23	5,113	*New Jer.	24	7,441
*Delaware	2	555	*New York	140	28,293
Maine	17	1,399	*Penn.	142	30,379
*Mass.	43	12,445	*Rhode Isl.	18	1,359
N. Hamp.		791	Vermont	3	187

*Quota obtained.

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Raincoats, 6.00
Capes, $3.50
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